

Lieutenant Colonel Hodges, says the same paper, "marched at one o'clock in the morning of the 17th on Volongo, with the 1st battalion of Infantry, No. 18, part of the battalion under my immediate command, and a detachment of Cavalry. Being there informed of the passage of the Douro by some of the enemy's troops in the heights of Carvoeiro, I advanced to reconnoitre that movement, returned to Volongo for reinforcements, and again advanced to Baltan, the enemy having crossed the Douro, concentrated itself at Penafiel, and assumed a menacing attitude. We passed along a deep valley, watched occasionally by armed men from the heights. On a curtain of hills in the front of Penafiel, and within a mile of the town on this side, we perceived a line of videttes which covered the enemy. Some cavalry being sent forward against these videttes, they fell back, and discovered the enemy's force in the position in which he was prepared to receive me.

"I immediately called up my artillery to the front, and having destined the volunteer corps for dislodging the enemy's line, I ordered the battalion of the 18th, under the command of Captain Jose Athanasio de Miranda, to occupy the town, and the marine battalion, under the command of Captain Shaw, to proceed to the right of the town, to cut off the enemy's retreat. The artillery opened its fire, and without losing time in a useless fusillade, the columns advanced rapidly and vigorously on the enemy, who, after repeated discharge and a great loss, abandoned his first position, upon which the volunteers instantly occupied the convent on which the enemy's right was supported.

"The enemy marched rapidly from the town and proceeded to fortify himself on a hill to the right, in his rear. But they had scarcely taken up this position, when the volunteers advancing again upon them; and once more destroyed them, while the marine battalion invested and took the convent of Rostello.

The enemy, however, did not yet entirely yield the ground, but held in occupation the rugged rocks to the rear and right of the city. There he formed for the third time: but attacked with the same vigour as before by the volunteers and the marine battalion, which marched from the convent, he was completely defeated, routed, and obliged to fly in disorder. Having thus accomplished the proposed object, I ordered the troops to assemble in the town of Penafiel, which I found abandoned by the inhabitants, and already occupied by the battalion No. 18."

The loss of the Miguelites is estimated at 200 killed and wounded, that of the Pedrites at 100 killed and 5 wounded. This battle it must be observed, in which the whole force of both sides probably did not exceed 12,000 men, was fought in the rear of Oporto, and not on the route to Lisbon or Coimbra, and that on the 18th July, ten days after landing.

Don Pedro's Expedition.—We cannot say that we are absolutely without news from Portugal and Don Pedro, but it is of that vague nature upon which no reliance can be placed, and which gives no clue to the relative position of the contending parties, nor the probable result of the contest.

An engagement it is stated took place, in which the loss of the Miguelites is estimated at 200 killed and wounded, that of the Pedrites at 100 killed and 5 wounded. This battle, it must be observed, in which the whole force of both sides probably, did not exceed 12,000 men was fought in the rear of Oporto, and not on the route to Coimbra, and that on the 18th July, 10 days after the landing.

NETHERLANDS.

The affairs of Holland and Belgium are still in the same undecided condition in which they have been for so many months; and, but for the obvious fact, that the longer any such state remains, the nearer of necessity must its end be, it might be added, that the settlement of their conflicting claims was as distant as when the separation of the two countries took place. Another protocol has been issued—the Sixty-eight; it relates solely to the release of M. Thörn. The King of the Netherlands is willing to set that gentleman at liberty, if a guarantee be given that the persons arrested in retaliation by Leopold shall also be given up. The Conference say, that repatriation should first proceed from the party which committed the wrong. The question is a mere verbal one. There can be no doubt, that if the Belgian Government were to detain the persons it had arrested after M. Thörn was set free, it would be guilty of as great an outrage as the King of Holland had been. Why they should hesitate to say that they will not be guilty of such an outrage, or why the Conference should not at once promise that they will not, must be left to diplomats and their masters to answer.

This prolonged indecision has produced among the more impatient spirits in Belgium and Holland a strong desire to end the matter by an appeal to the last argument. The Council of Antwerp—the commerce of which city has been annihilated by the disputes between the two thrones—have expressed their fears of the continued delays of the Conference, while they confidently rely on Leopold's solicitude for the honour and welfare of the country. The Civic Guard of Brussels have also addressed the King on the subject; and a petition from Ghent to the same effect has been numerously signed. The correspondent of the Times notices some formidable indications in addition to these more regular modes of expressing the national sentiments. He states, that three newspapers had written an article each against the temporizing policy of the Allies; and that a gentleman, name unknown, had been heard to declare in a public coffee-house, that the Belgians could unmake kings as well as make them. It is plain that, however Leopold may contrive to withstand the representations of the Antwerp Council and the Brussels Civic Guard, he cannot hope to resist three entire leading articles, backed by 29 formidable an announcement as that of the coffee house politician alluded to. The same correspondent, in whom the Leading Journal seems to place great confidence, mentions that a certain M. Bosslet, who had been engaged as almoner at the Court of Brussels, had resigned his office and 2000 l. a year in a pet. He insinuates that the resignation had its origin in private reasons; but this is doubtful.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on the LOTS No. 1, 2, 3, and 4, lately belonging to the Estate of DUNCAN McLEOD, late of Fredericton, deceased, and the Subscriber offers for sale all the Pine Timber on the said Lots upon reasonable terms. Apply to JOSEPH FLEMING. Fredericton, 11th September, 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.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, SEPTEMBER 12, 1832.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

Commissioner for JED. SLASON, Esq. next week.

SAVING'S BANK.

Trustees for HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. next week. JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. GEORGE MINCHIN, Esq.

By the Packet Pidgeon the English Mail arrived at Halifax, bringing dates to the 5th ulto. We refer our readers for particulars to our columns of to-day.

The cholera had broken out at Rotterdam, by which a great check had been put to business.

The disease was raging with increased violence at Vienna.

Young Napoleon.—The Duke of Reichstadt died on the 22d ult. at the palace of Schoenbrunn, Vienna. His funeral obsequies were celebrated on the Tuesday following, with all the forms and honors awarded to an Archduke of the imperial family.

Vice-Admiral Sir G. Cockburn will succeed to the Halifax and West-India command, on the expiration of Sir E. Colpoys' period of service, and hoist the flag on board his *Eagle* razee.

On Monday last, the election of a Member (in the room of John Dow, Esquire, deceased,) for this County, took place: at the close of the Poll, last evening, the votes stood as follow:—

JAMES TAYLOR,	57
W. D. HARTT,	76
JEREMIAH CONNELL,	25

The Rev. R. ALDER, Wesleyan Missionary, arrived at Saint John in the Steamer Henrietta, on Thursday last.

SOVEREIGN, THE MURDERER.

This monster was executed on the 13th ulto. at London, U. C. for the murder of his wife and six children, in the month of January last. At the time this horrible transaction first found its way into the public prints, we could not believe it possible that there existed a human being capable of committing such enormities; and so firmly had this conviction obtained our credence, that we did not copy into the *Courant* the dreadful particulars. We will therefore avail ourselves of the present opportunity, to copy the following brief notice of the murders from the *Hamilton Free Press*.

DREADFUL MURDERS.—The proprietor of this paper, when at the west a few days since, gleaned the following particulars respecting one of the most horrid butcheries, that was ever recorded in the annals of crime in this or any other country. A man by the name of Henry Sovereign, a farmer, residing at a place called the Round Plains, a few miles south of Mount Pleasant, early on the morning of Monday last alarmed his neighbours with a report that two men had broken into his house and commenced murdering his family. They immediately repaired to the place, and there witnessed a most bloody and distressing scene—a mother and seven children, who had fallen by the hands of an assassin. Six of the children and the mother were dead, and the seventh child was so shockingly mangled, that no hopes were entertained for his life at the time we received our information. The youngest child, an infant, was found in the fire partly consumed! and the rest were scattered about in different parts of the house, and round the door on the outside. The story which Sovereign told was so absurd and improbable, that he was immediately suspected of perpetrating this horrid deed himself, and was consequently taken into custody. Two wounds were found on his own person, which he says were inflicted by the men who entered his house; but that he succeeded in getting away from them, and immediately gave the alarm. No credit can, however, for a moment be attached to those statements, for when his neighbours arrived at the house, although the distance is quite short, the principal parts of the bodies were cold, and had every appearance of being murdered for some length of time; besides the body of the infant had remained long enough in the fire to burn to a cinder the parts which were exposed. A large knife was found in his pocket completely covered with blood, and a mallet, which had been frequently seen about the house previous to the time, was found on the floor, with evident marks of it, of having been used in this dreadful transaction. These and other circumstances, taken into connection with threats previously made by him, together with his general character, which was not very good, all tend to confirm the belief that he was the sole perpetrator of these foul deeds.

During his confinement, he more than once attempted suicide, and died protesting his innocence, to the astonishment of the bystanders. His conviction was considered to be founded on the clearest evidence, and the Jury returned their verdict without much deliberation. The general impression on the public mind in the vicinity of these horrid deeds is, that notwithstanding these protestations on the scaffold, he was undoubtedly guilty of the dreadful crimes for which he paid the forfeit of his life.—*Canadian Courant*.

By the appointments of the Methodist Church of Upper Canada for next year, as settled at Hallowell, we perceived that the Rev. James Richardson is appointed Editor of the *Christian Guardian*, published at York, in place of the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, who proceeds to England as delegate of the Upper Canada Conference, to adjust the details of the union with the British Wesleyan Conference. The *Guardian*, under the guidance of the new Editor, it is supposed, will be less of a political journal than formerly.—*Mon. Gaz.*

The health of the city improves, and we are happy to find the reports from Montreal continue favourable. In Upper Canada, Cholera is spreading in the distant Townships, but, except at York, its effects have been less generally fatal than in this Province.—*Quebec Gazette*.

From advices received from different country districts, and also from conversation with several gentlemen from the country, we think we are warranted in saying, that the cholera is now abating in Lower Canada, and that hopes may be entertained of a termination being shortly put to this dreadful visitation.—*ib.*

The following is an extract of a letter dated New York, Tuesday 23th instant:— "The cholera is undoubtedly on the

decline, and, I hope, leaving us forever. The people are returning from the country: one half of our population is out of the city. There is something singular in the location of this disease with us. In the first Ward, where I formerly lived, the yellow fever always made its first appearance, and was most destructive, and lasted the longest. All used then to be attributed to the filth of the cellars of the merchants. In this Ward they have been free from cholera; but in the upper part of the city when I lived in it, it was full of it. We all stayed in town, and all had the premonitory symptoms, but by immediate medical advice we were soon relieved. It has not been near as bad with us as with you, but sufficiently so to keep us in a constant state of alarm. We are not yet free from it, several deaths take place among the better order of people, and those who return from the country. Doctors say, change of air, change of diet, and change of water, will produce it. I trouble you with a long letter, having nothing to do, every thing here being as dull as possible: we do not anticipate much business this fall. This dreadful cholera has thrown us back at least a year. Some think it will remain with us for a long time; others that it will soon leave us—my humble opinion is, they know nothing about it."

WAR-OFFICE, July 24, 18th Foot. Lieutenant General Mathew Lord Aylmer, K. C. B. from the 56th Foot, to be Colonel, vice the Earl of Donoughmore, deceased; 56th ditto. Lieutenant General Sir Hudson Lowe, K. C. B. from the 93d Foot, to be Colonel, vice Lord Aylmer; 93d ditto. Major-General Sir John Cameron, K. C. B. to be Colonel, vice Sir Hudson Lowe.—Garrisons—General Sir Martin Hunter to be Governor of Stirling Castle, vice the Earl of Donoughmore, deceased. Dr. Benie to be Chaplain to Stirling Castle, vice Moody, deceased; Major General Paul Anderson to be Governor of Penenden Castle, vice Sir Martin Hunter; Lieut. Colonel Peter Damas 65th Foot, to be Lieutenant Governor of Gravesend and Tilbury Fort, vice Major General Paul Anderson.

[From the *Halifax Nova-Scotian*.] EUROPEAN NEWS BY THE PACKET.—His Majesty's Packet Pigeon, Lieut. Binney, arrived on Sunday, in 27 days from Falmouth, bringing our regular files of London papers down to the 5th of August. The most important item of intelligence they contain, is the death of young Napoleon. He expired on the 22d July, at the palace of Schoenbrunn, Vienna, of consumption; on the 19th symptoms of the last stage appeared, the physicians gave up all hopes of saving him. The body was to be interred on the 24th, with the ceremonies customary at the funeral of an archduke. Thus has another instance been added to the many, which show how small a space the sons of great statesmen and great conquerors are destined to occupy in the world's eye; and thus have the thousand prophecies, some of which we have seen set forth in books under the authority of intelligent minds, and claiming to be backed by Revelation, been swept away in a night. Had young Napoleon lived, and possessed even a small share of his father's genius and ambition, even if he never rivalled him in guilt and fame, he might have exercised very considerable influence over the affairs of Europe. His name would for years have kept alive a large party in France—among the old soldiers, formed and advanced during his father's campaigns; to whom would have been added many of the fiery youths of France, who having no experience of the miseries which the Emperors military system brought on their country—acknowledge with pride that the brightest laurels of France were gathered under his auspices. That party would doubtless give some trouble to any government; other than the one they wished, which might be established in France—they must now make a choice between a Republic and a limited Monarchy, and fall under the banners of one of the two great bodies which divide public sentiment.—They hate the *Capitals* too cordially ever to join them, even if they were not too feeble to afford the least chance of success. The death of the young Duke will be severely felt by the Austrian cabinet—it is a severe blow to its power, and materially weakens its influence in the councils of Louis Philip.

The proceedings of the German Diet, and the effects they have produced both in Germany and in Britain, stand next in point of importance. That body has at length come out with a declaration against the liberal spirit of the age; and if it acts up to its professions, a contest must shortly commence, which cannot end but in the downfall of the despotism of the north.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

COMMERCE OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Captain Gregory of the United States ship Falmouth, has transmitted to the government from Callao, under date of 1st May, a list of the vessels whose owners reside in the Sandwich Islands. The vessels are twenty three in number, three of which are between two and three hundred tons burden, eight between two and two hundred tons. The owners of nine of them including the three largest, are Americans (Pitman, French, & Co., and J. C. James, Esq.) three are owned by British residents, and the remainder by Sandwich Islanders. The largest vessels owned by the natives are the *Neo*, of one hundred and sixty eight tons, the *Waverly* of one hundred and forty seven tons, and the *Karamoko*, of one hundred and nineteen tons. The brig *Convey*, owned by J. C. James, above mentioned, arrived at Callao just before the despatch was forwarded, having left the Sandwich Islands on the 17th of February. Every thing was quiet at the island—nothing special in the way of news.

The Cholera is evidently subsiding, not only in this city, but almost throughout the country. We have no longer any report to publish from the Board of Health; the daily returns having been suspended on account of the almost entire cessation of the disease.

HEALTH OF PHILADELPHIA.—The Board of Health of Philadelphia have issued the following notice:— "The Board of Health have the satisfaction to announce to their fellow citizens, that the pestilence has in a great measure passed by, and that in their opinion there is no danger in speaking, the persons who fell victims to the

disease, were residents of crowded and ill-ventilated places, whose constitutions had been impaired, or who had from excessive fatigue or gross imprudence in diet, subjected themselves to disease.

INTERESTING FROM TOBAGO.—We are indebted to Capt. Perkins of the brig Commodore Preble, for a Tobago paper, printed on one of the last days of July, from which we learn that on the 25th of that month, an action took place between a government flotilla under Capt. Bonifaz, and the fort of Tobasco, occupied by troops in the interest of Santa Anna, which resulted in the capture of the flotilla and all on board.

The flotilla consisted of the schooner Vera Cruzana, and the transports Papalapan, Tampico, and Cacapechana, and was commanded by Lara Bonifaz. These vessels, about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 25th, were seen approaching the fort, commanded by Fortin Loren Pedraza, and the Vera Cruzana commenced firing her 24 pounder, which at first was not answered from the fort, its guns being too small to reach the flotilla at such a distance.

About an hour afterwards, the Vera Cruzana, followed by the transports, approached within the range of the guns of the fort, which was garriooned by only 330 men. A brisk fire was now kept up on both sides; the transports meanwhile approaching the shore, where they landed a large body of the men under the cover of the guns of the Vera Cruzana, afterwards ascertained to have amounted to 783 men, with one piece of artillery.

This force, after some delay, assaulted the fort on the land side, where the Vera Cruzana continued her fire from the sea. But no sooner did the four forth its fire from four pieces of cannon and a great number of muskets, upon the assailants on shore, than they fled leaving many killed and wounded. The Vera Cruzana in the mean time continued her fire with redoubled vigor, at pistol-shot distance.

At length, after nine hours firing, the flotilla surrendered at discretion, imploring the clemency of the victors. The total loss of the government forces, in addition to the schooner and transports, was 187 killed and 35 wounded, including the commander of the flotilla, D. Manuel Lara Bonifaz, an officer of marine called Sanabria, and another (name unknown) born in the United States, and the 2d Lieut. of the 13th permanent battalion, D. Jose del Carmen Solis. Prisoners, 193. Among those wounded on shore was an officer by the name of Gill, and the notorious *caudillo* Morales.

The remains of the division, which landed, made their escape for the time, it being 5 o'clock in the evening, and the commander of the fort not deeming it expedient to weaken his force by sending a detachment in pursuit. The loss of the Santa Anna party is stated at 49 killed, including the intrepid D. Jose M. Perez of Vera Cruz, and 200 wounded. Among the latter is Captain D. Evaristo Sanchez.

To the above, which is an abridgement of a very detailed account, is added in a postscript, dated July 26th, that after the surrender of the flotilla by its commander Bonifaz, the "obstinate pirate, Thompson," who commanded the Vera Cruzana, had the perfidy to discharge his twenty-four pounder, loaded with grape-shot which killed D. Jose Maria Perez, Adjutant of the commandant of the fort and a man by the name of Alvarado, wounded Capt. Evaristo Sanchez, (mentioned above) and sergeant Lagos, and caused great damage to the flotilla, against which he directed the charge.

We learn from Capt. Perkins that the prisoners, including Thompson and his brother, were confined in Tobasco jail.

COALS.

NOTICE is respectfully given to the public, that Coals of an excellent quality for domestic purposes will be constantly kept in store and sold from thence at forty shillings per chaldron. If an order be given for forty chaldrons the subscriber will order a wood cart up the river, and sell them on the shore at thirty shillings per chaldron.

T. CALDNER.

Fredericton, Sept. 11, 1832. 3wp

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wishes to Rent his new Brick House, and the Shop he now occupies. Possession given the first day of November next. For information please call at his place of residence.

JAMES DRAKE.

Fredericton, Sept. 11, 1832. 1wp

Post Office, Fredericton, Sept. 20, 1832.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in this Office this date.

A. Amos Arnold, George A. Smith, 2. William Adams.

B. James Bresland, Ruth Bryner, James Blair, David Baldwin, James Brown, Henry Bloker.

C. John Conroy, Bryon Connolly, Samuel Chamberlain, Peter Cameron, William Collings, Thomas Christy, Charles Crocker, William Kimber, Eleanor Coyle, Charles Coulson, Jewish Cather.

D. Deane Delaney, 2. Martha Deane, William Dunn, Patrick Diver, John Dow, 3. Thomas Dyer, William Dunn, 2. William Davis, Quinon Dougherty, Andrew Darcus, George Deane, John Dies, 2. Mary Dalouche, John Donnell.

E. Charles Emery, Joseph Eastbrooks, Isaac Esty.

F. Janet Ferguson, John Feely, Thomas Fairman, Alexander Fleming.

G. William Grigg, 2. Charles Gord, Benjamin Grazier, Mrs. Gray.

H. William Hesley, Daniel Hickry, Simon Hammond, Margaret Hart, David Hunter, David Hasilton, Margaret Hill.

J. James Johnston, 3. Mr. J. J. Jackson.

K. James Karphey, 2. John Kelly, Mrs. T. Kirk.

L. Evan Lewis, Daniel Lape, Joseph Lusk,

Denis Leary, Catharine Longworth, William Lendra, 2. John Landery, William Leewill.

M. Garret McGovern, John McLean, John Miller, Angus McBean, Joseph Merithew, Allan McLean, Mary McBean, William Moore, Daniel McNeary, Thomas Murray, William Moffitt, William M'Adam, John M'Monagle, Nicholas Murray, Alexander Maccollough, Hugh Munro, Arthur M'Kiver, Samuel McIntire, William M'Laughlan, John Melvine, James M'Cormick, Duncan M'Leod, Peter Murphy, James Magary, Catharine M'Carthy, Andrew M'Donald, Hugh M'Master.

N. Daniel Nichols, Elijah Newcomb, Daniel Newcomb, Samuel Newcomb, James Nelson.

O. John Oliver.

P. Mr. Poulting, William Powell, John Phillips, Henry Paris, E. W. Parkins, James Poor.

Q. Catharin Quin.

R. John Robinson, John Reynolds, John Bealy, John H. Ryan, James Redmond, 2.

S. James Shortell, J. Slason, Jeremiah Sullivan, 2. Samuel Stelle, Samuel Smith, Thomas Saxton, George Spence, Daniel Sweeney.

T. William Torrey, 3. James Tumbison, Pat Toland, James Tweedy, Adam Tedlie, Josiah Thomas.

W. George Wheatley, Benjamin Wheeler, Robert Walsh, Edward Wheeler, Rosa Waters, Richard Williams.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS, ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

Gentlemen, YOU will shortly be called upon to select from your own body a proper person to fill the seat, in the Representation of this County, left vacant by the lamented death of your late worthy and faithful Representative Mr. Dow. It is with some degree of diffidence that, in compliance with the wishes of my friends, and at the same time actuated I trust, by a sincere desire to promote the best interests of this my native County, I come forward most respectfully to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages. In doing so, it is with the determination, should I be chosen to the honorable and important trust, to maintain your constitutional rights and privileges, and to discharge the various duties of a Legislator conscientiously and firmly to the utmost of my ability.

I have the honor to be Gentlemen, Your most obt. humble Servant, JAMES TAYLOR, Junr. Fredericton, 13th August, 1832.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

Gentlemen, I have the honor to be called upon to exercise one of your dearest rights as British Subjects, in the choice of a person duly qualified to represent you, in your Provincial Legislature, and being encouraged by the very handsome and honorable support which I received at the last General Election, together with the solicitation of some warm friends at this time, I have been induced, with all deference to your discretion and wisdom, to offer you my services in this highly important and responsible situation. It does not become me to point out the necessary qualifications of the person in whom you shall confide so important a trust. But let me tell you, Gentlemen, you are my constitutional judges, and should you appoint me to that highly honorable and distinguished situation, I hesitate not to pledge you the utmost exertion of my talent and ability in support of the rights and interests of my fellow countrymen and subjects.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, with great respect, Your most obedient And very humble servant, W. D. HARTT.

August 15th, 1832.

LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being authorized to dispose of the following lots of Land, he offers them for sale on moderate terms. Lots no. 15 and 25 and a lot adjoining no. 25, situate in the Parish of Kent containing 100 acres each. Lots no. 14 and no. 15 on the Pennyack, Parish of Douglas; containing 400 acres. Eight Glebe lots in the Parish of Fredericton, held by lease from the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of the Parish, being the number 289 to 296 inclusive.

For particulars enquire of Wm. TAYLOR. Fredericton, 23d April, 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.

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, Barns, 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.

A FEW SETS of the revised edition of the Laws of the Province of New-Brunswick, are for sale at Mr. Francis Beverly's Book Store.

BLANK MUSTER ROLLS and FIELD RETURNS for the Militia of this Province, may be had at this Office.