

## EUROPE.

### ENGLAND.

The question whether Algiers shall be retained or resigned has agitated the French legislature. M. Dupin, the speaker pronounced an able speech against it.

The Age has the following article:—The Russians are progressing in their grand scheme for excluding English commerce from the Continent of Europe. Turkey remains, as we said also would, the abject vassal of the autocrat. The King of Persia has ceded the Province of Giza to the Czar, in lieu of a debt due to him, although this misguided monarch is said to have fifteen millions of money in his Treasury. The next step of the Russians will be to navigate the Euphrates with their steam boats, and then add to the English power in India. But not content with this, they have crossed the Atlantic, and still further strengthened themselves by a commercial treaty with America, to the complete exclusion of English commerce.

The next step of the United Powers of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, will be to force us out of commercial Germany; and by placing the carrying trade of the world into the hands of the Americans, revenge themselves upon England, for her unnatural connection with the despot of France. The Government prints will no doubt be instructed to contradict us, as they were when we exclusively announced the arrival of the Russian fleet in the Bosphorus. But if it is true! And more, we can tell them that Prussia and Austria have refused to interfere with Spain and Portugal; and in this they have been guided by the express wishes of the Court of Russia. Here is a pleasant despatch for you, my Lord Palmerston! and if you doubt its correctness, apply to Pozzo di Borgo.

On the 5th, Mr. D. W. Harvey, in the Commons attacked the Pension List, in a long and able speech, and concluded by moving: "That a humble address be presented to His Majesty, praying that he might be graciously pleased to give directions that an inquiry might be made into the pension list, as ordered to be printed by his faithful Commons, on the 29th of August, 1832, with the view that no person be allowed to continue on that list, in the receipt of the public money, but such only as had a real claim on the benevolence of the Monarch, or those who, by the discharge of their duties in the public service, or by their attainments in science, had deserved the gracious consideration of the Sovereign and of their country."

The motion was opposed by the Ministers, and was negatived by a majority of 242. The London Atlas of the 11th says:—The trade unions are rapidly failing in their attempts upon public credulity. They are in the course of a valuable discovery—that their is no use in furnishing a supply where there is no demand. When this profound truth shall have become perfectly clear to them it is not unlikely that they will repent and forsake the evil of their ways. We have not heard whether they intend to combine against the women, who are invited by the master-tailors to supply their place; as a great many of them have approved of the doctrines of St. Simonism, we do not see how they can, with any colour of justice oppose the first step in the new faith, to which their own proceedings have given the impetus.

It is rumoured that the northern powers have taken great umbrage at the treaty of France and England with Spain and Portugal.

### FALMOUTH, May 10.

#### LATEST NEWS FROM PORTUGAL.

By H. M. brig, Savage, which arrived on Sunday, we have advices from Lisbon, to the 29th of April, and we refer our readers to our correspondent's letter, for an impartial view of the state of Portugal:—

Lisbon, April 27.

"The cause of Miguel is on its last legs; and very possibly before this reaches you, nothing will remain to him of the country which he has so long tyrannised over. But the fortress of Elvas. This sudden reverse in his fortunes is after all mainly owing to foreign interference. Six thousand Spanish troops have crossed the frontier near Almeida, and were nearly capturing the Infante Don Carlos, who, however, succeeded (some accounts say with the connivance of his enemies) in effecting his escape to his brother-Pretender's headquarters at Santarem, with the loss of all his baggage, and the dispersion of the greater part of his followers. It is extremely difficult to come at the real truth of what is passing beyond Cortaxo, but the latest information I have been able to procure is that Miguel and his household have already broken up from Santarem and are on their way to Elvas, dragging his unfortunate sister, the former Regent, along with them. This irruption of the Spaniards, though directed ostensibly against Carlos and his partisans cannot but have the greatest influence upon the two Portuguese contending parties. While it has depressed and paralysed the Miguelites it has given boldness and increased energy to the supporters of the Queen. In fact, it is stated in the *Chronica* that the invading general had halted between Almeida and Castello Branco, in order to give time to the Duke of Terceira, who was advancing rapidly and triumphantly from Tras os Montes, to join him. Thus the quarrel between the two brothers of Braganza, this entirely Portuguese question, will, after all be decided by a foreign power—and that power Spain. This, of course is another proof of the amicable system that at present is acted upon throughout Europe—the "non-interference system." Witness Turkey, Greece, Belgium, Italy, Spain, and lastly Portugal, (this English colony,) all proving the consistency of those great statesmen who promulgated the sacred principle of leaving every nation to settle its own internal disputes. England can gain nothing by this timid and contradictory policy. Their ministry has still more alienated the Miguelites, by allowing a foreign power to interfere against them, and has irritated the Pedroites by not having itself interfered long ago. Lord Palmerston cannot but know that the ministers of Pedro are most decided enemies of the English connexion, and he may be assured that they are chuckling at the idea of England having become herself instrumental in weakening the feeling of reliance and dependence, which the Portuguese always had in her protection.

April 25.—The packet has been delayed till to-day, but nothing very important has transpired since yesterday, except the official notification of the entry of the Duke of Terceira into Lamego, on the 23d ult. Friday last, Napier was on the point of again starting for Figueira, but the weather becoming contrary, and continuing so till the present moment, he has not been able to proceed to gather fresh laurels. The Emperor has gone with his family to Cintra, and intends to remain about three weeks. His health has been visibly

breaking lately, and a second attack of spitting blood came on after his second visit to the army at Cartaxo.

"Algarve and Cartaxo are in statu quo." Some reports state that Miguel is making preparations to pass the Tagus, and others that he is fortifying different strong positions on the line of the Zizane and the Tagus. But I think it is impossible he can hold out long, after the decided conduct of the Spanish government. The disagreement still continues between the British officers in Pedro's pay, and the Minister of war. Almost every order of the day contains new dismissals, and I think there can be no doubt that the latter is glad to take every opportunity of getting rid of these now nearly useless auxiliaries. This government is also said to have put forward some novel claims with regard to the entrance of vessels of war into the Tagus. They insist that all such vessels shall be subjected to the same kind of search as is practised upon merchant vessels, and if any resistance be made, they are to be fired upon. Admiral Parker is said to have answered that as long as he remains in port, for every gun fired upon his vessels he will return two.—These gentlemen really seem intoxicated with their unexpected success; but they may depend upon it that as soon as Miguel is driven from the country, their reign will also soon be at an end, at least if any liberty be allowed for the free expression of opinion. In fact the fall of Miguel's dominion will only be the signal of war between the different parties into which the Constitutionalists are split. Innumerable are the degrees from the Dukes of Palmella and Terceira, at the top down to Silva Carvalho and Magalhães, at the bottom.

When Greek meets Greek—then comes the tug of war.

#### MURDER OF RICHARD LANDER.

Extract of a Letter from the Agent to Lloyd's at Fernando Po, dated Feb. 6, 1834.

"You will be sorry to be informed of the death of R. Lander, who left this place some weeks since in the Craven cutter, belonging to the Company, taking with him a long boat. I let him have for the purpose. On his arrival at the Nunn he left the cutter, and proceeded up the river in the boat with about 4000. of goods, to join the iron steam-boat, which he sent up a few weeks before; she was to proceed about 300 miles up to a small island which he had purchased from the King, and where he had a factory. They had proceeded about 100 miles up, the current being strong against them; they were in good spirits, taking the boat along shore, when they were fired on from the bush—Three men were killed, and four wounded; Mr Lander was one of the latter. They had a canoe of their own, and at the time they were fired on the boat was aground, and to save themselves they were obliged to leap into the canoe, and make the best of their way; they were immediately followed by five or six canoes, full of men, keeping up a continued fire for five hours, until it got dark, when they lost sight of them; they arrived here on the 27th ult. Mr Lander expired this morning; he wrote me a letter two days ago, requesting that I would take charge of the vessels and property, 'belonging to the African Inland Commercial Company, near which I complied.—The ball entered near his hip, and worked down to the thick of the thigh. It was a most malicious and treacherous attack. Mr Lander told me that they were Boony, Brass, and Benin canoes; so that from these circumstances I am of opinion that some of the slaves, or other Europeans, have been the promoters of this murderous affair.

Mr Lander's papers are all lost. Mr Lander estimated the parties that attacked him at from eight to ten thousand, all armed with swords or muskets—a number no doubt, much exaggerated—and felt convinced from the judicious position they occupied that some Europeans were assisting, which, from the slaves being much opposed to the English, and a Mrs. Brown (wife of an English merchant up the river) with her child, and a wounded black boy were unavoidably left in the boat when she was abandoned, but Mr Lander communicated with King Boy, who immediately sent a boat, and had great hopes they would be returned uninjured. The loss to the Company in arms, goods, &c. on the occasion, is stated to be about £450.

Rumours existed of an arrangement between the warring brothers Pedro and Miguel—and the retirement of Don Carlos to England. These rumours should they ripen into evidence, may be of course regarded as important. The character in which they appear at present, will be noticed in their proper places.

The lovers of science and adventure, will be happy to learn that Lord Althorp has announced that the Government of Great Britain has determined to grant a pension of £70 per annum to the widow, and of £50 per annum to the infant daughter of the late Richard Lander, the African traveller.

The trades Unions are said to be going into dispute, and those who have suffered themselves to be duped by an enrollment, are returning to their ordinary labor.

The Irish Tithes Bill as it is called, came up for discussion in Parliament on the 6th, and on dividing for a second reading, the vote stood 288 to 52, majority in favour 196.

Mehemet Ali yielding to the advice of the French and British Consuls at Alexandria, has consented to recall the exiled Candioti, and to restore to them their sequestered property. A conspiracy against him had been formed at Aleppo. Twenty persons said to have been implicated in it, were with a promptitude dignified in Europe, immediately executed. Two St. Simonians, who had gone to Egypt in search of the "free women," and failed, had entered the service of the Pacha.

#### BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

This Society held its annual meeting on Wednesday morning, in Exeter hall, which was well filled. Lord Bexley took the chair, and the Marquis of Chalmers presided. Lord Morpeth, and the Bishops of Winchester, Chester and Lichfield were on the platform. The report, which was read by the Secretary, gave a very satisfactory account of the society's operations at home and abroad. The society since its formation had circulated or caused to be circulated, no less than 13,000,000 copies of the Bible, or portions of it. In 1800, no part of the Scriptures existed in more than 60 languages; of these the Bible Society had reprinted 42, and adopted retranslations of five others; but it had also procured, printed, and circulated translations into 72 other languages or dialects in which no part had ever appeared before. Of these, 11 had been for the use of Europeans, 50 for the nations of Asia,

and 7 for America. The desire for the Scriptures had progressively extended itself from the very commencement of the society's labors, and its issues had gradually increased from 50,000 to 550,000 copies annually. The expenditure of the society since its establishment had amounted to upward of £2,000,000. Copies of the Scriptures are demanded for all parts of the world, particularly for France, the West Indies, and China. The income has increased £8000 in the course of the year, amounting now to the sum of £83,000. An anonymous letter conveyed £1000, and Mrs. Hannah More had contributed £1000.—*Lin. Courier May 14.*

The number of Bibles sold annually in Scotland is rather above 60,000; viz., about 30,000 at 2s. wholesale; 25,500 at 1s. 10d.; and from 3,000 to 5,000 at 6s. 6d. The number printed annually in England by the King's printers and the two Universities is about 240,000, making in all about 300,000, exclusive of a number of Prayer-books, Psalms, &c.—*Ibid.*

THE DISSENTERS.—At the great meeting of Dissenting delegates in London last week, at which the strongest feelings of hostility against the established Church seem to have prevailed, the following was the first resolution.—Its language will admit of no equivocation.—It must henceforward be received as their motto:—

"That this meeting recognises the great and leading principle of full and complete separation of church and state, as the true basis on which equal rights and justice can be secured to all classes of His Majesty's subjects!—*Liverpool Courier.*

CHURCH PROPERTY.—On Friday night, upon the presentation of a petition from Walsal, Mr. Stanley, hitherto the great champion of the Church in the Cabinet, denied that University property was Church property; and said that, "if its clergy persisted in their opposition to the rightful claims of the Dissenters, the establishment would become a practical grievance, and must be dealt with as such by the Legislature." This is progressing!—*Liverpool Albion.*

In the House of Lords on the 12th May, the Lord Chancellor presented a petition from the dissenters of Glasgow, signed by 48,000 persons, praying for the dissolution of the connexion between Church and State. The Lord Chancellor did not coincide with the full prayer of the petition, and took occasion to express himself decidedly against the separation of Church and State.

It is in contemplation that His Majesty will visit Portsmouth in June, and thence proceed to Ireland, on a visit to the Earl of Shannon.

Captain Ross is likely to receive the extra remuneration for his services which he demanded. The grant will be £5,000.

About 9,300,000 ounces of silver, and about 6,000 ounces of gold are annually converted into plate, and stamped at the Mint. The duty on silver at 1s. 6d. an ounce amounts to £70,000 a year, and on gold to £5,000.

As the corn laws in England do not prohibit, in express terms, the importation of bread, a great number of quarter loaves are made at Calais and sent to London, where they are sold at 4d. each.—*Galignani.*

Seldom, if ever, since the termination of the war, has the Medway assumed a more warlike appearance than at present. Three line-of-battle ships lie at Sheerness, in readiness to proceed to sea as soon as manned. The Hastings, 74, is only waiting for provisions to enable her to sail to Lisbon, to bear the flag of the commander-in-chief; and the Russell, 74, has been ordered to be rigged and equipped for service with all possible despatch.

The London Times of the 10th contains the following extract of a letter from Toulon, dated May 1.—"On the celebration of the King's fête, the following melancholy accident occurred.—At 12 o'clock, all the batteries and the ships in the roadstead fired salutes. Two American frigates here also paid the same compliment to day, but unfortunately the gunners of the Constellation forgot that some of their guns were loaded with shot, and firing within pistol shot of the Suffren, one of the balls entered a port hole, killed one of the sailors, and carried away the leg of another. Some of the shot entered the hull, and five or six men were wounded by splinters, and obliged to be sent to the Hospital.

LONDON, May 12.

An express has arrived in the City from Plymouth, with the news that the African (steam boat) has come from Lisbon with government despatches, announcing that Don Miguel has accepted terms, and is coming to England in the Stag frigate.—All, therefore, is settled in Portugal. The Portuguese Bonds have improved 1 per cent.

The report of Don Carlos' embarkation for England is not confirmed by letters received to the 3rd. On the contrary, it was then reported that Don Carlos contemplated an invasion of Spain on the south of the Tagus.

#### FRANCE.

Preparations were making in various parts of the kingdom, to celebrate the King's birth day on the 1st of May.

The Chamber of Deputies, says a correspondent of the London Courier, is disposing, as fast as possible, of the matters before it, preparatory to the close of the Session, which Ministers wish to fix for the 10th May. The

election will, if the session be over before or by the middle of that month, be completed by the end of June, and the new Chamber will probably have to meet in September or October. The new Chamber will probably be as strongly ministerial as the present one, but in consequence of a recently formed alliance between the Republican and Carlist electors, it is probable that some 30 Carlist members will be returned. The strength of the opposition, however, will not be thereby materially increased, as the left is likely to lose much in proportion to what the right may gain.

M. de Chateaubriand has announced his intention to offer himself as a candidate to the electors of Lille. He resigned his seat in the peerage on the accession of Louis Philippe. Some officers of the 4th and 9th cuirassiers have been arrested on suspicion of being connected with the republican associations.

The city of Paris has been condemned to pay the damages and losses in several cases where gunsmiths and sword-cutlers had sustained any, during the late revolutionary movements. The tests are going on in France, and every means resorted to, that can strengthen Louis Philippe on his throne. M. de S. Romain, a legitimist, has been arrested, and almost one M. Mathieu, an advocate, in whose possession a number of papers were found.

The manufacturers of France appear to have suffered severely in consequence of the late insurrection at Lyons.

At Calais and Boulogne, the net manufactories have suffered. The goods sent to Lyons have remained unsold, and the bills drawn in consequence have not been accepted. The Manufacturers, overloaded with goods, have ceased to employ their men, excepting only one for each machine, as necessary for keeping it in order.

Two grand camps are to be formed, one of 8,000 men, for manœuvring in the environs of Lyons, and the other for the same purpose, near Paris and St. Omer.

Papers of the revolutionists in Piedmont have been discovered at Vienna, which have led to the arrest of several young men in the Roman States of which fifteen were arrested at Rimini.

The amount of damages sustained by the outrages in Brussels on the 5th and 6th April have been stated in the Belgian Senate to be 301,000 francs.

#### SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

"The following despatch from General Rodill relates to the flight of the Pretender, of whom the Troops of the Queen Donna Maria de Gloria are in pursuit.

"Most excellent Senhor.—The accounts I have this day received respecting the direction of the Pretender's flight confirm the statements contained in the despatches I yesterday communicated to your Excellency, without any additional particulars.

"The vanguard will stop to-night in the Castle Branco, whither it proceeded for the purpose of flanking the fugitives, of taking some wagons loaded with their effects, and of showing to the Portuguese and the People of Estremadura as far as the Tagus that we are constantly prepared to proceed to every quarter to which the service of her Majesty the Queen, our Lady calls us.

"I have nothing else of consequence to communicate to your Excellency. The expeditionary columns suffer no loss by desertion, not a single man being missed up to this date. The enthusiasm and decided opinion displayed in this foreign country is, in fact, highly commendable, and completely belies the gratuitous assertion of the Pretender's followers, that they were inclined to favor his cause. The Portuguese admire the excellent discipline maintained by our army, since for the five days we have been in this country, it has not been found necessary to inflict a single punishment, a circumstance which has gratified me exceedingly.

"God preserve your Excellency many years.

"JOSE RAMON RODILL.

"General Head Quarters of the Guard, 18th of April, 1834, P. M.

"To the Secretary of State of the War Department."

(It must be borne in mind in reading the foregoing despatch from General Rodill, that our former advices had prepared us for the news of the entrance of a Spanish army into Portugal, in pursuit of the Pretender, Don Carlos.

A despatch from General Rodill of April 16, published in Madrid on the 19th, announces the movement referred to, as having taken place on the 14th and 15th. As general Rodill advanced, all the strong places in his route declared for the Queen, and Carlos, the Spanish, "Pretender," as he is designated, was a fugitive before Rodill's troops, with few followers and without resources, and plundered by his attendants of the few valuable effects he had remaining.)

Most of the Paris Papers discuss the merits of the newly formed convention between England, France, Spain and Portugal, none of them expressing any doubts as to its existence.

The Pope has excommunicated Don Pedro, his Ministers, and in short all the friends of the Queen's cause. It is stated from Lisbon, that if this excommunication be not withdrawn, the Government has notified the Court of Rome, that they will consider it their duty not only to stop the annual revenue of a bout £40,000, which Portugal pays, but to take into serious consideration the propriety of ceasing all connexion with it.

The London Courier of the 8th of May contains the following article:—

We call attention to the statement in our City article announcing the capture of Don Carlos, which we have good reason to believe is substantially correct. Of course that implies, we take it, the pacification of the Peninsula, the acceptance of Don Miguel of the terms which will now be granted to him, and the arrangement of the affairs of Portugal.

The London Globe of the same date says:—"We have satisfaction in stating that a telegraph despatch has been received at Paris from Bayonne, dated the 6th inst. announcing that Don Carlos had embarked for England, and that the affairs of Portugal had been arranged between Don Miguel and Don Pedro. The intelligence was brought to Bayonne by the French Secretary of Embassy, who left Madrid on the 3rd.

There was an affair between the Carlist insurgents and the Government Troops on the 27th, on the road between Tolosa and Pamplona. A dreadful conflict is said to have taken place on that occasion. The insurgent forces were completely defeated and routed, and the government troops headed by Quesada and El Pastor, entered Pamplona.

The interesting intelligence from this long afflicted seat of civil and fraternal war, is principally embodied in the following paragraph from the Liverpool Journal of the 10th May.

It says:—

We have great pleasure in announcing the probable cessation of hostilities in the peninsula. The Lord Nelson in five days from Lisbon, has arrived at Dartmouth, with news that the Pedroites had taken Figueira—that Cuimbra had declared for Donna Maria—that the whole of the read from Oporto to Lisbon was open to the Pedroites—and that Don Miguel and Don Pedro had come to a settlement, an armistice having been agreed to.

Don Pedro has informed the Pope that if the excommunication of himself, the Queen, the ministers, and their adherents, be not withdrawn, he will stop the revenue of the papal draw, and cut off all communication.

The news had reached Lisbon, that General Rodill, at the head of 10,000 Spanish Troops, had entered Portugal to assist Donna Maria, and that Admiral Napier has returned to Lisbon preparing for another expedition.

Brigadier Roosa, who came over lately from Santarem to Don Pedro, being suspected of having done so for the purpose of revolutionizing Lisbon in the Usurper's favor, has been arrested.

Admiral Viscount Cape Saint Vincent (Napier) has been created a Count under the same title. The whole Portuguese nation congratulates itself on this new proof of how highly his Imperial Majesty the Duke Regent appreciates the signal services of the illustrious warrior, who has so much contributed to the restoration of the Throne of the Queen and the liberty of the nation.

Oporto, April 25.—General George d'Alvez, whose activity appears to have been impaired by six years' imprisonment, having organized a force of several hundred men at Alcanizas, in Spain, crossed the frontier with his followers on the 13th April, and entered Braganza on the next day, where the usual ceremonies attending the proclamation of the Queen were gone through. He has since prosecuted his march to Torre de Moncorvo, from whence he addressed a despatch to the Prefect of this city and district.

The last accounts state that General Rodill, with the Spanish force under his command, is marching in the direction of guards, in pursuit of Don Carlos and his adherents, and that the General has declared his intention not to return into Spain until the would-be king has quitted Portugal. Many proclamations, addressed to the various provinces of Spain, and songs celebrating the god-like merits of the Royal fugitive, were printed at Villa Real, and found there on the entrance of the Duke of Terceira. The gist of all of them is, that Don Carlos is the chosen one of Israel and quite hand and glove with all the saints in the calendar. Ayres Pinto, the last Miguelite civil Governor of Oporto, and one of the sanguinary alcaldes, which decreed the cruel executions in Oporto, of 1828, has been apprehended near Pihel, and will probably be sent down to Lisbon.

The Memorial Bordaia of the 23d April, has the following, of the preceding day, from Bayonne:—"In Galicia a faction has been formed, which the Count of Carthegeas (General Morillo) soon destroyed, by ordering the military chiefs Desare and Albero to be shot, and promised 20,000 reals to any one who would deliver up the insurgent canon Gerostidy, who is stirring up the country. Letters from Saragossa give details of the terrible events of which that city has been the theatre. It appears that on the 8th ins. several National Guards (Urbanos) were assassinated by the Carlists with pincards. A circumstance so horrible roused the indignation of the Liberals to the highest pitch. On the following day they traversed the town, killing all the ex-Royalist Volunteers they met with.

When the courier set off 20 were lying wounded or dead, and vengeance was not then appeased. The troops remained immovable at all these horrors; several Miguelites, however, went about the town, endeavouring to stop the slaughter by persuasion, but without appearing hostile to the Liberal party, whose exasperation is at its height.—The Carlists are becoming more audacious every day, owing to the impunity afforded them. We learn from Valladolid, that it is not possible to go out in the evening without being insulted, robbed, or assassinated. A conspiracy has just been discovered in the latter town—Nearly 800 men, chiefly monks, were to join the curate Merion.

#### Commercial Bank,

To be established by Royal Charter, at the City of Saint John, N. B.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Subscription for Stock in the above Bank has been opened by direction of the Committee, and that a Subscription List is deposited in Fredericton, at the Office of

L. A. WILMOT,

Barriester at Law.

Fredericton, June 4th, 1834. 4w.

#### Notice.

THE Subscriber hereby informs his friends, and the public, that he has for sale a variety of British Merchandise, very low for Cash, at his Store in Queen's Street, and solicits a share of their patronage.

JOSEPH SUTHERLAND

Fredericton, 25th February, 1834.

#### Notice.

THE Co-partnership existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of THOMAS B. SMITH & Co. at the Pennycook, is this day dissolved by mutual consent: All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to Thomas B. Smith, who is duly authorized to receive the same.

THOMAS B. SMITH,

ASA COY.

Mill Town, 31st March, 1834.

#### Notice.

THE Subscriber requests that all debts due to him be settled immediately, to prevent unnecessary trouble and expense.

WILLIAM SIMPSON,

Fredericton, 20th May, 1834. Druggist.

#### NOTICE.

WHEREAS David Fisher, formerly one of the Partners in the late Partnership concern carrying on Business under the firm of FISHER WALKER & Co. at Fredericton, having some time since gone out of the said concern, and conveyed the whole of his right, property, share and interest therein to the Subscriber;—Notice is hereby given, that the said Partnership concern is this day dissolved; and the undersigned requests all Persons having any demands against said Firm, will send in their accounts for adjustment, and all Persons indebted to the same are hereby required to make immediate payment thereof, either to me, or to the Honorable George Fred. Street, who is appointed solicitor to collect in the debts.

NATHANIEL WALKER.

Fredericton, November 29th, 1833.