

so that, on the whole, the load of a single cart-horse was increased to eight or ten hundred-weight, and travelling in carriages became very common. Since that period improvements have advanced with accelerated rapidity, and such have been the effects of these on the powers of draught, that there is now no public road in the kingdom in which a single horse cart does not with ease draw sixteen hundred-weight, and on many of them a good horse will draw twenty-five hundred weight. Such has also been the effect of the velocity of motion, that the London mail now performs her journey in 48 hours, while the first coaches, which ran on the same road took 15 or 16 days. The original Edinburgh and Glasgow coach, which was commenced about 1765, took twelve hours to perform the journey and a swifter vehicle afterwards introduced, the Fly as it was termed, still consumed nearly the whole day on the road. The coaches now complete the journey in five hours; there are daily eighteen or twenty running between the towns, and the same increased facilities of travelling are established in every other direction throughout the kingdom.

OUR EAST INDIA POSSESSIONS.

The colonies immediately dependent on Great Britain, and which are treated as provinces of the empire, however distant they may be, are all inferior in point of value and capabilities to the extensive territory of Hindostan, or the East Indies, as the place has been called. This region which has fallen under the authority, and almost the proprietorship, of a body of English merchants, in a manner immediately to be described, is situated at the southern extremity of Asia, and is principally peninsular in its form. On its northern or inland quarter it is bounded by the Himalaya Mountains, a lofty and extensive range, separating it from the Tartarian deserts. On the south it is everywhere washed by the ocean, and at its outer extremity lies the island of Ceylon. The extreme length of Hindostan has been computed to exceed 1900 miles; yet such is the irregularity of its form, that the total artificial area cannot be estimated at more than 1,250,000 English square miles. This district is marked out, as it were, by nature in three grand divisions. The first and greatest of these, called Hindostan Proper, embraces all the provinces north of the Nerbuddah, from the river Indus in the east to the borders of Chittagong. The second, called the Deccan, includes all within the Nerbuddah and the Kistna. The third, or India south of the Kistna, takes in the remainder of the country. The outermost, or narrowest portion of the peninsula, comprehends the districts called the Mysore and Carnatic.

Every geological feature of India is on a great scale. There are vast sandy deserts, many extensive morasses or jungles, and ranges of Ghauts or mountains of enormous proportions. There are 15 rivers in the country of the first magnitude; the greatest of these waters being the Ganges. The seasons are periodical in India, and every degree of temperature is to be found from burning heat to perpetual frosts; but with the exception of an alpine tract among the northern mountains, the climate is strictly tropical; it promotes the growth of all congenial fruits, plants, and vegetables, in the most luxuriant profusion, but is generally injurious to the health of Europeans. The country is easily infected with pestilences from its hot jungles, and these carry off great numbers of the natives who, according to one of their own writers, would soon increase to too great a number, but for the occasional destruction of life which this takes place.

Hindostan has been, from a very remote period of history, in the possession of a race of men as singular in their moral and political habits, as they are strongly marked by the peculiarity of their physical formation. Though belonging to a variety of petty principalities, the inhabitants, of Hindostan, bore a resemblance to each other; they were scrupulously divided into sects or castes, were simple but munificent in their mode of living, and were Pagans in their worship. Hindostan was overrun by hordes of Mahomedan invaders in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries; and these being generally successful in gaining the mastery, quite a new and severe authority was established over India. This interesting country is found to have reached a high degree of refinement, and been engaged in commercial pursuits long before it was visited by Europeans for purposes of civilization. The Greeks and Romans procured from India, ivory, spices, precious stones, silks, and cotton piece goods, in exchange for woollen cloths of a light texture, linen in chequered work, glass, and other articles. It is ascertained that the Hindoos at an early period were so far masters of astronomy as to be able to calculate eclipses accurately, and upon sound principles, while numeration by decimals seems to have been indigenous to their country.

While the sovereignty of Hindostan passed from one foreigner to another, or became divided among a multitude of lesser usurpers, the productions of the country, both natural and manufactured, continued to be held in high estimation by nations in the west. The luxuries or manufactured goods of India were nevertheless introduced into Europe by a tedious and expensive route. They were conveyed by land by a march of eighty or a hundred days to the banks of the Oxus, on which they were embarked in vessels which bore them to the Caspian Sea, across which they passed, not without risk, and then ascending the river Cyrus, as far as it was navigable, they were transported over land by a five days' carriage to the Phasis. From the Phasis again they passed to the Black Sea, into which the Phasis falls; while from the Black Sea itself they were conveyed by an easy and well known course to Constantinople. The hazards attending the conveyance of goods were necessarily very great, for in their journey across the vast plain extending from Samarcand to the frontier of China, caravans were exposed to the assaults and depredations of the Tartars, the Huns, the Turks, and other roving tribes which infest the north-east of Asia. Yet the trade with east was carried on, despite of all these disadvantages, with singular perseverance and ardour. Constantinople became in consequence a great mart of Indian productions.

The Venetians at length interferred in this lucrative traffic, and had the address to secure the most of its advantages. The envy of the other nations of Europe became excited; a thousand schemes were devised with a view of gaining a share in a commerce so profitable, which in the end were successful on the part of the Portuguese. Vasco de Gama, a man of rare talents and courage, succeeded in doubling the Cape of Good Hope on the 20th of November 1497, and, pushing boldly across the Indian seas, arrived at Calicut on the coast of Malabar, on the western side of the peninsula, on the 22d of May 1498.

The discovery of a road by sea to Hindostan produced an extensive traffic with Portugal for the period of a century, but led, as might have been expected, to the ultimate subjugation of

the Indian powers by the Europeans. The English having fallen into the opinion that none but the Portuguese had a right to use the route by the Cape of Good Hope, they did not disturb their commerce; the spirit of the nation, however, was not dormant; it was attempted to discover new roads to India, and the adventurous voyages of Drake and Cavendish (1580-6) to Hindostan, by the Straits of Magellan, or the southernmost point of South America, in some measure laid the regions of the East open to British enterprise. In the meanwhile the Portuguese, though they added several valuable stations, particularly Bombay, to their Indian empire, were not left without a rival in the trade to the East, independent of the British. The Dutch penetrated the forbidden channel, and appeared, to the dismay of the Portuguese, among the Moluccas. Here the sagacious Hollanders were not slow in supplanting their rivals in the spice trade, whilst they were very little scrupulous in the application of force, as soon as they saw ground to expect that it might be applied advantageously. After a brief but sharp struggle the Portuguese were wholly expelled from the Moluccas; establishments were next formed at Java and Sumatra; and rapid strides were made towards the erection of a new monopoly which threatened to engross all the most valuable commerce of these regions. Nor were the Dutch less careful in providing means for the protection of the trade, than industrious in securing the trade itself. They erected forts at convenient stations, which they filled with soldiers, while their armed fleets swept the bays and channels both of the Chinese and Pacific Oceans, with a force which even England would have found it a hard matter, at that time, adequately to oppose. It was no sooner known in London that the Dutch had penetrated beyond the Cape of Good Hope, than the English merchants determined, at all hazards, to keep pace with their rivals.

Now commences the history of the British power in India. In the year 1599, an association of merchants, consisting of a Governor and twenty-four directors, was formed, and incorporated by a charter dated 31st December 1600. The corporation was entitled "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies." They were empowered to make bye-laws; to inflict punishments, either corporal or pecuniary, provided such punishments were in accordance with the laws of England; to export all sorts of goods free of duty for four years; and to export foreign coin, or bullion, to the amount of £30,000 a year, £6000 of the same being previously coined at the Mint; but they were obliged to return, six months after the completion of every voyage, except the first, the same quantity of silver, gold, and foreign coin that they had exported. The duration of the charter was limited for fifteen years, but with and under the condition that, if it were not found for the public advantage, it might be cancelled at any time, upon two years' notice being given. Such was the origin of the East India Company, the most celebrated commercial association either of the ancient or modern times, and which has now extended its sway over the whole Mogul empire.

The first adventure of the Company was exceedingly fortunate. On the 13th of February 1601, five ships, loaded with bullock, iron, broad cloths, glass, cutlery, and other goods, set sail from England, and landed at Sumatra in July 1602. Commercial treaties were entered into with some of the native powers; a valuable cargo of pepper and other produce was taken on board, and the vessels returned home, falling in with and capturing on the way a richly laden Portuguese vessel. The expedition which immediately followed were not so profitable. But in 1612, Captain Best obtained from the court of Delhi, at that time one of the chief Indian powers, several considerable privileges, and amongst others, that of establishing a factory at Surat, which city was henceforth looked upon as the principal British station in the west of India, till the acquisition of Bombay.

It is curious to trace the steps now pursued to secure the sovereignty of this extensive and fair territory. In establishing factories in India the English (says Macaulay, whose excellent condensed account of the East India Company I now quote from) only followed the example of the Portuguese and Dutch. It was contended that they were necessary to serve as depots for the goods collected in the country for exportation to Europe, as well as for those imported into India, in the event of their not meeting with a ready market on the arrival of the ships. Whatever weight may be attached to this statement, it is obvious that factories formed for such purposes could hardly fail of speedily degenerating into a species of forts. The security of the valuable property deposited in them furnished a specious pretext for putting them in a condition to withstand an attack, while the agents, clerks, warehousemen, &c. formed a sort of garrison. Possessing such strongholds, the Europeans were early emboldened to act in a manner quite inconsistent with their character as merchants; and but a very short time elapsed before they began to form schemes for monopolising the commerce of particular districts, and acquiring territorial dominion. A detail of the means employed by the East India Company to secure a footing in Hindostan, and its rise to its present enormous power, will form the subject of another paper.

COLONIAL.

From the New Montreal Gazette.

EMIGRATION.

As this subject has lately been discussed in some of the Canada papers, and as accusations of a sweeping nature have been brought against the promoters of emigration in Great Britain, we feel no hesitation in devoting a corner to a few thoughts which have been suggested by passing events, and the manner in which they have been treated. The advocates of any particular system generally verge to an extreme on the one side, while the opposing party deviate as much from the proper course on the other. In our observations we will endeavour to steer between the two extremes.

While we admit that there is frequently an absence of proper feeling towards the pauper in Great Britain, yet we believe there are but few gentlemen who deserve so severe a censure as the one contained in our extract. If so, the national character of Englishmen is sadly degenerated, and that Island which has been justly styled "The Home of the World," is now in a measure desolated, not possessing a home even for its own offspring. Is the reputation of Great Britain for liberality a mere bubble? Let Greece and Poland answer. Are the acts of mercy and charity, which have exalted her so highly, to be "lost in oblivion and forgot?" Let those answer who have been the objects of her bounty. What shall the fair fame of England be blasted by a few individuals in one of her own colonies, because in

a season of unexampled distress and difficulty numbers of the poorer class have been sent to a country, where similar difficulties do not exist? Candour will answer, no! Reason will answer, no! Virtue will answer, no!

We admit that the myriads of office too often exhibit a disposition derogatory to human nature; but we should like to know who those wealthy persons are, who are eager to "get rid" of idle and dissolute paupers. We know it to be a fact that parishes often pay the passage of emigrants; but they do not and cannot compel one man to leave his country. The laws in England compel the wealthy to contribute to their maintenance at home; and the enforcement of these laws has reduced many respectable and industrious persons to a state of poverty. We have attended meetings of the magistrates in the south of England, professionally, during a period of seven years, until last autumn, and can bear witness to the distress which has prevailed, and the manner in which the paupers have been treated. It is not for us to point out the causes of this distress; but we know that a great number of "sober and moral labourers" and mechanics, could not obtain work in England, or a sufficient remuneration for their labour to maintain their families without applying to the parish officer, and have preferred coming to Canada to eating out of a parish spoon. It is true that many idle persons may be found among the emigrants, but it is generally believed in England that labourers are actually wanted in this country, and that the rate of wages is higher.

The simple fact is, that the accounts of Canada, published in England, convey an incorrect idea of the country. We have seen the splendid work of a Bouche, the more recent publication of M'Gregor, and several smaller publications. The first cannot be obtained, but by people of some property, who are under no obligation to emigrate. The second is written by a gentleman whose station would, in a great measure, preclude him from obtaining that description of information which is so much wanted; and among the latter, the accounts are generally too highly drawn, and in some but little regard is paid to truth. Extracts from these books, and letters from persons who have been fortunate, are occasionally published, but the situation of the majority is not made known. Expectations are raised which seldom can be realised.

Great as has been the distress and mortality during this summer, and difficult as it may have been for the healthy to obtain employment, yet we think it is going too far, to say that "There would have been little less inhumanity had the unfortunate victims been put to death at home, and less justice, as in that case, no burden would have been thrown on the people of America."

No one is safe from disease either in England or Canada, as facts have lately proved, and it becomes us, who have suffered so severely from the fatal malady, to bow with submission to the Providence of God.

Canada is connected with Great Britain, and the majority of Englishmen prefer living under their own form of government. There are instances of individuals who have risen from poverty, to wealth and respectability; and were a plain, impartial statement, drawn up by a practical intelligent man, and published in England, we feel confident those scenes of misery which have been spread over this fine country, would not be so numerous another season.

We pass no censure on the Colonial Government, but we feel indignant at the ingratitude that is manifested by many, who profess that this country is indebted to Great Britain for the comfort and prosperity it enjoys. We ask, does it become such individuals to shew a dictatorial spirit towards their benefactors? They must feel self condemned without our answering the question. If then this country is indebted to the government of Great Britain, it is proper to stigmatize them for that which most eventually promotes the prosperity of Canada?

We regret that the tide of Emigration should continually flow to the Upper Province. Are there no individuals of enterprise in lower Canada, possessed of British feeling, to call the attention of emigrants with property, to the Eastern Townships? We venture to say that if half a dozen wealthy and influential persons, were to purchase uncultivated land and expend a little of their property in employing the destitute emigrants to clear it, the example would be followed by numbers—they would be gainers—and Lower Canada would become more cultivated. If the climate of the Upper Province be milder, the agriculturists in the Lower have an advantage in being nearer the markets. Care and industry are necessary in both.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, SEPTEMBER 26, 1832.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

Commissioner for } GEORGE MINCHIN, Esq.

next week, }

SAVINGS BANK.

Trustees for } HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq.

next week, }

MARK NEEDHAM, Esq.

By Authority.

IT having been reported to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that Pensioners as well as persons coming under the denomination of commuted Pensioners, and who have received Location Tickets authorizing them to settle and improve upon certain lots of Crown Land, have offered to sell the same: Public notice is hereby given, that no transfer of the Ticket can in any case be sanctioned, nor will any claim be admitted except from the Widow or Heirs of a Pensioner or commuted Pensioner who may die in possession of his land, it being expressly understood that the land thus offered to the Soldier forms no part of the continuation of his Pension, but is an exclusive indulgence to those only who are willing to become actual settlers in the Province, and ready to improve the land thus gratuitously afforded to them.

THOMAS BAILLIE.

Com. and Sur. General of Crown Lands.

Crown Land Office, 24th Sept. 1832.

THE Western mail has furnished us with European dates to the 8th of August, a few days later than our previous advices. They have not supplied us, however, with an additional item of importance. Some doubts are entertained, by the latest accounts from Portugal, as to the final success of Don Pedro's army. A severe engage-

ment took place on the 23d of July, on the heights near Volongo, in which Miguel's troops were beaten at all points, and retired with great loss. Don Pedro not finding himself in a condition to pursue his advantage for want, it is stated, of a cavalry force, considered it more prudent to return to Oporto; where he is now, in daily expectation of being attacked by the Miguelite forces.

We very recently received a welcome supply of English and Scotch papers to which we have turned our attention during the week, and from which we have copied several articles affording much useful information. In the absence of what may be properly termed "News" we shall avail ourselves of extracts from their interesting pages.

YORK ELECTION.

STATE OF THE POLL.

	7th day	8th	9th	10th
Mr. TAYLOR,	123	125	200	230
" HART,	144	155	171	180
" CONNELL,	468	528	539	592
11th day				
Mr. TAYLOR,	319	394	422	482
" HART,	181	181	181	181
" CONNELL,	560	561	577	592

On the 6th instant, at the Circuit Court, held at Westmorland, Rufus Fawcett, a young man about 18 years of age, was arraigned and tried before the Hon. Judge Bliss, for the alleged murder of Mr. William Fawcett, his father. The circumstances which caused suspicion to fall upon his son, chiefly transpired at the Coroners' Inquest, and were shortly after related to us, by a person who was present on that occasion; but as the trial was then pending we abstained from laying them before the public. The trial being now over, we give them in substance as follows:—Mr. William Fawcett, the deceased, was a substantial farmer near Sackville, a man of unblemished character and universally esteemed. He had but two children, one a daughter, who was married, the other a son, Rufus, who was residing at home with his father. On some occasion, the deceased had intimated an intention, at his death, to divide his property equally between his son and daughter—this was understood to have given offence to the son. Rufus was paying attention to a young woman in the neighbourhood, which did not meet the full approbation of his father, and in reference to this circumstance, the father had said, that he had not pledged himself as to the manner in which he would finally dispose of his property. The latter circumstances were known to have produced farther dissatisfaction in the mind of his son. Rufus had said to some of the neighbours, that in a few months there would be a great overturn in the house of his father. This was understood by the neighbours to imply that Rufus intended to marry, and take his wife home to his father's, and that the young people would take the management of affairs. In this manner matters stood, previous to the evening of the melancholy catastrophe.

About 10 o'clock, on the evening of the day when it happened, after having had family prayer, the son being absent, the father continued sitting at the table, reading in a book of sermons, when the shot which terminated his existence was fired in at the window. He instantly expired without saying one word, but continued upright in the chair, except that his head drooped. An alarm was immediately given, and after a number of the neighbours had collected together, who were all deeply affected, Rufus entered. Without apparent emotion, he asked what was the matter, and upon being told that his father was shot, he asked, "Have the Indians killed my father?" The apparent absence of every degree of that concern and anxiety which might naturally be expected in an affectionate son, towards his deceased and respected father, especially under such circumstances, together with an indescribable something in his whole manner, not otherwise to be accounted for, made an impression on the minds of one or more of the persons present. This impression was communicated to others and finally to himself, and to which he replied with an air of strong indifference, "I do not care what any person thinks." He was then interrogated, as to where he was when the deed was done, but he could not give any satisfactory account of himself. He had left home on horseback, before dusk, for the purpose he said of going to the Marsh, distant some miles, to see if any cattle or pigs were in it, and to drive them away. He was also seen returning, sooner than it was possible for him to have done had he gone to the marsh. Upon searching the gun, with which the deed was done was found thrown over the fence into the garden, and was identified by the neighbours as belonging to the Fawcett family. At first he denied all knowledge of the gun. Afterwards he admitted that it belonged to the house, but he had not had it in his hands for a long time previous; whereas some of the persons present had seen it in his hands about a fortnight before. In the wound or about the person of the deceased was found one or more slugs. Rufus was asked if he had any such slugs in his possession, and he said he had not. He was then asked for the key of his chest, and when that was opened, a number of slugs similar to that in the wound was found in his chest.

The ground was examined from the road to the window in at which the shot was fired, and the track of a person was distinctly visible, approaching to the window backwards, and receding and then approaching a second time. Rufus' boot was then applied to the track, and was found to correspond exactly with it. In the track was visible a peculiar stamp and the same peculiar stamp was found upon the sole of his boot. The shoemaker who made the boot was present, and he testified, that he had put that particular stamp on Rufus' boots, but he had never put the stamp on any other boot or shoe, which had gone out of his shop.

During the investigation by the Coroner's Jury, every person except Rufus was deeply affected at the melancholy fate of the deceased. Rufus alone did not manifest any emotion or concern upon the occasion; and it was only when finally he was taken into custody to be removed to the Gaol that he was seen to shed a few tears. At the trial a great concourse of people were assembled from all parts of the surrounding country. To the Judge and scene—indeed the very thought of a young man 18 years of age, being even suspected of the murder of his father (a man so universally esteemed that it was thought he had not one enemy in the world) but much more to see him standing at the bar of his country to take his trial upon such a charge must have been completely overwhelming. But Rufus, the person implicated, and who in every point of view was most deplorable of all concerned, continued to manifest the same insensibility and indifference. At the awful moment, that moment when the Jury returned in a Court, and when the hearts of so numerous an assemblage of people were palpitating in breathless anxiety to hear the verdict which in all probability would seal his doom, even at that

moment when the unhappy young man was suspended—hair-hung over the pit of death, he remained unconcerned as ever.

We are not aware of the nature of the evidence adduced on the trial, but we understand that when the Jurors pronounced their Verdict "Not Guilty," it created very general surprise.

We are further informed, that the first act of this young man after being discharged from the custody of the Court, was to go into a public house near by, and call for a pint of brandy to treat his companions, and that the same evening he treated the Jurors to a supper.—City Gaz.

MR. ANCHUT.—We have just been informed that three Lads—two of them sons of Mr. Craft, and the other the son of Mr. Stackhouse, of Carleton—were drowned at the head of the Little Falls this morning. The body of one of them has been found.—St. John Courier.

CHOLERA AT DORCHESTER.—For some days past a report has prevailed in this City that the Cholera had made its appearance at Dorchester, (County of Westmorland,) in this Province. We subjoin the postscript of a letter received by a Gentleman in town from E. B. Chandler, Esq. dated—

Dorchester, September 15.
A vessel arrived at Dorchester Island on Thursday last, direct from New-York, having left there only the Saturday previous, being five days passage. She was boarded by our Health Officers, when one of the crew was found in the advanced stage of Cholera—he died next morning. There is not the shadow of a doubt but that it was the real Asiatic Cholera. The vessel was ordered to the Quarantine Station. No more cases have occurred.—Our neighbourhood was alarmed; but the panic has subsided.—Jb.

Married.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Venerable Archdeacon Coster, Mr. Thomas Gill, junr. to Catharine, daughter of the late Mr. James Gaylor, of St. John.

Same evening by the same, Mr. Blackwood Lawrence, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. William Carrock, of this place.

At St. John, on the 17th inst. in Trinity Church, by the Rev. J. W. D. Gray, A. M., John Johnston, Esq., of Annapolis Royal, N. S., Barrister at Law, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late James C. Kelly, Esq., of H. M. Customs.

At the same time and place, by the Rev. Robert Wilson, A. M., Mr. Henry Marshall, to Miss Ann Cummins, both of that city.

By Thomas Weyer, Esquire, one of the Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Charlott.

To all whom it may concern, Greeting:
NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of James Rait to me duly made, according to the form of the Act of Assembly, in such case made and provided, I have directed all the estate, as well real as personal, within the Province, of William Adlerly, late of the Parish of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, (which said William Adlerly is departed from and without the limits of this Province, with intent and design to defraud the said James Rait, and other Creditors of the said William Adlerly, if any there be, of their full dues, or else 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 William Adlerly 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 William Adlerly within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the creditors of the said William Adlerly.

Dated at Saint Andrews, the 19th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.
THOMAS WEYER, J. C. P.
Alfred L. Street, Atty. for Petitioning Creditor.

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be sold by Public Auction, on the last Saturday in March next, between the hours of twelve and five of the afternoon, at Bizard's Tavern, in Gagetown.

ALL the real estate of Alexander Rees, situated on the Southern side of Cumberland Bay, on the Grand Lake in Queen's County, or so much of the same as will satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of James Peters, Esquire.

Dated this 15th day of Sept. 1832, at Gagetown.
N. H. DE VLEBER, Sheriff.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Commissioners for the Parish of Fredericton are desirous of contracting with some person to Macadamize part of Queen-Street. Proposals will be received any time till the 24th inst. Particulars may be ascertained by applying to the Commissioners.
Fredericton, September 15, 1832.

DANIEL JOHNSTON offers for sale at his Store, near the upper Steam Boat landing, a general assortment of CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHENWARE. Also, GROCERIES &c. very low for cash.
Fredericton, 10th September, 1832.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, either by Note or Book account, are requested to call and settle the same with L. A. Wilmot Esq. forthwith; and all persons having any claims against the Subscriber, are requested to render their accounts to the same person, who is duly authorized to settle the same.
JAMES BALLOCH.
St. John, 17th September, 1832.

A General assortment of Boots and Shoes and SOLE LEATHER, offered for Sale by the Subscribers, who have formed a connexion in business and have taken the store in Queen-street, opposite the old Barracks, and recently occupied by Robert Harley.
HOSEA LORD,
ELISHA A. DREW.
Fredericton, August 29, 1832.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE subscriber having received an appointment as agent for the Hartford Connecticut Insurance Company, will insure Stores, Houses, Mills, Factories, Ships, and every sort of Goods and Wares, against Loss or DAMAGE BY FIRE, at the most reasonable rate of Premium. The subscriber will also attend to the renewal of any Policies issued by the former agent in this place.
L. A. WILMOT, Agent.
Fredericton, 4th August, 1832.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

R. RANKIN & Co.
offer for sale on very moderate terms, several FARMS AND LOTS OF LAND, in the County of York; persons wishing to purchase will receive the necessary information by applying to WILLIAM I. BEDELL, Fredericton.

Blanks of various kinds for Sale at this Office.