

Lord Grey complained of the statements, in some respects inaccurate, which have been put forth of his conversations with the Irish members, and gave a correction of those statements.

The Irish yeomanry are evidently a force with which it is very difficult to carry on the government of Ireland—or without. In the days of peace they are no doubt "adverse and turbulent." But it is not fair to consider them in this light alone. They are a cumbrous armour, they are ill-suited to the national strength of the body politic, but still they are a protection which must not rashly and impatiently be thrown off.

The most serious question, before we proceed to disarm them, we imagine to be, whether the government can protect the yeomen themselves. They are the minority—they have been a ruling minority, an insolent minority we believe; and they are quite safe now if deprived of their arms, and left in the midst of a hostile population whom they have so often insulted, but whom it is too certain that they honestly fear.

It is said that so long as these men have arms there must be parties in Ireland. But it is as true—perhaps more true—that parties cannot be destroyed in Ireland by taking 30,000 muskets from the men who now hold them. The ultimate effect of allaying dissensions by diminishing the occasions of collision should not be disregarded, but the immediate effect must not be overlooked—that effect is, not to put an end to parties, but to put the Protestants in many places at the mercy of the Catholics.

Unless the government is prepared with a military force with which it can be confident that it is able to preserve peace, it would be surely a criminal act to deprive the Protestants of the means of protecting themselves. That the time may speedily come when it will be possible to disarm the yeomanry without fear for them or for the government, we earnestly hope; but, if the men who know the state of the armed force in Ireland, and the present demands on it, think that time has not yet arrived, we will not urge them to take a responsibility which we should in their places shrink from—that of depriving men, whom we could not confidently reckon on defending of the means of defending themselves.

One thing is certain—that they should be employed as little as possible in any day which could bring them into collision with the people. It is not fair to the yeomen themselves so to expose them.—Of this the government is aware, and it has taken measures to cause this principle to be acted on.

The progress of the Reform Bill, as shown in our parliamentary report will be read with its usual interest. We are extremely sorry to see the clause carried which confers the franchise on weekly tenants of houses valued at £10 per annum, in cities, boroughs, and towns. The first intention of ministers was to confine the franchise to those tenants only who paid the rent above mentioned by half-yearly payments. This provision was found to exclude many substantial householders; and the defect being pointed out to ministers, they have run into the very contrary excess, and let into the exercise of the franchise a large class of persons, whom it never can be safe to trust with political power in any country. It is quite clear that such persons will compose a large body whose votes will always be sold to the highest bidder, as much as the bribery will be straightforward and easy, and not subject the parties to any penal consequences.

It is thought that in Manchester, Glasgow, and even in London, the introduction of this weekly tenant clause will add nearly one third to the number of low conditioned voters. Against such democratic influence how is property to stand up and be protected, unless we are prepared for a painful convulsion at such an influence over the voters as we have above pointed out? We sincerely wish, for the ultimate security of the reform Bill, which we have always advocated, that Ministers had adopted, what we hope they will still adopt—viz. Mr. Campbell's amendment, that the reservation of should be quarterly and not weekly.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

The delay that has occurred in the passing of the Reform Bill has naturally excited the impatience of the people; but it has done worse, it has provoked doubts of the vigour of the ministry, and opened a dangerous opportunity for commentary upon the character of the measure, which has been thus subjected to a slow, painful, and inquisitorial examination both in and out of Parliament.

The first impulse of the people was an overleaping desire to see the bill carried. Had circumstances favoured that desire the bill would have been received with triumph, and its faults left to future consideration. But the vigilance of the opposition, and the intermittent indecision of ministers, gradually led the public attention from the clamour for the general proposition, to a somewhat jealous and vexatious inquiry into the details. As the clause of the Bill expanded, and the names of places were seen moving rather eccentrically from one schedule to another, disfranchisement and enfranchisement altering in some instances without sufficient apparent reasons, the tedium of the discussion, that was at first visited with odium, began to produce a feeling either that the Bill was not sound, or that Ministers were deficient in energy and determination. The question of Reform was getting into this dilemma when the county-division clause was proposed against which it may be confidently said the voice of the people was raised, with the solitary exception of the friends of the old system, who by this clause, obtained compensation in part for the interests sacrificed or absorbed in the other portions of the Bill. This unfortunate clause was followed by the defeat of ministers on the motion of the Marquess of Chandos, that £50 yearly farmers should be entitled to vote on elections. At this crisis of our progress the public mind received an unexpected shock. It was easily seen that the Marquess of Chandos' motion would ultimately lead the advocates of Reform to urge upon the country the necessity of vote by the ballot; so that out of the incompleteness and inaccuracy of the Bill, the supporters of Ministers saw and confessed that ulterior concessions were likely to flow, which the originators of the measure neither contemplated nor desired. In this position—surrounded by doubts, fears, hopes, and enemies—stands the Reform Bill.—*Atlas.*

It is again reported that the Lords will so amend the Bill as to induce the Commons, when it comes down again, to reject it altogether; and that there will thus be an end of the measure and of the Cabinet. We can neither confirm or deny this report.

[The Times, however, denies that the people are cooling towards the Bill, and the Courier follows suit with the following comment.] Certainly the people are not cooling towards the Bill; but it is not to be denied that the delay which the Anti-Reformers have caused has been injurious to the Ministry, as it has deprived them of much of the controlling power which they possessed over those large bodies of Reformers, whose apparently quiescent state during the last two or three months has led to a foolish belief that they have become indifferent to the Bill. The truth is, that these persons are waiting with a degree of prudence, for which the Anti-Reformers give them little credit.

for the introduction of the Bill into the other House, and are resolved not to waste any of their strength in unavailing demonstrations before that time. When the Bill shall come into the Lords, there will probably be such a demonstration of strength out of doors as will astonish the Peers, who seem to have forgotten that a calm invariably precedes a storm.

[An anti-reform paper upon this remarks—A calm does not invariably precede a storm; but a calm always succeeds a storm, and that calm we are beginning to experience.]

#### IRELAND.

**AWFUL CALAMITY.**—Thirty-eight lives have been destroyed by the most awful thunder storm ever recollected in the neighbourhood of Killarney, on Thursday at Glauferick, near the town, about noon. An entire family consisting of eight persons, of the name of Lousey, tenants of O'Donoghue's, were swept away; their bodies, with two others, have been found on the river Flesk. A beautiful cottage, a shooting lodge of J. McCarthy, Esq. together with a farm house, and two small houses, were totally destroyed, so that not even a stone or trace of them is now discoverable; the inmates of the latter consisting of 17 persons, 9 in one house and eight in the other, perished in the flood.—*Kerry Evening Post.*

#### FRANCE.

SEPTEMBER 2.

The Paris papers of Tuesday and the *Messenger* and *Gazette* dated Wednesday, arrived in town at a late hour this morning (Friday). The latest news from the frontiers of Poland contained in them comes down to the 20th ult. It states the reported retreat of the Poles to the army Warsaw, closely followed by the army of Paskewitch, while the corps of Rosen ap-proached Praga. It further repeats the rumour that General Skrzynecki has resigned the command of the Polish army, and that it had been confided to General Dombinski.

These papers, as well as those of a previous date, are chiefly filled with comments on the project of a law for abolishing the hereditary Peerage, which was presented to the Chamber on Saturday. By this project the nomination of Peers is to belong to the King, their numbers to be unlimited; and the Peerage to cease to be hereditary. The minister expressed his own opinion in favour of an hereditary Peerage and cited the example of England; but still, as the nation had expressed its disapprobation, he is against the principle, he did not hesitate to abandon it. The strength of the French Ministry was manifested unequivocally on Monday, by the election of seven Ministerialists out of eight members to form a committee to examine the draught of the law for annulling the hereditary quality of the Peerage. The funds experienced a rise of three-quarters per cent, in consequence, and on Tuesday they still further improved.

It is said that the sympathy for Polish wrongs and sufferings, which has for some time been smouldering in Hungary, has at last broken into a flame which by its heat, must provoke the serious attention of the Austrian Government. An insurrection has taken place in some parts of that country, originally induced by the strict measures taken against the cholera, but which, taking its bent towards Poland, is said to have even forced some Hungarian regiments from their allegiance to the House of Austria.

The Brussels Journals to Sunday last bring assurances that the French army, whose presence in Flanders hitherto have given so much uneasiness, has already taken the first step upon its return to France. The cantonnements were broken up at Tilleur on the 26th ult. and the troops quartered there had proceeded upon their day's march for Nivelles, Wavre, and the French frontiers. There movement is not, however, general, and there seems to be no doubt but that some portion of this foreign force is to remain in Belgium; but the amount does not appear to be yet decided upon.

These papers also contain accounts of the resumption of hostilities by the Dutch against the Belgians, with the object, it would seem, of demonstrating the necessity of the protecting army remaining, just at the moment that, upon the appeal of all Europe, and at the request of the Belgians, it was withdrawing from their territory. The sluices about Antwerp and some other places had been again cut, and the Dutch King was shewing a remorseless indisposition to discontinue his aggressions. The distress occasioned to the agriculturists of the country by this wanton destruction of their property had excited so general a feeling of alarm, that the French were again appealed to, and General Beldard had felt it necessary to remonstrate against it. From another quarter, however, we learn that the King of Holland has accepted of an armistice, for six weeks, proposed to him by the Five Powers; and it is expected that during the above period negotiations will take place for the final adjustment of differences with the Belgian Government.

King Leopold is extending his legitimate acquaintance.—The Sieur Baron J. Vanderlinden d'Hoogvorst has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary Minister Plenipotentiary for the purpose of notifying his accession to the Throne to the Courts of Austria, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Hesse Darmstadt, and Baden.

SEPTEMBER 5.

The utmost anxiety still prevails here upon the fate of Warsaw. The latest accounts received by the Government merely relate to the preparations of the Russian army, for the investment of the ill-fated capital at each side of the Vistula. The heavy battering train of the invading army had been brought up on the 17th, but strong hopes were then entertained that the city would be surrendered by capitulation. The Russian commander has already had several communications with the Polish authorities; he requires, it is said, a surrender at discretion, but pledges himself that afterwards the Emperor will treat the Poles with the greatest magnanimity; meanwhile the cholera is spreading far and wide, but it has not, as was yesterday repeated, reached Vienna. It is, however, in the immediate neighbourhood, and the Austrian capital can hardly hope to escape from its impending visitation.

The report of the Commission appointed to consider the proposition of the Government relative to the Peerage, will be ready for presentation to the Chamber of Deputies about Tuesday next; it is M. Beranger, not M. Guizot, who is engaged in preparing it. In the Commission, I understand there was no difference whatever upon the abolition of the hereditary principle, nor upon that of leaving the King entirely unfettered as to the nomination of the new Peers; but that some discussion is still carrying on upon the omission of the phrase in the ministerial project, which indicates that the bill is only provisional; there is, if I am rightly informed, a strong feeling in the commission, that the bill should have a permanent, not a temporary character. Little doubt is entertained, except by men of extreme and violent opinions that the ministers

will carry their measure through the Chamber of Deputies; but the Peers are very angry, and threaten to disappear when their turn for discussing it shall arrive, so that there will not be a "house" left for debate.

There has been, I understand, a curious investigation for some time carried on by the French Treasury, respecting claims of the different members of the Buonaparte family, for property illegally withheld from them by the Bourbon dynasty. Savory, Duke of Rovigo, has of late represented the Buonapartes in these solicitations; and they tell me that it has been clearly shown that Louis XVIII. and his brother did actually lay violent hands upon various kinds of property of this kind to the value of 43,000,000 of francs. That the justice of the reclamations of the Buonapartes has been at length admitted by the French Government, but that as there are no funds out of which such sums can be defrayed, there must be time, and opportunity, and management, to make such claims available.

#### EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

The Times Office, 7 o'clock, a. m.  
The *Moniteur* of Sunday gives the following:

"The army of the north, which entered Belgium to defend her independence and neutrality, which were guaranteed by the Great Powers, returns to France. A division, commanded by General Barrois, about 12,000 strong, will remain momentarily upon the Belgian territory, at the demand and at the disposal of King Leopold. The head quarters of Marshal Gerard and of his Royal Highness the Duke of Orleans, will be transferred to Mayeuge, where a camp will be formed behind and near that town."

**INSURRECTION IN RUSSIA.**  
A terrible revolt has broken out in the Russian military colonies. They speak of frightful massacres of Generals and officers. This event, intelligence of which reached the government last evening by a courier of the Duke de Mortemart, may have a great influence upon the fate of Poland.—*Le Temps.*

The Paris Journals have published a letter from M. Peyronnet, one of the ex-Ministers of Charles X., in which he contradicts the statement put forward on the authority of a soldier that the prisoners confined in the fortress of Ham were treated with every indulgence consistent with their safe custody. M. Peyronnet declares that the place is unwholesome, and that they can scarcely take any exercise, and that instead of having a well furnished table, he has himself been obliged to make a dinner of a morsel of bread.

#### POLAND.

We have at length intelligence that may be relied on from Poland. At a late hour last night we received Hamburg papers, containing authentic accounts, from which we learn that on the 15th inst. the Russian army broke up from Lodz, and reached Blouie, sixteen miles from Warsaw, on the next day, the Poles retreating before them after a slight skirmish. On the 17th they continued to advance, and succeeded in surrounding and cutting off a Polish detachment; and on the 18th the Russian vanguard was at Roszyn, only seven miles from the capital, which is said to be ill provided for a siege. The Poles must either shut themselves up in Warsaw under disadvantages circumstances, or risk all in a battle with an enemy already nearly double their number, and about to be reinforced from all quarters. The heroism of the Poles might yet effect much but for their internal dissensions, which at this critical moment, have risen to a fearful height.—A species of "reign of terror" has commenced in Warsaw, and the reckless fury and the mad passions of the democracy, the same in all ages and countries, threatens to paralyze the noblest of fortitude and courage. Murder by wholesale has been perpetrated in Warsaw by the members of the Patriotic Association! already distinguished by the baseness of their conduct towards the first of their defenders, the brave Skrzynecki.

WARSAW, Aug. 17.

Yesterday and the day before were days of horror. The Patriotic Club, long irritated against the established authorities, and dissatisfied at not seeing General Jankowski condemned to death, at length determined on taking violent measures. On the 15th at eight P. M., the club formerly demanded that General Skrzynecki should be ordered to Warsaw. Hereupon they proceeded to the castle, where the 200 National Guards scarcely offered any resistance. The seven state prisoners being found, were murdered in their rooms, and the bodies thrown into the gutter, or hung up at the lamp-posts. The rioters then proceeded to the houses of several persons already acquitted, and to the House of Correction, in which not only the agents of the new police, but also debtors and cheats, were confined; many of them were put to death, and their bodies hung up without much ceremony. In this way thirty-five persons lost their lives during the first night.

Among them were Generals Jankowski, Bukowski, Hurtig, Salacki, and Bentkowski; the Russian Chamberlain Fustiane; a Russian lady of the name of Bazanow; the Councilor of State Hankiewicz, who had been acquitted; Major Petrikowski, and several police agents. Lessel, the confectioneer, who had been acquitted, was saved with much difficulty by General Krukowiecki.

"Yesterday, about noon, a Russian captain of cavalry, who had been wounded and taken prisoner, was torn from the wagon as it entered the city, and cruelly murdered. In the afternoon Rawewski, the curator of the schools, was hung at a lamp-post.—During the night General Krukowiecki was re-appointed Governor of the city. His first measure was to send for military reinforcements, so that a repetition of these horrors is scarcely to be expected. The French and Austrian consuls had already demanded their passports, the Government being no longer in a condition to afford them protection. To-day, however, in compliance with a wish intimated to them, they have determined not to set off as yet. To-day the government hitherto existing has been dissolved, and General Krukowiecki has been placed at the head of the new government, with very extended powers.—During the hours of terror he displayed energy and personal bravery.

He has already had the president and ten members of the club arrested. By virtue of the powers placed in his hands he has appointed General Prondzyn to the chief command in the army, who is said to have already accepted the appointment.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 2.

The Brussels Paper furnish an interesting and important article, viz. a Special Protocol issued by the German Diet respecting the grand Duchy of Luxembourg. That province is declared to be definitively and permanently separated from Belgium; that it is perfectly without the jurisdiction of the five Powers; that no stipulation respecting it can enter into any arrangement that may be formed by the five

Powers; that it appertains to the sovereignty of the House of Nassau, to whom it must be secured; and that it is under the protection of the Germanic Confederation.

#### ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, OCTOBER 26, 1831.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.  
Commissioner for next week,  
HENRY SMITH, Esquire.

Saving's Bank.  
TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.  
HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.  
JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.  
JEDEDIAH SLASON, ESQ.

\*We are indebted to our Halifax supply of papers for the latest intelligence from Europe. His Majesty's ship Winchester arrived at that port on the 16th instant, from Portsmouth, from whence she sailed on the 9th of September, and brought London papers to the 8th of that month.

The Coronation of His Majesty took place on that day, but the paper being published in the morning, does not contain an account of the ceremony.

The Duke of Wellington had been appointed to officiate as Lord High Constable of England on the occasion.

The Reform Bill, it will be seen by our extracts, had passed the Committee, and was probably read a third time and sent to the House of Lords, a few days after the Winchester left England.

Intelligence was looked for with much anxiety from Poland. The contending armies had been almost in view of each other for several days, and a sanguinary battle was expected.

A robbery of a most daring nature was committed in the Market Inn Yard, in this City, on Saturday evening last. The property stolen consisted of a small trunk, containing about £25 in cash, with notes of hand to a large amount, and many other papers of much value to the owner. A reward of £10 is offered for the recovery of the trunk and its contents. As yet, however, the villain has eluded the vigilance of our City Police; but we sincerely trust he will ere long be discovered and severely punished.

During the same night the premises in Prince William street, occupied by Mr. James Robertson, as a Watchmaker's Shop, were forcibly entered through a back window; but the thief in getting down, it is supposed, upset a box of glass which stood under the window, and being alarmed, no doubt, at the noise, decamped without doing any further mischief.—*St. John's Courier.*

#### Married.

At St. John, by the Rev. Mr. McLean, Mr. Oliver Lyman, of Portland, to Miss Ann Patten, of this City.

At the same place, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. George James, to Miss Deborah Wright, both of this City.

At Halifax, by the Rev. Mr. Scott, Mr. Edward Lawson, to Isabella, only daughter of Richard Best, Esq. of His Majesty's Customs.

At the same place on the 8th inst. by the Venerable Archdeacon Willis, Mr. A. S. Gore, of the National School, to Miss Margaret, fourth daughter of the late Jeremiah Holwell, of Cork.

At Windsor, N. S. on Tuesday the 4th inst. by the Rev. W. C. King, Capt. W. S. Moorsom, 52d Lt. Inf. to Isabella, eldest daughter of the Hon. Judge Wilkins.

At Horton, on Thursday, the 13th inst. by Rev. John S. Clarke, A. M. William Dewolf, Esq. to Mrs. Sarah Millet, daughter of S. Avery, Esq.

#### Died.

At St. John, on Thursday morning last, Mary, relict of the late Munson Jarvis, Esq. in the 79th year of his age.

At Friendship, in the Parish of St. Elizabeth Jamaica, on the 10th ult. after a long and severe illness, Mr. John Easton Rait, formerly of St. Andrews, aged 26 years.

At Lincoln on Monday morning last, Mrs. Janet Hutchinson in the 97th year of her age.

At Halifax, on the 6th inst. Mr. Thomas Trotter, Stone Mason, of a consumption, a native of Leith, in Scotland, leaving a widow and six children to lament his loss.

At Lunenburg, N. S. on the 3d inst. at the residence of the Rev. J. C. Cochran, aged 8 years, Hannah, eldest daughter of William Sterns, Esq. of Liverpool.

#### AUCTION.

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

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, or demand, of Thomas B. Wheeler, of, in, and to the House and Lot where he now resides, situate in Regent Street. The same having been taken by executions issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of David Bulyea, and Fisher, Walker & Fisher.

E. W. MILLER, Sheriff.  
Fredericton, October 26, 1831.

VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE SALE OF  
Dry Goods, Hardware, &c.  
To be sold at Auction by JOHN KERR, at the Store of Lowe & Grocock, on Tuesday the 1st day of November next, without reserve—the whole of the Subscribers Stock in Trade—consisting of—

WOOLLEN Cloth, Flannels, Linens, Hosiery; Haberdashery; Gloves, LACES; Shawls, HATS, Ribbons, Paper, Bombazettes.

Also—A few double and single Barrelled London made Percussion and Flint GUNS, with Caps complete. Terms of Sale Liberal.

LOWE & GROCOCK.  
St. John Oct. 15.

EMIGRANT DEPARTMENT,  
St. John, N. B. September 10, 1831.  
EMIGRANTS arriving here with the intention of settling in the Country will, without delay, receive Crown Lands upon the terms prescribed by Government; upwards of 50,000 acres being surveyed in the adjacent Counties, and open for application.

Directions for information will always be given to those who are desirous to proceed into the interior for employment; and  
Persons who wish to purchase small cultivated Farms will receive particulars of several by application at the Office, Prince William street, St. John.

A. WEDDERBURN,  
Government Agent for Emigrants.

#### 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, 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 BRONZING, transparent SIGN PAINTING, and imitating Wood and Marble, of all kinds, as practised 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.

#### NOTICE

ALL Persons having demands against the County of YORK or any of its Parishes, for services or supplies of any description whatsoever, since the period of the January Sessions in 1831, are requested to deliver them to the Subscriber, previous to the 24th day of December next; and all collectors and other persons who may have received monies on account of the said County or Parishes, are also requested to render an account of the same previous to the above mentioned date.

A particular attention to this notice is requested, in order that all accounts may be added and laid before the General Sessions in January, 1832.

JAMES TAYLOR, Junior,  
Auditor.

Fredericton, October 5th, 1831.

#### NOTICE.

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

T. L. LANGEN.  
T. R. ROBERTSON.  
Fredericton, 16th August, 1831.

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

T. R. ROBERTSON.  
August. 16, 1831.

#### NOTICE

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the SUBSCRIBERS under the firm of GAULT & WOODS, terminated on the twenty-fourth day of September last, by mutual consent; all those indebted to said firm are requested to make payment, and those having demands will please render the same for adjustment to either of the Subscribers,

ARCH. GAULT.  
GEO. WOODS.

Fredericton, N. B.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has taken the Store formerly occupied by the late Samuel Groverman, where he continues to transact business on his own account, and will be happy to supply his friends and customers on the most reasonable terms.

GEO. WOODS.  
24th September, 1831. Sm.

#### NEW GOODS.

JUST received and for Sale at the Store lately occupied by H. & J. SUTHERLAND, a General Assortment of  
BRITISH MERCHANDISE.  
As the goods are well selected, and laid in low, they are worthy the attention of the Public.

JOHN SUTHERLAND.  
Fredericton, 20th Sept. 1831.  
N. B. The remaining fall supply expected daily

#### GEORGE H. HART.

Book-Binder, Stationer and Copper Plate Printer.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of Fredericton, and its Vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in the Store formerly occupied by Mr. James Tibbits; he has on hand a general assortment of STATIONARY, and orders in his line will be executed with neatness and dispatch; he therefore respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Mr. H. having a LIBRARY, comprising upwards of 200 Volumes—intends opening a Public Circulating Library, if sufficient encouragement be given to enable him to procure the latest Periodical, and other new works. Gentlemen disposed to encourage such an institution, will please to call and subscribe.—The Terms are as follows:—

For one year : : : £1 5 0  
" 6 months : : : " 0 13 6  
" 3 " : : : " 0 7 6  
" 1 " : : : " 0 3 9  
" 1 week : : : " 0 1 8  
Fredericton, 2d August, 1831.

#### New-Brunswick

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Business & operations of this Corporation will commence on Monday the 29th day of August, instant. All applications to the same for Insurance, to be made in writing, giving a full description of the Property on which Insurance is required.

By order of the President and Directors.  
D. JORDAN, Secretary.

Office, corner of King and Cross-streets  
St. John, August 20, 1831.

#### PROTECTION INSURANCE COM-

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.