

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

(From the Bath and Cheltenham Gazette.)

CONTINENTAL REVOLUTIONS.—The present state of France and of the Belgic provinces, to say nothing of the States of Germany, brings forcibly to our recollection the sentiments expressed by one of the most powerful thinkers this country ever gave birth to, soon after the termination of the Congress at Vienna for settling the peace of Europe—that the series of horrible and devastating events witnessed by the preceding twenty years might be traced primarily and principally to the profound ignorance in which the populace of the Great Continental Powers had been held from time immemorial: so that when, by the general diffusion of knowledge and the incessant labours of the press, they became possessed of some glimmering notions of their natural rights as men, accompanied also by the perception that those rights had been unjustly and violently withheld from them, indignant feelings which such a discovery produced were not held in check by any existing irradiation of their minds respecting the principles essential to be brought into actual and full effect, before the enjoyment of their newly-discovered rights could be secured and rendered permanent, even against the collisions which the bare attempt to possess and exercise them would inevitably produce. In truth, their eager speculations on popular rights were too far in advance, and in utter disproportion to the general cultivation of their intelligence and moral sense. In the conflict which ensued, every element of power that could be arrayed in favour of the old order of things was forced forward to crush the spirit which had burst forth with an explosion like infernal fire, and raged with unexampled violence for nearly the whole term of a generation's existence. At length, the energies of one whole quarter of the globe, bearing down upon this single object of fear and hatred, it was crushed with the mighty effort, and it was said that it would henceforth rest in quiet subjection to legitimate power! But it was inquired—Is the spirit crushed, which bursting out in the metropolis of France, had continued to pour forth its all-consuming flood over the whole Continent of Europe? Is its internal power, a combination of the most entire conviction mixed up with the strongest passions of human nature, is this subdued? Let it be put to the judgment of any sober man, whether and how a state of feeling, occupying the very soul of the millions of Europe, to the effect that their well-being has been cruelly left out in the arrangements of the existing compact of society—can be reversed or neutralized whilst the self-same economy of the nations which produced it is still remaining? It may lie dormant for a time, under restrictions binding down every movement of every limb and every nerve; but it is not evidently in readiness to spring up with all its wonted energy on the first appropriate occasion? These prophetic hints, suggested twelve years ago—how fearfully have they been accomplished in the last twelve months! Must we not conclude, if those who possessed the authority and wealth and influence adequate to the production of a distinct and different and more beneficial arrangement became the chief sufferers in these reiterated convulsions, how deservedly are the results of their heartless negligence of the welfare of the great bulk of the community suffered to be poured down upon their own heads! That man must be favoured with a singular expansion of vision, who can discern the end of these commotions, when the nations of Europe shall find repose under sound and efficient governments. To our apprehension, that event appears to be adjourned sine die.

STATE OF THE REFORM QUESTION.—After a wordy debate, which elicited nothing new, the second reading of the Reform Bill has been carried by a Majority of 136, the opponents being about the same in number as the members returned by the Boroughs which the Bill will disfranchise. Some trifling modifications may take place in the Committee; but as it regards the House of Commons, the passing of the Bill may be considered as secured. We can readily credit the assertions of some Honourable Gentlemen as to their being honestly alarmed, lest the opening of the door for the purpose of thrusting corruption out of the House, should eventually let in a larger portion of democracy than the Constitution will bear. We regret to observe, there are certain other gentlemen, not quite so honest, who are in the habit of playing upon these feelings of alarm by touching the keys of Continental politics. We feel confident that the cases are not at all similar. The Constituency created by the Reform Bill are at a vast distance in advance of the Continental democracies in point of general intelligence, and almost infinitely so in point of moral sense; so that the Englishman's exercise of newly acquired right will not find him either ignorant or insensible of their uses or their limitations. Besides it is clear to a plain understanding, that the acquisition of a Reformed Parliament is a measure of *sui generis*, and bears no relation whatever to any other measure of a similar class. The people are satisfied that this measure, and this alone will enable his Majesty's Ministers to conduct the business of the State upon honest principles. Such a measure ought not to be regarded as one of concession, granting something to claimants who may afterwards increase their demands. The whole head and front of the affair is this—A patriotic king, in those eventful days, wishes to retain an upright Ministry to conduct the affairs of the nation efficiently, prudently, and honestly—an upright Ministry cannot go on without an honest Parliament—and an honest Parliament cannot be had without a real and independent Constituency. The Constituency granted, the Parliament and the Ministry and the King can go on together, reforming abuses, retrenching expenditures, and cherishing every institution calculated for the public benefit. But now comes the question, *Will the Lords consent to pass the Bill?* We do think they will. Not that they will ever yield to the unseemly threatnings held out in some quarters, nor even to any fear of consequences on their own account and as it regards themselves—but we verily believe in the existence of so much sound sense and political discernment among them, as will insure their acquiescence in a measure from which they will themselves be ultimately benefited in as great proportion as any other class of the community.

THE CONSTITUENCY.—Much misconception has arisen on the subject of *Suffrage*, as we conceive, from the want of regarding it in its proper character. There is a radical fallacy in the notion that a man in society acts only for himself, and that because the natural rights of all men are equal, therefore their civil rights must be so too. *Suffrage* is in fact a Trust, and the person exercising it acts on behalf of the whole community and not on his own account alone. This is evident from the consideration, that on the most important occasions

the opinion of every individual in a community comprising many millions cannot be obtained—there must be a delegation or trust in some way or other. Now, every man has a natural right to be—not a Trustee, certainly, but a right to be eligible to become a Trustee, should the choice of his fellow-men or the institutions of society allow or require it. Paley says, "A man's being governed by no laws but those to which he has given his consent, were it practicable, is no otherwise necessary to the enjoyment of civil liberty, than as it affords a security against the dictation of laws imposing superfluous restrictions upon his private will." The design of suffrage is not the private advantage of the individual exercising it, but the security of common rights of society. It operates as a preservative to freedom—it is not freedom itself. If exercised by only one man in a thousand, the rest would be as free, though certainly not so secure. An extended suffrage can have no other proper object than the protection of the community; certainly it affords no additional opportunities for improvement. Having expressed these observations, we readily express our opinion, that the Reform Bill will provide a constituency for every branch of the community, as broad and complete as their several circumstances and interests can be supposed to require. Under the proposed arrangements we are not aware that any large quantum of existing material proper to form a Constituency for a wealthy country, extending her relations to all parts of the Globe, will be found excluded from the important trust of suffrage. If every proper object can be accomplished by mechanism employing 50,000 movements, the addition of another half million would be an innumerable rather than an advantage.

From Papers by the Restoration.

LONDON, August 4.
Despatches were received by Government from the Hague this afternoon, which caused the immediate assembling of the Cabinet Council.

By the advices from Singapore and Canton we are glad to find that the demand for English woollens and piece goods has much increased. At Manila also the old stocks had just been got rid of, and as the new supplies were limited, prices were looking up. Woollens particularly were in good demand. At Singapore English long ells fetched from 10 to 11 dollars per piece; camlet from 32 to 35 dollars; and ladies' cloths from 2 to 3 Spanish dollars per yard. English long cloths and cotton twist were in good demand.

Dover, Aug. 3.—Extract of a letter: "There is a messenger just landed from Calais, from Brussels: he brings over news with him that there has been some fighting with the Dutch and Belgian troops, near Ghent; and since his arrival the Ostend steam-boat has arrived, confirming the event; there have been some lives lost on both sides."

The resignation of Mr. Perier, who is an energetic man, of great abilities, and a friend of peace, appears to us to be extremely unfortunate in the present critical circumstances of Europe. Its effect on France, too, will, we fear, be very prejudicial. The war party will now in all probability seize the helm, and there are combustible materials enough for such a party to set all Europe in a blaze. In the article from the *Herald*, in another part of this paper, will be found a list of a new Ministry, with Marshall Soult at the head. We cannot think that this is any definitive arrangement. Soult has never been known except as a warrior, and we have yet to learn his talents for statesmanship. The very idea of placing a soldier at the head of the Administration is ominous for the peace of Europe.

As present we shall reserve our further opinions on the probable effects of M. Perier's resignation; we shall, no doubt, before next week, have some important and conclusive information to communicate. —*Leeds Mercury.*

"We have great pleasure in being able to inform our readers, that the British Government have determined on the emancipation of the slaves belonging to the Crown in the various conquered colonies. Directions to this effect have already been forwarded to the Governor of Berbice, and in a few months we may joyfully anticipate that our government, at least, will be purged from the foul stain of slavery."

Antwerp, July 29.—The popularity of King Leopold increases daily. He yesterday commenced his progress throughout his dominions and was received at Malines and Antwerp with all the enthusiasm which attended his arrival in Belgium.

His Majesty went this morning to Westwiel to review the army on the Dutch frontier. It consists of from 8,000 to 10,000 men, including the civic guard.

DEVONPORT, August 13.
Important news now thickens up us. The war trumpet is sounded, and blood has been shed upon the Continent. The crisis so long feared is apparently close at hand. The Dutch has attacked the Belgic provinces, and France has marched 40,000 men to the assistance of King Leopold in fulfilment of the stipulations of the treaty, by which the five powers guaranteed the inviolability of the Belgic territory. The new King acted with promptitude on the occasion. He sent communications to all the powers, claiming their assistance; and France being the nearest, was the readiest to afford protection. England has recalled her fleet, and it is understood Sir Edward Codrington will be immediately dispatched to the Scheldt, to check the proceedings of the Dutch squadron which has already commenced operations against Antwerp. France is pledged to withdraw her troops the moment the Dutch are expelled; and she has given the most solemn assurances that the important frontier fortresses shall not be occupied by her army. We believe her sincere, because she can have no interest in playing a treacherous game, particularly with England, whose friendship is of the utmost importance. Nor have we the slightest doubt that both cabinets are sincere in their endeavours to maintain peace, as long as possible. The Lord Chancellor said in his place on Tuesday, that "without a case of the most absolute necessity regarding the honour and interest of Great Britain, it would be esteemed a crime of the deepest dye to draw the sword, for when once drawn, no man could tell what blood might be shed—what months and years might pass before it could be returned to its scabbard." Such are the wise and honourable sentiments of the present Ministry, and if it remained with them, we should say that the general tranquillity was not exposed to danger. But the question rests with the despotic states, not with the enlightened and liberal kingdoms which desire peace upon principle, and will make sacrifices to prevent the scourge of war from afflicting mankind, so long as it is not inconsistent with the public welfare, and public honour. We are prepared for war, but we are the advocates of peace. Let the absolute powers choose whether they will enter upon a moral conflict with the principles and opinions, which are now shaking the foundations of despotism. They

have but to speak the word and their doom is sealed, for as well might the willow attempt to stem the progress of a mighty river, as soldiers overcome with their bayonets the moral power, which is illuminating the minds of nations. The signal for a general war, would most probably be followed by an explosion in Prussia, in Spain, in Italy, and even in Russia itself, which would teach the advocates of divine right, and individual irresponsible sway, that there is a more terrible power in the hearts and undertakings of mankind, than is to be found in the strongest fortresses, or the mightiest armies.

A Liverpool paper of the 11th August says—At the latest accounts, the Dutch were pursuing hostilities in Belgium with various fortune, but upon the whole, rather with success. Their mode of warfare is said to be barbarous in the extreme, and their presence and progress hitherto have been marked, whole villages sacked and fired, farm-houses pillaged, and property, liberty, and life, every where outraged. A trace for 48 hours had been agreed upon at Antwerp, upon the interference of the Hanoverian Consul, but the Dutch Government was still determined to bombard the town.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN DONNA MARIA IN ENGLAND.—On Monday evening arrived at Portsmouth, H. M. steamer *Lightning*, having on board the Ex-Emperor and Empress of Brazil, and the Queen Donna Maria and suites. The young Queen was received with all the honours of royalty. On Tuesday morning the royal party, in four carriages and four, proceeded for London, where they arrived in the evening. Donna Maria has grown so considerably since she quitted her tranquil abode at Laleham, in 1829, that although she has not yet completed her thirteenth year, she has the appearance of having attained the age of eighteen. The ex-Empress, who is about twelve years younger than her illustrious husband is extremely graceful and prepossessing. She converses fluently in French and English. In the course of three or four months it is expected that her Majesty will present Don Pedro with a pledge of their mutual affection. Don Pedro, who it is understood intends to fix his residence in England, at least for the present, has engaged an establishment of English servants, exclusive of his ex-majesty's foreign attendants.

IRELAND.

NEWTOWNBERRY AFFAIR.—The Coroner's Jury, consisting of six Catholics and six Protestants, have been dismissed without giving a verdict. They evidently disagreed on first principles, respecting the duty of an armed force; for respecting the principal facts there was not much room for raising a question. It was clearly established, that the dispute was about a claim for tithes—that the law was with the people—that cattle had been seized, and were being conducted to the place of sale, without opposition, until the yeomanry interfered—that the people proposed arbitration, accepting two persons' sons as referees, and that gentlemen from the other side had approached within 3 or 400 yards of the yeomanry, to announce consent to the arbitration, when the work of death commenced—that the Captain of the yeomanry was called upon to defer the auction till the result of the proposal for arbitration should be known, which he refused—that there was no greater number of persons present than usual on market day, no unusual show of violence, and the people were insignificant in number when compared with the yeomanry and the police; and after the first shot the people fled in all directions, giving no occasion for a second—and that the firing was wanton and indiscriminating, directed against "crouching" men and men "running away" that it was partly restrained by the police and two of the yeomanry officers; and that the Captain himself is said by some witnesses to have cried out "Fire, fire!" All these seem to be facts perfectly indisputable. From all which we think it is perfectly clear, that the Government is called upon, by every consideration of good policy as well as on the score of common humanity, to disband the yeomanry concerned in this wretched affair, with every mark of disapprobation. They are evidently men (if we must call them men) not fit to be trusted with arms in their hand.

The *Dublin Times* says, "Before the result of the inquest could have been known in England, we can state, upon authority, that the Irish Government had taken decisive measures for bringing to justice those who were implicated in that unfortunate transaction."

But what a miserable state of society does this whole affair exhibit! We do not envy the feelings of the tithe-holders who caused the cattle to be seized, as it now appears, unlawfully. Here is, besides, another Protestant Clergyman declaring upon oath that he regarded the conduct of the police-man, preventing a file of yeomanry from firing upon a few unarmed people, huddled one over another in a ditch, not five yards off, as "humane" but not "meritorious"—that it might not be right to fire on men "crouching," but he thought differently as to men "running away" after being assaulted—on the whole, that the sacrifice of human life was "necessary!" We should like to know what sort of Religion the poor Irish Catholic is likely to learn from a Protestant Clergyman like this? The general feelings reciprocally existing between the two sects, as developed in the conduct of the Jury, are but too apparent. We hope this occurrence will never be assigned by any Protestant proprietor of land in Ireland as a reason for absenteeism. No—let him hasten to reside among his Protestant tenants, and by precept and by example instruct them and their teachers also in better principles.

NETHERLANDS.

From the *Liverpool Mercury*, Aug. 12.
WAR—BETWEEN BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

The intelligence of the week is of a deeply interesting and important character. The Dutch King, in defiance of the armistice guaranteed by the Allied Powers, and without any preliminary notice, has re-commenced the war, and the troops of the two contending nations are now in the presence of each other on the whole of the line. The Dutch have signalled their entry upon the Belgic territory, on the Flanders side, by devastation, inundation and fire, making war even upon women, and sacrificing defenceless men. Several farmers have been victims of plunder and have seen their farms destroyed by fire. King Leopold, before setting out from Brussels to take the command of the army, issued a manly and spirit-stirring proclamation, of which the following is a copy—

"Belgians! In taking possession of the throne to which the national will has called me, I said in addressing myself to the representatives of Belgium, 'If, in spite of all the sacrifices made for preserving peace, we should be

menaced with war, I would not hesitate to appeal to the courage of the Belgic people, and I hope they will all rally round their chief, in defence of their country and national independence."

"These words I now address to the nation at large."

"Without any preliminary declaration, the enemy have suddenly resumed hostilities, disregarding at the same time, the engagements which result from a suspension of arms and the principles which regulate civilized men."

"They have not hesitated to commit the most odious violation of the rights of nations, and by surprise they wished to obtain some momentary advantages. These are the same men whom you saw in September; they reappear in the midst of a peaceable population preceded by devastation and flame."

"Strong in the conviction of our right, we shall repulse this unexpected aggression; we shall oppose force to force."

"You have once already vanquished Holland. You have commenced the revolution by victory and by victory you will consolidate it. You will not be faithless to your glorious reminiscences. Your enemy awaits you at places which already once before witnessed their defeat."

"Every one of us will do his duty."

"A Belgic like yourselves, I will defend Belgium."

"I rely on the civic guard, and the courage and devotion of all."

"I repair to my post. I there expect all the Belgians to whom country, honour, and liberty are dear."

By the King.

LEOPOLD.

Brussels, August 4, 1831.

The Minister of War, *ad interim*,

"D'HANE DE STEENHUYSE."

The Minister of the Interior.

"C. DE BROUCKERE."

The King immediately despatched couriers to England, France, and the other Allied Powers, claiming support against the aggression of Holland, in pursuance of the treaties guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium. On the arrival of the special courier in Paris, a Cabinet Council was immediately summoned and it was resolved forthwith to send an army of 50,000 men under the command of Marshal Gerard, to bring the Dutch to reason. The promptitude of this decision, without any previous consultation with the other Powers, has excited some jealousy and misgivings, as to the ultimate intentions of France.—In alluding to the subject, the *Courier* of Saturday says, "With respect to the march of the French troops, we can state positively that, upon the order being given to General Gerard to commence his movement, a declaration was made, that these troops were not to continue an hour in the Belgic territory after the withdrawal of the Dutch army within their own frontiers, and the necessary guarantees that hostilities were not to be resumed. We have received authority to state that the step taken by France, in sending aid to the King of Belgium, has the perfect concurrence of the Conference, and that there is not the slightest ground to suspect that either Austria, Russia, or Prussia has given the King of Holland reason to suppose that he would receive assistance in the invasion of the Belgic territory. It is considered that the promptitude of the French will produce the most beneficial effect, and lead to a permanent peace." On receipt of the intelligence that the Dutch troops had crossed the frontiers, the British Government immediately despatched orders to Admiral Codrington to repair to the Downs, with his squadron for orders. The gallant Admiral will probably be despatched to the Scheldt, to co-operate with the Belgians and the French, and prevent the bombardment of Antwerp.

HOLLAND.

BREDA, July 25.—The review of the troops in camp at the garrison by the King, on the 23d gave his Majesty an opportunity to make himself acquainted with the spirit which animates the whole army. Among the circumstances which deserve particular attention are the following:—

"After the King and the Prince of Orange had set out for Bois le Duc, his Royal Highness Prince Frederick assembled the Generals and superior officers before the tent of the Prince of Orange. Standing in the middle of a circle formed by the greater part of the officers who command the troops in the morning, His Royal Highness said that his Majesty was extremely gratified with the good appearance of the troops, and particularly with the enthusiasm which they had manifested, and the repeated marks of fidelity and attachment which his Majesty had received in the morning. "The moment is, perhaps, very near at hand when his Majesty will have occasion to make use of this enthusiasm, and on this desire to encounter the enemy—to defend sword in hand, the rights of Holland. Should it become necessary to draw the sword, his Majesty relies on finding in the army the same proofs of attachment and fidelity."

The few words, delivered with visible emotion, and tears rolled down the cheeks of our veteran warriors. General Van Geon then thanked his Royal Highness, in the name of the officers present, for the flattering compliment which he had just paid them in the name of his Majesty; and added with warmth—

"That his Majesty should not be deceived in his expectations; that he requested the Prince to testify to his Majesty the sentiments of the army, that all of them, mindful of their oaths, again devoted themselves, on this occasion to the cause of the king and the country, ready to shed their blood in that cause. Your Royal Highness may assure the King that not an inch of the territory of Holland shall be lost without being purchased by blood! We swear it!" Then all present uncovered, and with outstretched hands repeated—"We swear it!" which words, like electric fire, flew through all the ranks of our army.

The Prince was for a moment too much moved to answer. Soon recovering, he said that he regretted that his Majesty had not been present to witness such a scene, but that he should not fail to make his Majesty acquainted with all the particulars the same evening.

His Majesty and the princes, his sons, are expected here again to-morrow or next day, after which they will go to Bergen-op-Zoom. The Dutch papers received on Friday contain the following order of the day of the Prince of Orange on the command of the troops destined to act against Belgium:—

"Called by the will of my father and my King to take the command of the army, I place myself at your head, on the same day in which he pronounced the word 'Forward!' The testimonies of affection and fidelity which you have never ceased to give to the King and the country may serve as a sublime example to the people of Europe, and give me a sure pledge of the valor which you are going to display on the field of battle. There, perhaps, in a few

days, we shall have to combat for the true interest of the country, and to obtain advantageous conditions of separation from those provinces which withdrew themselves from the authority of the same Prince, for whom we are ready to sacrifice our life and our dearest interests. But at the same time he has resorted to arms, the King, as the true father of his subjects, does not decline negotiations, however fruitless they have hitherto been. His Plenipotentiaries to the Conference at London will there continue to defend the rights of the nation. For myself, I feel the whole importance of the honorable task conferred on me by the King. It will, doubtless, be repaid early by your courage, on which I rely with confidence, when I recollect the valor of so many ancient companions in arms, whom I again see among you, and when I consult history, which teaches me what the country may expect from its Communal Guards and its volunteers. Since the days of Quarter Bras and Waterloo, the relations which we now resume had been suspended. Since that time only, events at once important and happy had passed, when last year deplorable circumstances afflicted our country. My duties, the will of the King, have called me to take a part in the late political affairs of the Netherlands. All my actions, words, and intentions had but one object, that of preserving the kingdom from the disasters which were at that time to be foreseen as possible, and the effects of which we now all feel. The means that I employed to attain that object having failed, I must believe that I erred in the choice of them. The motives which guided me were, however, perfectly pure. I hope now to convince you, sword in hand, that the blood of the Nassaus flows in my veins, and that no sacrifice will appear to me too great, to ensure the happiness of this my native country, for whose independence our forefathers have so often fought with success against armies far superior to them in numbers, but never in courage."

WILLIAM, Prince of Orange.

Head-Quarters, Breda, Aug. 1, 1831.

The Prince of Orange, who has taken the command of the army, made a movement on the evening of the 31, in the direction of Ghent, and some smart skirmishing took place between his advanced guard and that of the Belgians, while various affairs, more or less serious, are said to have occurred nearly at the same time on different points of the frontiers; and General Chasse who still held the Citadel of Antwerp, announced his intention to renew the bombardment at nine o'clock on the evening of the 4th. In this emergency, the new Sovereign of Belgium proved himself worthy of his station. Although suffering under illness, he immediately despatched couriers to the Courts of France and England, soliciting that protection and support guaranteed to him by the allies, and set out himself for Antwerp, where the greatest distress and confusion prevailed, and the inhabitants were flying in crowds to escape the destructive fire from the Citadel. The King arrived about 5 o'clock. The correspondent of the *Globe* describes the enthusiasm of the people to have been equal to the most sanguine expectations. "His Majesty's visit," says the writer, "was unexpected, and produced a most electrifying effect. Having alighted at the palace, he came out upon the balcony, and told the assembled multitude, 'he had come to spend the night with them.' It was truly an affecting scene; the air was rent with shouts more enthusiastic than I ever heard in my life; those around him were unmanly, and shed tears abundantly. Women were seen in the crowd pressing their children, and running about frantic with joy. No one seemed longer to care about Chasse or his threats. A feeling of pride and confidence in the monarch who had come forward in the hour of peril prevailed over every other, and there was neither woman nor child, who had a sense of the occasion, but would have stood with Leopold to the last extremity."

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted or having unsettled accounts with the Subscribers, are hereby notified, that unless they come forward within one month from this date and make payment or give satisfactory security, their accounts will be placed into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

N. B. As the Subscribers are frequently called from home on business, they have authorized Mr. WILLIAM V. SEGER to settle their accounts, who will be found at the residence of James Tibbitts or at Capt. James Seger's.

JAMES TIBBITTS & Co.

Frederickton, 20th Sept. 1831.

FOR SALE.

A BUILDING LOT, situated in a King-Street, next the Racket Court, for further particulars apply at this Office.
Frederickton, September 20, 1831.

FARM FOR SALE IN LUDLOW ON THE MIRAMICHI RIVER.

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

P. DUFF.

Frederickton, 28th July, 1831.

FOR SALE.

TWO Lots of Land, numbered 14 and 15, on the east side of Pennycook Creek, in the County of York, containing 400 acres, more or less, and an allowance for roads. Also, the following Lots, situated in the Town of Fredericton, viz:—No. 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, and the upper half of the numbered Lots in said Block, being leased property from the Rector, &c. of Christ's Church, Fredericton; fronting on Brunswick street, and bounded on the upper side by Smyth street, and in the rear by George street. Application may be made to Mr. A. C. STARRITT, of Fredericton, or at Saint John, to W. & F. KINNEAR.
July 20th, 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 160 acres.
Do no. 15, of the Military Grant, lying on the River Saint John in the Parish of Kent, containing 100 acres.
Do no. 26, same grant, situate in the same Parish containing 100 acres.
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.