

menace the rear of his centre and right wing. The troops of General Dwernicki are definitively retained prisoners by the Austrian Government, who will transport them into Hungary. It is pretended that the Polish soldiers will be returned to their country, provided that an equal number of Russian prisoners be likewise delivered. This is a strange condition on the part of a neutral government. Is it not making common cause with Russia, to consider the Poles as prisoners of war in Austria, and to exchange them for Russian prisoners? Could they act otherwise at Vienna if they were at open war with Poland? and especially when the Russians were the first to violate the Austrian territory, in order to turn Dwernicki, who had then no other course to pursue than to seek an asylum in a territory which he saw open to the enemy as well as to himself.

If the Austrian Government be desirous of the esteem of Europe, it should make it evident by a strict and impartial enquiry, nothing being more easy than to arrive at the exact knowledge of the truth; and if it then should appear that the Russians have given the example of violation of territory, justice demands that the Poles should be set at liberty without a ransom.

**Extract from a letter dated Vienna, May 11.** The reverses of fortune which the brave Dwernicki has experienced, excite more and more the public attention. Many private subscriptions have been made for the benefit of the poor Poles, who will be obliged to make a long fatiguing journey; being unprovided with any necessities. In almost all great societies, the ladies have made collections for them. It has been reported to-day, that the Emperor was disposed to set at liberty General Dwernicki and all his soldiers, on condition that the Polish Generalissimo would give liberty to the equal number of Russian prisoners, as well officers as soldiers. It is said that an Austrian agent yesterday evening departed for Warsaw with a despatch to that effect.—*London Paper 25th May.*

**DWERNICKI.**—Letters from Petersburg, 25th April, say that all the troops in the eastern provinces of the empire are immediately to be concentrated at Wilno, where a large army is to be formed under Count Tolito.

The political intelligence received during the week is not important. From the theatre of war, our advices are tame and destitute of any matter of stirring interest. The details of the capture of Dwernicki have reached us, but they do not differ essentially from the general description of the event as originally stated, except that the gallant Pole accuses his enemies of having violated the neutrality of a friendly state, by attacking him in the rear of his position from the Austrian territory. By this disposition of Dwernicki's army, the corps of Rudiger and Kreutz are disengaged, and will, on having put down the disorders in Volhynia, co-operate with the Russian main army, which will then concentrate itself and act with efficacy on some given point.—*N. Y. Albion.*

## AMERICA.

### UNITED STATES.

*From the New York Evening Post.*

The following is an account of the distressing case of Hydrophobia mentioned in the Evening Post of yesterday. It has been obligingly corrected for the Evening Post by Dr. Mead, who furnished it to the Journal of Commerce.

**DEATH BY HYDROPHOBIA.**—The subject of this notice was a little girl by the name of Johnston, two and a half years old. On the 20th April last, a small dog passed into a yard, 133 Christy street, where she was at play, and, seizing her by the nose, drew her to the ground. Before he was beaten off, he bit and lacerated the nose very severely. The dog immediately ran home into a neighbouring street, and his master after learning the injury he had done, despatched him the same day. Particular inquiries were made whether the dog had manifested any hydrophobic symptoms, but nothing could be learned, save the fact that he had bitten two children, one of them still continues well.—This act of violence was referred wholly to the dog having been irritated by the boys in the street. The child in question soon recovered of her wounds, and continued perfectly well until Tuesday afternoon last, (13th June) when she became fretful, and complained of pain in the head and stomach. The mother prepared an infusion of senna for it, supposing the illness to arise from some derangement of the stomach; but whenever she attempted to administer it, the child would shudder and become convulsed. Indeed, the first circumstance that attracted the attention of the mother, was the peculiar actions of the child, whenever it drank, for during the afternoon it was thirsty, and asked for water, but when it swallowed the water, it would tremble and choke, and attempt to spit out. Early Wednesday morning, Dr. Mead was called to attend the child. He found her lying quietly on the bed, cheerful and intelligent, for the child was remarkably sprightly for her age, and seemed pleased with the idea of being made well. Said she had no pain, except a little in the stomach, allowed her person to be examined freely, but when the nose was touched, would recoil with a shudder; and when it was pressed she would thrust out her tongue, with a shriek, and catch her breath as if suffocated. This was not incidental, for it was tried several times with the same result. The cicatrix of the wound appeared perfectly well, and there was no appearance of disease or discoloration of the part.—She was asked to drink some water. She seemed thirsty, and readily assented. A cup was brought, and she rose in bed and grasped it with both hands, and filled her mouth; but in an instant she dashed the cup from her, and seemed to spit or blow the water from her mouth, with a force and sound as if it were ejected from a heated crucible, and fell upon the bed in horrible convulsions. In a few moments she was quiet and composed again. These experiments were forbidden, as they added greatly to the sufferings of the child.—Several attempts were made to administer medicine, but unsuccessfully, for every effort to swallow even the smallest quantity would bring on a spasm, and a distressing constriction of the throat, which would eject it from her mouth.

The dread of water continued to increase during the day (Wednesday), and at evening, if a person were to approach her with a tumbler of water it would bring on a recurrence of the paroxysms. In the course of the evening the spasms would recur spontaneously, with increased power and frequency, until she exhibited all the horrors of this fearful malady. The eyes wild and protruded—gnashing of the teeth until the tongue became lacerated—frequent spittings and foaming at the mouth—retching which was peculiar: it would return at regular intervals of a few moments, attended with but one effort, or if the stomach were suddenly affected by a spasm, and forcibly expelled through the constricted pharynx a little

frothy mucus. Then again the horrible convulsions—shrieks—not to be described, and dreadful to behold—until she became gradually exhausted, and expired yesterday morning, 40 hours after the invasion of the disease, and 57 hours after the infliction of the wound. Several physicians saw the child, and no doubt was left on their minds as to the nature of the disease.

**HYDROPHOBIA.**—An instance of successful treatment of this terrific disease, of recent occurrence, has been kindly reported to us this morning; and we hasten to lay the facts before the public.

On the 14th inst. a woman 24 years of age, residing in Cherry street, was bitten on the finger by a dog not known to be mad, but apparently sick. Three slight incisions were made by the animals teeth; and but little attention was at first paid to the wound. On the 17th being employed in washing, and having her hands frequently in cold water, the finger became painful: the pain continued to increase; and by the evening of that day, say about eight and a half hours after the infliction of the wound, the patient began to exhibit decided symptoms of hydrophobia. Dr. Lawyer and Hall, who were in attendance, administered powerful anodynes; but the disorder rapidly advanced, and on the 18th it assumed the most alarming aspect. All the revolting characteristics of the disease, such as a dread of liquids, suffocating sensations, violent spasms, &c. appeared in the patient. The paroxysms, during which the sufferer would bark and howl like a dog, followed each other with so little intermission, that a fatal termination seemed inevitable. In this desperate emergency, the physicians justly resorted to the most potent remedies: opium and other antispasmodics were liberally given, succeeded by very large doses of calomel. This treatment was closely pursued, until the system was evidently affected by the latter medicine, and salivation ensued—from which moment the symptoms began to abate: the paroxysms, which were from thirty to forty in number on Saturday last, were yesterday reduced to but two; and the patient may now be considered as securely out of danger.—*New York Evening Journal.*

Every friend of humanity will rejoice that there is now a law for destroying dogs in the city of New York, which contains such provisions as will ensure its execution. The law was approved by the Mayor on Thursday of last week, and almost immediately the boys cleared the streets of the venomous animals.—The number of premiums paid for dog-killing on Friday, was 7; Saturday 18; Monday 150; Tuesday 193. Total 433.—*New York Observer.*

**HYDROPHOBIA.**—Dr. Hamilton, after a laborious research, fixes the tenth day after the infliction of the wound, as the earliest period at which this disease has appeared, and 19 months as the latest. Between these periods the times of attack are very various. Of 131 cases, 17 were seized before the 30th day; 63 between the 30th and 59th; 23 from 60 to 90 days; 9 from 90 to 120; and 14 from 5 to 19 months. The Dr. afterwards mentioned the case of a boy bitten in the toe by a cat, on the 14 July, 1797, in which the poison lay dormant until 19th Nov, 1800, a period of three years and four months! Dr. Thatcher's work on Hydrophobia contains a minute description of several cases, almost too horrible to read or think of.—*Journal of Commerce.*

## ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, JULY, 13 1831.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

Commissioner for next week,  
JEDEDIAH SLASON, ESQUIRE.

**Savings Bank.**

TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.  
JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.  
HENRY SMITH, ESQ.

**Civil Appointment.**

John Ward, Junr. and Thomas Barlow,

Esquires, Commissioners on the part of

New-Brunswick, for erecting a Light-

House on Cape Sable Seal Island.

**HEAD QUARTERS FREDERICTON,**

12th July, 1831.

**MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.**

HIS Honor the President has been pleased

to make the following promotions,

&c. &c.

Capt. C. S. Putnam, 1st Battalion York

Militia, to retire with his rank.

2d Battalion Northumberland.

Hugh Hammell, Gent. and Michael

O'Brien, Gent. to be Ensigns.

3d Battalion King's County.

TO BE CAPTAINS.

Ensign Thomas S. DeMill, dated 12th

July, 1831.

Do. " Thomas, " 13th

Do. " John Wanamaker, Junr. dated 12th

July.

Caleb Davis, Junr. dated 13th July.

TO BE ENSIGNS.

Ezekiel Wetmore, Gent. dated 12th July.

Robert Spragg, " 13th do.

By Command,

GEO. SHORE.

Adjutant General.

By the receipt of London dates to the 23d and Liverpool to the 27th May we gather a few interesting particulars which we have duly noticed. We subjoin the following summary which will convey to our readers the most important items of intelligence up to the present:—

The English Elections were nearly closed, the majority in favour of Reform, being 150. It was computed that when the Irish elections would be completed the majority could not be less than 180. A majority supposed to be sufficient to carry the Reform Bill, without mutilation or modification, triumphantly through the House of Lords.

The statement of the Court Journal, respecting Lord W. Bentinck and the Earl Dalhousie, as to the extent of disagreement between them is denied by the London Times and the Morning Chronicle.

It is said that the Western Isles of Scotland are threatened with famine, the people in some

places having nothing to subsist upon but fish. In Sweden also, the people are in danger of suffering by famine, but the government to avert this calamity have undertaken to provide the people with employment and food.

Hostilities had commenced between the Dutch and Belgians at Antwerp. Unless the other Powers interfere, or Leopold accept the Crown of Belgium, war was thought to be inevitable.

Private letters from Liverpool, of the 25th May, by the Jane, represent business as being somewhat at a stand. Timber apparently on the decline. A cargo of New-Brunswick timber, for which 20d. had been refused, could not at the above date be sold for 18d. We hope this state of things will be but momentary. It is apprehended there will be serious losses on shipments of flour from New York to Great Britain.

Despatches had been received from the Government of Poland, soliciting the recognition of the Independence of that Country by Great-Britain.

A good deal of apprehension exists as to the fate of Poland. The Russians are marching down from the frontiers in immense numbers. Is Sarmatia again to fall "unwept without a crime!"—That she may fall is possible—but she will not fall unwept. We do not, however, despair of Poland. She has unequivocally declared for independence; and we have great faith in the statement—"for a nation to be free, it is sufficient that she wills it."

We understand that about 20,000 firelocks have been shipped for Holland and Austria.

The Picton Patriot of the 26th ult. states that the Rev. Dr. McCulloch has analysed some water from the Medicinal Spring in Wilmot, N. S. and has found it to contain lime and sulphate of magnesia, or epsom salts. It does not state in what proportion they exist.

We are informed that some short time since, a bottle filled with the above water was sent to a man in Yarmouth, whose nose was partly consumed by a cancer. Our informant saw the man a few days ago at Wilmot.

He had used the water; about one glass full was still left, the operation of the cancer was stopped, new flesh grew in place of that which the cancer had consumed, and at that time the nose was nearly healed, and restored to its original shape. Our informant adds, that this is the fifth case of cancer, which to his knowledge has been healed by the medicinal virtue of the Wilmot Spring.—To persons afflicted with cancers, it certainly is worth a trial.—*City Gazette.*

**SINGULAR DISASTER.**—We regret to state that the double Saw Mill, lately erected by John Wilson, Esq. at Chamcook, was totally destroyed on Monday last. The pond being filled with an immense body of water to the depth of fifteen feet, caused so great a pressure, that the perpendicular dam, built of stone and wood, suddenly burst, and in an instant every part of the Mill and Dam were precipitated into the salt water—not a vestige of the establishment remaining on or near the premises.

Three men were in the Mill at the time; one of them fell among the ruins, in which he was entangled, while it was carried down stream a quarter of a mile before he could get his head above water—when they were all provisionally rescued from what appeared inevitable destruction, by a boat coming to their assistance. This Mill had only been in operation a few days, and we fear the loss of it will be attended with serious inconvenience to the enterprising proprietor, who is building a very large ship in the immediate vicinity of where it stood.—*St. Andrews' Courier.*

FOR THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

Mr. Simpson,  
"Sparks of all the Sciences in the World,  
are raked together in the ashes of the Law."

So says the Book; and I would like to know, who among the Students of the Legal Profession—the embryo Council—the chosen band of 36—have been so fortunate as to illumine their brains, by virtue of the aforesaid hidden scintille. I call them hidden Sir, because, to be discovered, they must be looked for, and that in a proper manner too.—Not by standing at a distance, and with

"half an eye" unobservant eye  
Sonniferous, that weighs the object down  
on which it falls."

casting a lazy look upon the heap:—nor by approaching the (to the tyro) "rudis indigeste laque moles," and laying our finger thereon, with touch that scarce would stir the raven's down, as if such contraction were sufficient to elicit every spark, and throw its light effulgent on the brain:—nor by perambulating, or lounging within sight, only, and casting sudden peeps, but "few and far between";—nor by entering alone, the lists of searchers, and closing our eyes, with the expectation, that the discoveries of our comrades, will lighten our darkness.—No—No Sir! all these measures will not answer;—we must approach the heap with op'd discerning eye, and look of penetration;—we must resolutely lay violent hands upon the object of our search, and thoroughly disturb the whole mass;—we must at all times, keep a sharp look out, and examine each one for himself.

Now Sir I would ask—What proportion do those students, who follow the negative course above mentioned, bear, to those who pursue the positive, and only efficient, means of acquiring legal knowledge—upon this question I would blush for my brethren, in giving my opinion. But I must say that an indolent, indolent inactivity, in professional enquiries, is too prevalent amongst the greatest portion of us—and yet Sir, we are all on the high road to Riches, Honor and Fame—and must gain them whether we exert ourselves or not.

"Lawyers must rise;  
An obstinate activity within,  
Will toss them up, in spite of Fortunes load,  
And land them on the pinnacle of Fame.

Where all is comfort, riches, joy and peace."  
Away with the "much study, long experience, and continual observation" of my Lord Coke; and a truce with his "quære de dubis" his "infelix qui potius sapit," his "admirable springs and secrets," and his "deeper well of the Law"—and all his quaint conceits and maxims.—A Lawyer is a Lawyer, when he has been admitted and enrolled; and it matters very little, as regards the name, whether he has only read the title-page of Blackstone, under a meridian sun,—or has wasted his corporal substance, and chased the bloom of youth from his cheek, in studious plodding the business of an Attorney.—I can discharge the business of an Attorney—and doubtless I shall make a comfortable living when I come to act for myself."

Thus have I, and thus, I am induced to believe, have many more, soliloquized. But how fatal to ones progress, are such indolent and grovelling reflections, if indulged in; and yet Sir, although their pernicious tendency is, and must be, known to all; very few, can find suffi-

cient resolution to shake them off. Philosophers may talk of the constant activity of the mind, and of the aspiring nature of man; but we must recollect that the mind may be actively exercised on trifles, light as airy nothing, and that we may, and often do, aspire after that which is not worth the winning. Here, Sir, an important question suggests itself—How can we engage the activity, and direct the ambition of our Law students, upon what ought to be their principal object,—"Professional excellence?"

As I fear I shall be late for the Post, I shall defer the consideration of this important subject until your next Gazette; and with the hope that you will encourage my feeble endeavours to do good—I have the honor to be Sir,  
Your humble Servt. &c.

A STUDENT.

St. John, 8th July, 1831.

"AMATEUR" will appear in our next.

**Married.**

On the 5th inst., at South Bay, Mr. J. W. Patten, of Granville, (N. S.) to Miss Matilda, second daughter of Mr. John Stephens of the former place.

**Died.**

At Saint John on the 7th instant, after a short illness, Margaret, relict of the late Samuel Wiggins, Esq. in the 67th year of her age.

At River Philip, Cumberland, on the 19th ult. after a short illness, Barbara, relict of the late John Black, Esq. of that place, in the 64th year of her age, leaving a large family to lament her loss.

At Maryland St. Andrew, the property of Sir Edward Hyde East, Bart. on Sunday the 5th of December last, Robert Lynch; a negro slave in comfortable circumstances. He enjoyed almost uninterrupted good health until within a fortnight of his death, walking generally from his residence to the works of the property, about the distance of one mile and a quarter. This man perfectly recollected the great earthquake which destroyed the town of Port Royal in 1692, and further remembered the persons and equipages of the Lieut. Governor, Sir Henry Morgan, Knight, whose third and last governorship commenced in 1692, (the end of this gentleman's reign we may add to the present time.) To prove the venerable old patriarch has been gathered to his fathers, after having lived (during the reign of six Kings and one Queen, and the admission of 23 governors, 27 lieutenant-governors, and 7 presidents) to the age of 150 years.

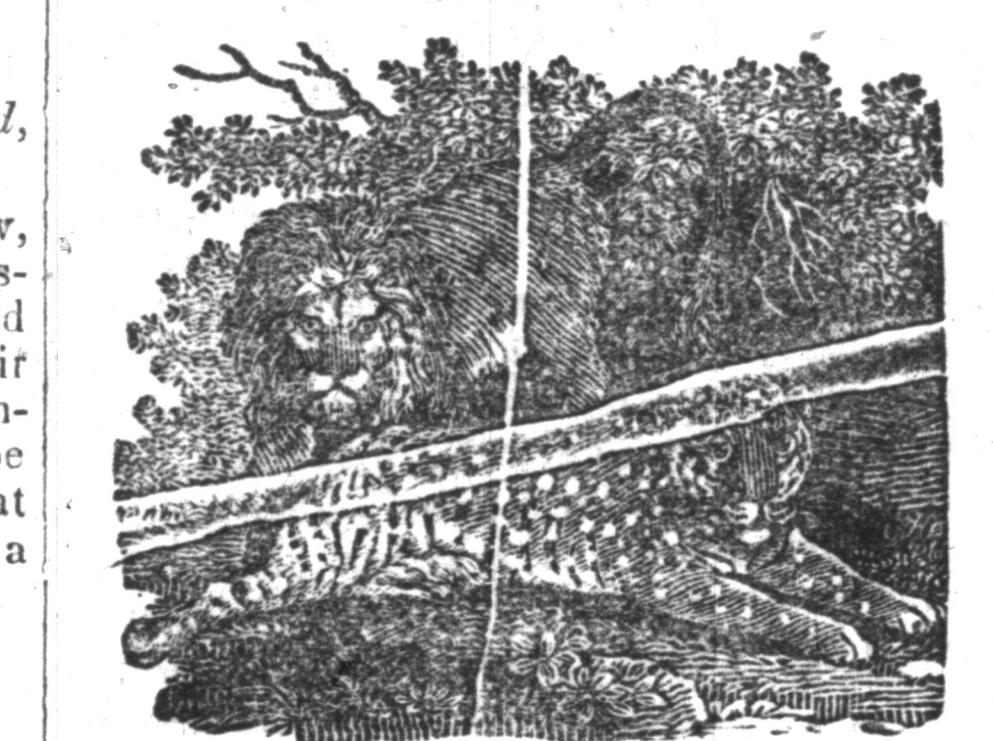
On Wednesday evening last, the body of a boy about 10 years of age, was discovered by one of the Militia, floating near the South side of the Breakwater. He procured assistance, and took it out of the water. On the following morning an Inquest was held on view of the body. Verdict.—The deceased died of sickness on board of some one of the Passenger Vessels which arrived at this Port this spring, and was thrown overboard with a weight attached to sink him in order to avoid the vessel being ordered to Quarantine.—*Colonist.*

**NOTICE.**

THE Sixth Quarterly Meeting of the Fredericton Temperance Society, will be held in the Baptist Meeting-House, on Monday 18th July, at 7 o'clock evening.

By order of the President,  
FRANCIS BEVERLY  
Secretary.  
Fredericton, 11th July, 1831.

**CARAVAN.**



THE Proprietors of the GRAND CARAVAN

give Notice, that they will exhibit their grand Collection of LIVING ANIMALS in this Town, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, JULY 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th, at Mr. McLEOD'S Tavern, Regent-street.

\*For description of the Animals see Large Bills. Hours of admission from 10 A. M. until 6 P. M. Admittance to the whole is 3s.—Children under 12 years of age, half price.

The above Exhibition is accompanied with good Music. The Animals will be fed at 6 o'clock on the afternoon of each day. Fredericton, 13th July.

**Harrington's Exhibition.**

MR. HARRINGTON, THE CELEBRATED

AMERICAN VENTRILOQUIST,

HAS the pleasure to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fredericton and its Vicinity, that he will exercise his astonishing powers of VENTRILOQUISM, and go through his feats of Leggerdmain, &c. at Mr. SLOOT'S HALL, Queen-street, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday Evenings, July 13th, 14th, and 15th, when, by his exertions to please, he hopes to receive a share of the Public patronage.

\*For particulars, see Bills of the day. Tickets of admission on, front Seats 2s. 6d., back seats 1s. 3d., to be had at Mr. McLeod's, Regent-street, and at the Door on the evening of performance.

Doors open at half past 7 o'clock—Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Fredericton, 13th July.

**MISS WHITWELL**

RESPECTFULLY requests to announce to the PUBLIC, that the SCHOOL for the education of Young LADIES will re-open on Monday, July 25.

**Terms:**

Daily Pupils from four to eight Dollars per Quarter—Boarders, Thirty Pounds per annum. A quarters notice is requested previous to each young Lady leaving the School, either Boarder or Day Scholar. Fredericton, 13th July, 1831. 3w.

**NOTICE.**

THE Subscriber hereby cautions all Persons against purchasing a Note of Hand granted by him to Thomas Dwore, for Six pounds three Shillings—dated June 23d 1831, as the full amount of the same has been paid, and unjustly withheld from him by the said Thomas Dwore.

TATELAN CAMPBELL, Junr.  
Brighton, 6th July, 1831. 1w

## 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 circumferencer and a second hand Theodolite (Troughton's make) with Level and Telescope, bird ball and socket Mahogany Stand, wascoat box, dovetailed, to hold level, price £10 10.

FRANCIS BEVERLY.

Fredericton, 11th July, 1831.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of James McComb late of the Parish of St. Mary's deceased, are hereby required to render accounts thereof, duly attested, within three months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to  
JAMES HARRISON, Sole Executor.  
St. Mary's, 11th July, 1831. 3m.

## AUCTIONS.



To be sold by Public Auction, on Wednesday the 18th day of January next, at the Market House in Fredericton.

ALL the right, title, claim and demand of Samuel Freeman, of, in, and to the farm on which he now resides situate in Jackson town in the Parish of Wakefield County of York, the same having been taken by Execution issued out of the Supreme Court.

E. W. MILLER Sheriff.  
Fredericton, 13th July, 1831.

## A CARD.

Mrs. Miller 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.

**NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

CAPITAL 50,000—SHARES £10, each.

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

St. John, 6th April, 1831.

**PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY HARTFORD.**

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

JAMES BALLOCH, AGENT.

Fredericton, 16th April 1830.

## 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.

GENTEEL Families and the Public, are respectfully informed that a supply of the best Firkin & Fresh Butter, old Cheese, Smoked Hams, Tea, Coffee and Sugars &c. &c. may be had on moderate terms at the Canteen, in the old Barracks.

Entrance from Carillon-Street.

Fredericton 7th June 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.

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.  
th. JOHN JOHNSTON.

**NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.**

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

Commissariat, St. John, 27th June, 1831.  
A few copies of the Acts of the Province passed in 1831, may be had at this Office if applied for immediately, 5th July, 1831.