

and three nights this month I never broke my fast. I can take my oath of that. The King did never to me any injury. I am sorry for the fault I have committed, and must suffer for it.

I went to Admiral Rowley's other day, to ask for a bit of victuals, and he kicked me. What is done can't be undone. I must suffer the law. Sir R. Keats has broken the law as well as myself, for he had no right to take my pension from me. He is the only man who is allowed arbitrary power in Great Britain.

Poor Hogg is shorn bare, and we have to improve the public feeling in his favour, that the blast of adversity may be tempered. By an unexpected accident—the failure of his publisher, Mr. Cochrane—James Hogg is reduced to the very extremity of distress. This is a penalty which the high-souled Shepherd deems to suffer. Poverty and difficulty he has struggled with from infancy, till his talents and his manly spirit procured competence. Urged by public approbation, he ventured his all on the publication of his works, and all is lost. The trammels of debt are worse than the stings of hunger, for they fetter the mind, and that of Hogg would sink under them. It is delicately and generously proposed by Mr. Murray, and other gentlemen, to publish his "Queen's Wake" at a guinea a copy, the money to be advanced for his immediate relief. We earnestly and urgently entreat the attention of the public to this matter, and solicit that support to the undertaking which Hogg's merits deserve, and that sympathy with misfortunes wholly unforeseen and unavoidable, which may remove their weight, and lighten the evening of a hard life.

#### FRANCE.

PARIS, June 25.—Two young Poles who had formed part of the convoy sent to Siberia, succeeded in making their escape to Wilna; and after a route beset with every kind of danger and difficulty have arrived in Paris. We have heard from these two young men of the cruelties of the Russians, which passes all expression. Not only those individuals who distinguished themselves in the Polish revolutions, and all their family connections, but the simple mechanics and poor men who took arms in the cause of independence, have been dragged from their hearths and transported into the deserts of Siberia. Their children, also, have been torn from them, even the youngest, and made separate convoys of many of these unfortunate children being only three or four years old; and the women are taken away still suckling their infants, or with those so young as to require carrying.

At Warsaw even the children of the Orphan Asylum have been taken away.

The wife of a general officer, who had been actually separated from her husband, actually killed her infant children in presence of some guards who had come to take them from her; she afterwards committed suicide.

We shall shortly publish a more detailed account of the horrors of which the refugees have either been the witnesses or the victims, and misfortunes of distressing interest.

The proceedings against Messrs de Chateaubriand, Fitzjames, Hyde de Neuville, and the three opposition Deputies, seem to have been wholly abandoned, or to have dwindled into insignificance. It is now said that the real motive, owing to which the three first named had been arrested, was to make a show of impartiality between Carlists and Republicans.

PARIS, July 10.—The announcement respecting the loan which appeared in the *Moniteur* of last Sunday, has produced in the money-market here an opposite effect to that which had been generally anticipated in the early part of the week. The long period allowed for the completion of the instalments, and the circumstance that not more than half the amount of the loan which the law authorizes has been proposed by the Minister, have been taken as indications of all absence of confidence in the finances of the Government, and of general confidence in public credit. Hence many speculators at the Bourse, who had sold last week under the impression that a decline in prices must follow the announcement of the loan, yesterday became purchasers, and the funds rose about half per cent. It is said that already fourteen banking houses have joined the house of Rothschild to provide and make offers for the loan.

General Durnick is now in Paris, where he proposes to reside. There is an evident disposition in the French Government to get rid of refugees of all nations, by sending them to colonies in Algeria. Several Poles have already been sent to that place, and others have been transmitted to Toulon, that the Italians who had recently arrived from the prisons of Venice (several of them general officers) should be shipped off for Algiers. None of them appears at all desirous of such a destination. The cholera is still destroying numbers in Paris daily, and making every body uneasy. M. Thouet, Deputy of the Department du Gard, the Comte de Montequieu Fezousse, the Marquis de Coislin, and the Baroness d'Arny, the lady of Eugene Beauharnois' Secretary, have just died of it. It is much worse in the country. The department of the Aisne alone has lost 3,584, and that of the Marne above 4,000, even from the Government accounts, which are thought to understate the real mortality.

#### PORTUGAL.

**LANDING OF DON PEDRO.**

His Majesty's steamer Firebrand, at midnight on the 10th inst. fell in with the squadron of Don Pedro, lying at anchor off Oporto bar. A boat with officers from Don Pedro's frigate, Donna Maria, boarded the Firebrand, from whom we gathered the following particulars:—

On Sunday evening, the 8th inst., Don Pedro's squadron arrived off Oporto bar, and came to anchor, and on the morning of Monday landed his force at the village of Mettosinhos (north side of the Douro). His whole force consists of troops to the amount of 7,500, of which about 460 are English, and the same number of French. The landing was stated to have been effected in regular and good order, as there was not the slightest opposition offered. Some of Miguel's cavalry came down but not near enough to fire, and suddenly wheeled round (after, as it appeared, some parley among themselves), and retreated.

After the landing had been effected, the troops were formed in marching order, and the word "Forward, given for Oporto, which place they entered without any opposition, as the Governor and troops of Don Miguel, and the police, abandoned the place, and fled (over the bridge, across the Douro) to Villa Nova, which is directly on the opposite side.

The Miguelite troops partly destroyed the bridge which is formed of boats, after

they had passed over, and considerably annoyed Don Pedro's force throughout Monday, when it was resolved that a landing should be effected at Villa Nova by the small vessels, protected by the guns of the steamers, &c., and 5,000 of Don Pedro's force were landed in a dashing manner, well under cover of the steamers, who played in their own draught of water on the occasion. The troops of Miguel again fled into the interior, after some hard fighting. About this time a most melancholy occurrence took place in the ranks of Miguel. One of his regiments of the line threw up their caps, and shouted simultaneously for Donna Maria, when they were immediately hemmed in by his other troops, and nearly the whole of the regiment massacred.

It is therefore conclusive that Don Pedro is in possession of Oporto, which it is expected will expunge his cause by a voluntary arming of the inhabitants.

Don Pedro's exertions prior to leaving the Western Islands are spoken of as highly active and meritorious, and his decision and promptitude since his landing show that he will leave nothing undone to regain the Crown of Portugal for his daughter. We learn also that in Lisbon and many other parts of Portugal, particularly Coimbra, very many will join Don Pedro, who is now, we doubt not, in full march for Lisbon.

The landing at Oporto was a masterly and well-timed arrangement, for it was almost impossible for his fleet, many of them small merchant unarmed vessels, to force the passage of the Tagus, the guns of St. Julian being in particularly good order, and the men having been well trained by firing at a mark. Miguel's troops at Lisbon were strengthening and building batteries and outworks, both above and below Lisbon, which are now perfectly useless, as far as respects the opposing of Don Pedro, who will enter Lisbon by the Oporto road.

July 19.

Accounts have been received, which state that one division of Don Pedro's army is at Grigo, a strong military position—that the advanced guard is at Vonga, about 40 miles distant from Oporto—and that the object is to advance to Coimbra, from whence the communication with Figueras will give the invading army a command of the whole sea coast from Oporto to Figueras. The people of influence at Oporto are said to have declared in favour of Donna Maria. Many desertions had taken place from the ranks of Don Miguel; in most instances the fugitives proceed to their own homes, but some joined the standard of Don Pedro, where every thing seemed to presage a favourable issue to the contest.

#### NETHERLANDS.

HOLLAND.—All the accounts from Holland now breathe of immediate war. On Wednesday last His Majesty set out for Loo, whence he was expected to return to the Hague in a few days. Hostilities upon a petty scale have already commenced near Maestricht. Direct accounts from that quarter, of the 3d, contains the following particulars:—"On the 2d of this month strong detachments of infantry and cavalry were placed at the Belgian Custom-houses round Maestricht to support the officers, and round the fortress, at a distance of about a league. Posts of Belgian cavalry and infantry are placed, which are to stop all corn, cattle, hay and straw, coming to this place. The same morning the Belgian troops stopped the post-wagon from Aix-la-Chapelle to Maestricht, and arrested M. Wyngond, Surgeon, Major, and Lieut. Verschuur, of the artillery, and took them to Meer, where the Belgian headquarters now are."

"According to accounts received here, the Belgian troops have orders to stop all Dutch officers going from Maestricht to Aix-la-Chapelle, or from Aix-la-Chapelle to Maestricht."

An Article from the *Hague*, of the 8th inst. says, "To-morrow (Monday), after Divine Service, there will be a grand review of the troops by the Prince Field-Marshal."

Our intelligence from Germany and Belgium reaches to the 4th and 8th inst. respectively. The latter papers of this date report the preparations for King Leopold's marriage were proceeding with great activity; and also that all the necessary preliminaries had been completed for the levy of 30,000 men, a large proportion of whom are shortly to be called under arms. The *Courier de Peace and War*, a Nuremberg Paper, states that it has been instructed by the Censor to continue to call the King of Holland King of the Netherlands—an injunction which is thought to be deserving of attention in the present state of Belgium.

A naval armament is preparing in the port of Cherbourg, and its destination is thought to be the Scheldt, to act in conjunction with the English force against the Dutch, should the King persist in his headstrong and obstinate resistance to the demands of the Conference. Every fresh arrival from Belgium confirms previous impressions of the determined resolution of King Leopold to repudiate all further negotiation, and to test, by the lot of war, at once those claims which he has for a year and a half prosecuted before the Conference, with no other results than disappointment and mortification.

#### ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, August 29, 1832.

**ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.**  
Commissioner for H. G. CLOPPER, Esq. next week.

**SAVING BANK.**  
Trustees for HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. next week. JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. MR. PETER FISHER.

The unsettled and threatening aspect of Political affairs in Europe continue to be the subject of intense anxiety and speculation, but otherwise our Foreign news is not of much importance. In addition to the numerous extracts which we had prepared for this week's impression, we subjoin the following particulars from London papers of the 17th and Liverpool of the 19th which were politely handed to us yesterday:

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward the subject of the Russian Dutch Loan, and in doing so, his Lordship entered into extended details of the origin of the treaty. He observed in reality the main question was, whether this country, now that Belgium was separated from Holland, was bound in honour and equity to continue the payment of its share of the interest of the loan? The object of the treaty was to prevent Russia, or any other Power, interfering to cause the separation. A separation had taken

place, not from the influence of any foreign Power, but, being effected, it had been sanctioned by England. He, therefore, considered that to resist the payment would be contrary to all principle of honour or equity. The changes that had taken place required a fresh treaty—that treaty had been ratified—and the Government now sought the sanction of Parliament to carry it into effect. The payment made previously to the formation of the new treaty was to preserve the faith of the country; and, if that were secured, the Ministers would not regret the course they might have exposed themselves to. Mr. Herries again censured the former payment, without first having had the sanction of Parliament. The question called forth a good deal of discussion, which lasted to a late hour of the morning, when a division took place; the numbers of which were—for the motion, 243; for the amendment, 137, leaving a majority of 46 for Ministers.

On the above subject, Mr. Hume said he had thought that the Ministers had from the first acted hastily and unadvisedly—that they ought to have come to the House for its sanction previously to continuing the payment—that he had intended on a former night to oppose the Ministers; but that when he saw by whom he was surrounded—that the Tories (whose treaty it was, and who would have continued the payment) opposed the treaty with the view of turning out the Whigs—he supported the Ministers for the purpose of defeating such object, he being desirous of keeping them in office till they had completed the great measures of reform. To further such view he declared that he had abandoned his own judgment many times—that he had voted black to be white—thinking that the carrying of the measures of reform was worth every sacrifice.

**INSURRECTION IN LITHUANIA.**—We have received from an authentic source, some confirmation respecting the insurrection in Lithuania, which will be read with interest. A partisan war against the Russians is going on with great activity in all the forests. In the forest of Swietokryz a detachment of Cossacks was entirely cut to pieces by the insurgents. Rage and despair, says our correspondent, are in every heart, and the Russians display the most atrocious barbarity. They have installed commissioners in Lithuania to value and confiscate the property of individuals who took no part in the Polish revolution, and to apportion to them an equivalent in Russia. Already 30,000 Polish peasants have been sent into the interior of Russia, and are replaced by an equal number of Russian boors. The Emperor Nicholas has declared that he will make a Poland of Siberia and a Siberia of Poland. The Russians apprehend a new revolution at Warsaw, and every night strong patrols, followed by artillery, scour the streets.—*Courier of Saturday.*

A letter of the 2d instant from Warsaw, after giving a most lamentable picture of the state of Poland, says—"But all this is nothing compared to the miseries by which our brethren of Lithuania and Volhynia are overwhelmed. There not a single soul is left to mourn over the general wreck, for every being is either transported into Siberia or shut up in the fortresses of Russia; the men are branded, and conducted in chains with common robbers, losing their names, and having no other designation than the number imprinted on their backs; the women are sent into Siberia to people that country, or given as mistresses to the soldiers; the boys are shut up in the military schools, and the girls in the government schools; their land, are confiscated, and they themselves are subjected to the knout. Such is the fate of all that part of Polish Russia which joined our revolution. Roman Sangusko, Jakowski, Bialpietrowicz, Sobanski and numerous other noblemen, have been thus treated. I have not exaggerated our position, but have only stated simple facts."

The early day fixed by the Reform Act for the qualification, by payment of rates and taxes, must have one of two effects:—either it must bring in a prodigious amount of arrears to the metropolitan parishes, or, as we suspect will be the case, a vast number of voters will be disqualified.

Lord Althorp will be the first Budget which was ever brought forward in the dog days. Putting off the evil day seems as much the vice of public as of private affairs.

Orders have been received for 350 marines to hold themselves in readiness for embarkation, it is supposed to join the squadron at Lisbon. The Messenger steamer is expected hourly from the eastward to receive them.—*Devonport Telegraph.*

An interesting debate, on the affairs of Poland took place in the British House of Commons on the 28th of June. The Court Journal in alluding to the debate, in connection with the mission of Lord Durham, says, "We are confidently assured that the mission of Lord Durham relates principally to Poland, but it is of the most pacific nature, and in order to prevent any unpleasant effect resulting from the debate of last night, despatches have been sent off to St. Petersburg, explanatory of the circumstances under which that mission took place. As Great Britain is only one party to the treaty of Vienna, it is not intended to take any active steps against Russia on behalf of Poland, unless the parties to the treaty should concur with us, or the terms of the Russian Cabinet should render some steps necessary in vindication of our honour. Austria and Prussia have been applied to for their concurrence in this affair, but up to this time, only evasive answers have been received."

**English paper.**

A letter from Lord Goderich has been received at Lloyd's, stating that a small tax had been laid at New Brunswick on emigrants.

The Princess Louise expired at Windsor Castle, on Wednesday morning.

In the House of Lords on Friday evening, the Scotch Reform Bill was read a third time and passed, after some opposition from the Earl of Had-

dington and the Duke of Buccleuch. There only remained the Royal Assent to render it the law of the land, a deficiency which, it was expected would be supplied yesterday, or to day.

It appears that Parliament will not be dissolved before the end of the year. Lord John Russell, in reply to a question by Sir Robert Peel on Monday evening last, informed that the registration could not be completed before the first of December, and that if a dissolution took place before that time the registration would be null and void. Our canvassers, therefore, need not be in any violent hurry, but postpone their arduous labours till the cool weather sets in.

Don Pedro has effected a landing in Portugal, entered Oporto, and is advancing with his army, without much opposition, and was determined to follow up his success by an immediate advance on the Capital.

It has been found necessary to strengthen the military force in Ireland by four additional Regiments.

We have received Quebec Papers to the 20th and Montreal to 19th instant.—The Cholera, we are sorry to say, continues its ravages in Canada, though less violent than before. At York, Hamilton and London in the upper Province, the disease was still severely felt, and at New Edinburgh, a new settlement, the Cholera, says a private letter of the 13th instant, has carried off a ninth of the adult population in ten days. The cases of Cholera were so numerous at the Welland Canal, as to frighten the labourers from their work, and now there are not more, it is said, than 25 men upon the whole line, where 400 were employed.

New-York.—Business is rapidly reviving at New-York. The *Gazette*, of Wednesday, says—Stores, long shut up, are opened; horses and carriages, weeks out of sight, are seen in all directions; faces, which have not greeted us with smiles for many a day, are cheering us on all sides; Broadway assumes a new aspect; ladies and gentlemen are promenading in the days of "Auld Lang Syne," and every thing looks "right well."

**Philadelphia.**—Saturday, 126 new cases. 33 deaths; Monday, 130 new cases, 19 deaths. The *Inquirer* of Monday says—"The disease has certainly passed beyond the utmost of its violence in Philadelphia, and hereafter we may begin to feel a daily decrease. The weather continues delightful, and the spirits of our citizens begin to revive. A few days longer, with care and temperance, and we trust the danger will be over."

Two cases of the genuine spasmodic Cholera have occurred in Boston.

We are happy to learn that the City of St. John remains free from the disease, and is at present remarkably healthy.

**NEW STEAMER WOODSTOCK.**—This small but neat and commodious boat, made her first trip to this place from Saint John on Saturday last. Whilst the public will have the benefit and convenience of another speedy and safe conveyance to and from the City, we hope the proprietors will be adequately remunerated in their spirited undertaking.

We are requested to correct an error in the *Gazette* of the 15th instant, recording the death of the person who was drowned near Government House; we are since informed that the name of the unfortunate individual is William Manns and not John Paulus, as was there inserted.

[From the St. John Observer.]

The Report of the Health Officer on Partridge Island, dated this day, was handed us at a late hour.—Our time allows us only to extract the following. It exhibits a most deplorable picture of distress and suffering on board the brig *Heber*, Agre, master, from Belfast, now at Quaranterne. Such disgraceful conduct on the part of the Master, of first putting to sea with such a scanty supply of provisions, and afterwards suffering his ship and passengers to remain in such a filthy state, should not be allowed to go unpunished.—We have been informed that Mr. Wedderburn, Emigrant Agent, has sent down a supply of provisions to relieve their present necessities, and that the Overseers of the Poor will render further assistance to-morrow.

I would beg to report the arrival of the brig *Heber*, in 63 days from Belfast, having had at time of departure 169 passengers on board, 18 of these died during the passage, seventeen according to the Captain's account, from want, but as there are several children on board, with evident marks of having but lately recovered from small pox, and the Captain acknowledges the death of one from that disease, I am strongly suspicious of the others, especially as the fatality was so sudden; there appears however, to have been no case recently among them. I should say from the appearance of those recovering, not for three weeks; this will, however, in no way diminish the necessity of a rigid Quarantine. Nothing can exceed the misery of these unfortunate people, who have been short of provisions for some days past, not on their own stock but that of the ship is completely exhausted, and the major part when they arrived had not tasted a mouthful for two days—they are wallowing in filth, and present altogether a sad spectacle. I believed their necessity last night by conveying on board such provisions as was at hand."

Lord William Paget, we are informed, expressed himself highly pleased with the alacrity and despatch displayed by Town Major Gillighey, in the arrangements so expeditiously made by him for disembarking the 34th Regiment and embarking the Rifle Brigade. The advantage to the public service of despatch in these matters is, evitable, and the personal superintendence of this devoted officer on the present occasion has been so successful, as to gain for him the particular approbation of Lord Paget, which, we understand was conveyed in the most flattering and handsome manner.—*St. John Courier.*

Several of our citizens being desirous of gratifying their curiosity by a view of the interior of His Majesty's ship *Winchester*, it affords as much satisfaction, on their behalf, thus publicly to acknowledge the polite and gentlemanly treatment they received from Captain Lord William Paget, and the Officers under his command.—They were alike gratified by a minute inspection of the different parts of that noble ship, and the most marked attention to them by all on board.—*Id.*

#### Married.

At Portland on Friday evening, by the Rev. Robert Wilson, Mr. Henry Daley, to Miss Sarah Cronk, both of that Parish.

At Carleton, on Sunday, by the Rev. F. Coster Mr. James Colwell, to Susan, second daughter of Henry Nice, Esq. all of that place.

At Mount Edward, N. S. on Wednesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Desbriary, S. G. W. Archibald, Esq. His Majesty's Attorney General, to Mrs. Brinley, of Mount Edward, widow of the late W. Brinley, Esquire.

#### Bird.

On Friday night last, Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. William Watts, aged 18 years. On the 2d June last, on his passage from Cayton to England, Major F. DuVernet, Assistant Quarter Master General to H. M. Forces in Cayton.

At St. Andrews, on the 20th inst., at the residence of her Son-in-law, in that place, after a protracted illness of several months, Mary, wife of Mr. David Craig, in the 74th year of her age, a native of Belth near Glasgow, Scotland, and one of the first settlers of Charlotte County.

By the Honorable William Botsford, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-Brunswick.

To all whom it may concern, Greeting:

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that upon the application of Charles Bulmer of Sackville, in the County of Westmorland, husbandman, to me duly made according to the form of the act of the Assembly in such case made and provided, I have directed all the estate, as well real as personal, within this Province, of Peter Neilly, late of Sackville in the County aforesaid, shoemaker, (which said Peter Neilly is departed from without the limits of this Province with intent and design to defraud the said Charles Bulmer and the other creditors of the said Peter Neilly, if any there be, of their just dues, or to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of the Law, as it is alleged against him,) to be seized and attached, and that unless the said Peter Neilly do return and discharge his said debt or debts within three months from the publication hereof, all the estate, as well real as personal, of the said Peter Neilly, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the creditors of the said Peter Neilly.

Dated at Sackville, the twenty-first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

WM. BOTSFORD.

JAMES STEWART, Atty. of Petitioning, Cred.

**TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.**

**BEING** now called upon to select a Representative to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of your late worthy and honorable Member, John Dow, Esq. and feeling sensible in my mind that the upper part of the County of York should, in a particular manner, send a member in his place, I had entertained a hope that some person more suitable would come forward from this place, as a candidate to fill the vacancy; I have solicited several gentlemen to do so, who have all declined, with a particular and anxious request that I should offer myself to fill that important office, urging as a reason, that I know the local wants of the County; that I am a native here; that my interest is the interest of this new country, and that my property must be in proportion to its growth and increase.

Gentlemen,

I do consider and prize it as my native country, where so far I have spent my youthful days; and so anxiously do I wish its prosperity, that I can assure you, nothing but that anxious desire would induce me to offer you my services at this present time. I feel diffident of my abilities, and gladly would I have placed the task on some more able person, but no such person would come forward in this part of the County. Under these considerations, Gentlemen, I now offer you my services; should I meet with your approbation, and be elected, I can assure you, that nothing shall be wanting on my part, as far as in my power lies, to promote the interests of the Province, and this County in particular. Should I err, it will be from judgment, but not from the feelings of my heart.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient Servant, J. M. CONNELL.

Woodstock, 23d August, 1832.

**FISH FOR SALE.**

The Subscriber offers for sale a few barrels of Herrings, Cod, and Shad; a constant supply of which he will keep on hand at the lowest market prices.

P. PEDOLIN.

Fredericton, August 28th 1832. 3 w.

#### CARD.

**MR. BALDWIN, Surgeon &c.**, on retiring from business here, feels it his duty incumbent on him to return his thanks to those patrons and friends by whom he has been so liberally and steadily supported, and to recommend to their notice and encouragement, his successor in the Drug Business, Mr. James F. Gale. From his opportunities, his intimate knowledge of the business, his attention and endeavours to please, Mr. B. has no hesitation in saying that he will give general satisfaction.

Fredericton, Aug. 21, 1832.

**JAMES F. GALE, Chemist & Druggist.**

**BEGS** leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has succeeded Geo. E. Baldwin, Esq. Surgeon, &c. in the above business, in the Shop lately occupied by him, in Queen Street, opposite Mr. J. T. Smith's, where he intends to keep on hand an assortment of the most genuine Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Pickles, Sauces, &c.

Having served a regular apprenticeship to the business, and, for a considerable time, engaged as an Assistant in a respectable Chemist and Druggist's shop in London, he hopes by moderate charges and attention to business to merit a share of public confidence.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes accurately prepared.

Country Practitioners supplied on the lowest terms for Cash.

N. B. An Apprentice wanted. Fredericton, 21st August, 1832.

#### NOTICE.

**A SPECIAL SESSION** of the Peace will be held at the County Court House in Fredericton in and for the County of York, on Friday the 31st day of August next, at the hour of eleven in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving, auditing and allowing applications for the Bounty of raising grain on New Lands in the year 1831, agreeably to a Law of this Province.

H. G. CLOPPER, Clerk of the Peace. Clerk's Office, Fredericton, 20th July, 1832.