

From the Baltimore Federal Republican, Sept. 21.

A broad hint.—The following little article is so judicious, so good humored and so pertinent, that possibly there is not an editor on the continent who would not adopt it as his own, and applicable to his own case :—
TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The soldier has his furloughs and his times of respite—the mechanic his periods of relaxation; but the editor is a centinel who must never sleep; to unbend, is to undo himself. Well may he say with the poet—

“E'en Sunday shines no holiday to me.”

His toil, though not a bodily, is of a more oppressive and destructive kind—the toil of the brain. His constitution (we appeal to brother editors for the truth of what we say) is frequently the sacrifice to his labors. And what is his recompense? often penury—seldom affluence. Like the poor player, who, from the cheering of his audience, looks for an overflowing benefit, so the editor has to feed himself with the present praise and future anticipations. There was a time when printing and printers were held in just estimation, when intellect superceded wealth, and industry received its reward.—Need we say that time has past. Could an editor strike sustenance from his head, as Vulcan struck Pallas from the head of Jove, then, indeed, would it be folly in him to complain, but such miracles are not to be worked now-a-days. Or could his look convert stones into flesh, as the head of Medusa did flesh into stone, he might do tolerable well. But editors unfortunately for themselves, are no magicians, although they deal in an art which has charmed mankind.—They have much head-work to perform: but their teeth require to be occupied also. Indeed, with some the occupation of teeth is the major object. And to confess the truth, it forms a part of our ambition also, otherwise we should not now be writing this paragraph. Possibly our readers may approve the saw, “the leaner the dog the keener the scent;” but, we, like Sancho, relish much better that which says, “a full stomach makes a contented mind.”

In plain terms, we think ourselves as competent to sign a receipt as write a paragraph.—And we would thank those who wish us to perform the latter, to first call and take with them a specimen of the former; for like what federalists used to say of Bonaparte, “we want money and must have it.”

LONDON, AUGUST. 12.

The Princess of Wales continues her extraordinary tour. Her Royal Highness spent some days at Pera, a suburb of Constantinople, in which the foreign ambassadors reside, but did not enter the city. She received a superb assortment of jewels, silks, and perfumery, from her Mahometan majesty of Turkey, enough to raise the envy of the proudest fair one of a London rout, and valued at 45,000 piastres. Her Royal H. has to proceed to Jerusalem, and visit the land of the Canaanites, the Jews and the Saracens, previous to her returning to the picturesque scenery of her Italian villa on the lake of Como.

NEW GOODS.

EZEKIEL SLOOT, & Co.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

Per Percival from London, Castlereagh, Gilbert Henderson, and Hero from Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,

All of which are of the best quality; which they offer for Sale on the most liberal terms for Cash, good Bills of Exchange, or short approved Credit.

—ALSO—

Best Port, Vidonia, and Lisbon WINES; Cogniac BRANDY; Hollands GIN; Jamaica & Windward Island SPIRITS; MOLASSES; SUGAR, &c. &c.

Fredericton, 16th July, 1816.

JEDEDIAH SLASON,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

Per Percival from London; the GILBERT HENDERSON and CASTLERRAGH from LIVERPOOL, an extensive

assortment of

BRITISH MERCHANDIZE.

Hollands Gin; Cogniac Brandy; Port, Sherry, and Lisbon Wines; Raisins; Almonds, &c.

Also for Sale, RUM by the Puncheon; SHRUB and LIME JUICE.

Also, a Box of DRUGS well adapted for a Medical Man who understands compounding,

Likewise a Marble MORTAR, and a Keg of PHIALS.

ALL Persons indebted to the said JEDEDIAH SLASON previous to the 24th day of December last, are requested to make immediate payment.

Fredericton, 2d July, 1816.

STRAYED,

As is supposed, from the *Kiswick* or the *Main River*, to the 42d Block in Nashwalk, a white HEIFER—The owner may have her again by applying to JAMES ROSS, junior, and proving property and paying expences.

Nashwalk, 18th September, 1816. tf.

Highly Interesting Intelligence.

LONDON, September 13.

ATTACK UPON ALGIERS. DESTRUCTION OF ITS FLEET. SUBMISSION OF THE DEY.

We have this day the pleasure to announce the complete success of the Expedition under Lord EXMOUTH against Algiers.

A letter received this morning from Dover, dated 12th Sept. (yesterday) says—“The *Lord Duncan* packet Capt. Hamilton, which sailed yesterday afternoon with the mail for Calais, returned this morning with despatches, supposed to be of great importance, as the Captain, under the Agent's directions, proceeded in a chaise and four, immediately in charge of them, to London.”

The supposition of our Dover Correspondent respecting the importance of the despatches, was correct. They are from Sir CHARLES STUART, our Ambassador at Paris and communicate the arrival of Lord EXMOUTH before Algiers—the destruction of the Algerine fleet—and unqualified submission of the DEY.

Capt Hamilton arrived in town last night with the despatches, and this morning the following Bulletin was published :—

“ADMIRALTY OFFICE,

“Friday Morning.

“Government last night received despatches from Sir CHARLES STUART, at Paris, with the grateful intelligence that the French Minister the Duke of RICHELIEU, had received a despatch from the French Consul, at Marseilles, stating, that Lord EXMOUTH attacked Algiers on the 25th last, and succeeded in every point.

“The Algerine fleet was completely destroyed, with a loss of four thousand men killed and wounded; and on the 26th the Dey consented to an armistice upon Lord Exmouth's own terms.”

In addition to the above the despatches contain many particulars, all of which have been freely circulated in the government offices.—On the arrival of Lord Exmouth with his fleet before Algiers, which appears to have been about the 25th; he immediately sent a letter to the Dey, in which it was supposed his Lordship demanded the surrender of the fleet in the harbor—the dismantling of the place and other concessions. The Dey, however who had prepared for defence, and resolved to set him at defiance, did not deign to listen to any proposition, but returned his Lordship's letter unopened with every mark of contempt. His Lordship was prepared for the alternative and had his fleet disposed for action. A furious attack of shot and shells immediately commenced, the ships having been brought up with their broadsides to bear upon the place. In justice to the Algerines, it must be confessed, that they opposed a gallant resistance, and gave our fleet a warm reception. The contest was furious and destructive. The fire of our fleet was principally directed upon the Algerine squadron, and proved very effective. At length one of the vessels composing it, a frigate, caught fire, and set the whole fleet, which lay close together, in a blaze. All the efforts of the enemy to arrest the progress of the flames, were unavailing.—The whole consisting of five frigates, four corvettes, and thirty gun-boats, was totally destroyed. This catastrophe struck terror into the Dey and as the only means of saving the place from total destruction, he sent out a Swedish Consul with *carte blanche*, and the latter formed an armistice with his Lordship, submitting to whatever terms the conqueror should impose. The terms were not known at the departure of the vessel which brought the advices to Marseilles, but we may confidently anticipate that they will be decisive against the repetition of those outrages which rendered the expedition necessary. The amount of the British loss, in killed and wounded also was not known; but from the nature of the conflict, and the strength of the enemy's batteries, it must have been severe. It is to be presumed about 800 killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy is stated at four thousand, which does not appear exaggerated when the destruction necessarily attending a burning fleet, in addition to the effect of an enemy's fire, is taken into consideration.

The Algerine Admiral was killed.

Lord Exmouth may justly apply to himself the words of *Caesar*, *Veni, vidi, vici!* His success has been rapid and decisive, and we trust that the course of policy which he will pursue, and the measures to be grounded upon it, will render its fruits permanent.

SEPTEMBER 14.

“The action commenced at half-past two P. M. and lasted six hours. The Algerine Admiral and 5 Captains perished in the flames. The action, as we stated yesterday, took place on the 25th, and the armistice, agreeing on the part of the Dey to an unqualified submission, was signed on the 26th.”

DIED] At New-York on the 6th inst in the 69d year of his age, the Honorable BEVERLEY ROBINSON, one of His Majesty's Council for this Province.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late RODRICK M'RAW, of Miramichi, deceased, are desired to present the same duly attested within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof.—And all those indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, to JOHN M'RAW, Sole Administrator.

Miramichi, 17th Sept. 1816.

SPRING AND FALL GOODS.

FRASER, DONALDSON, & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

per *Providence* from *Greenock*, *Percival* from *London*, and *Gilbert Henderson* from *Liverpool*, a general assortment of British and East-India

MERCHANDIZE.

—ALSO—

Best Madeira, Port, Sherry, Marsaila, Teneriffe, and Lisbon WINES; Cogniac BRANDY, and Hollands GENEVA; best draught London BROWN STOUT; Burton ALE, and bottled PORTER.

All of which they will sell on the lowest terms for Cash, Bills of Exchange or short approved credit.

FREDERICTON, 23d July, 1816.

NOTICE.

DONALDSON & HAY intending soon to close their present Concern, offer for sale, the whole of their assortment of

BRITISH and EAST INDIA GOODS,

at very reduced prices for CASH, or PINE TIMBER, deliverable on or before the first July, 1817.

Also—TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT,

RUM, SUGAR and MOLASSES, very low for prompt payment.

Saint John, 28th September, 1816. tf.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Fredericton, 10th October, 1816.

Adams, Alexander	2	Lean, M' John
Adams, Harry		Little, Robert
Adams, Edward		Lillie, Wm. Surgeon
Ahern, Michael	2	Lawson, Nich. O.
Anderson, Mary		Lancaster, Peter
Atlee, William		Lawrence, John
Boatman, Captain		M'Quee, David
Buie, John		M'Neil, William
Burnet James		Mout, Robert
Bacon, William		Munroe, Capt. John
Berie, J. J.		Montgomery, Wm.
Betts, Ephraim		Moore, Capt. J.
Butler, John		Moreland, Capt. W. M.
Broad, Wilder		Maetinet, John
Bishop, Samuel		Miller, Bell
Baird, Enoch		Makown, Thomas
Crosby, Richard	2	Manuel, Anthony
Coward, Captain	2	Miller, Benj. & Henry
Cory, Nel		M'Graw, Mary
Crookshank, Capt. A.	2	M'Lauchlan, Ann
Challoner, Captain		M'Naughton, Duncan
Corbet, James Capt.		Noon, Thomas
Cuddy, John		Nason, John
Caldin, Thomas		Parkins, John,
Crowder, George		Pilot, Wm.
Campbell, Charles		Porter, Richard
Dale, John		Queen M'David
Davidson, Capt. Wm.		Rea, M' Farq.
Drysdale, William		Roberts, Alexr.
Davidson, Alexander		Rogers, John
Ellis, James		Robinson, James
Early, John		Ryan, James
Ezat, Peter		Smith, John
Flemming, C. J.		Stephens, Captain
Fraser, Donald,		Skinner, Capt. S.
Fraser, James	5	Saunders, Robt.
Gell, Capt. A. C.		Sinclair, Peter
Glidden, Andrew		Sinclair, John
Gunn, James		Simpson, William
Gardener, Capt. Ed.		Small, Capt. G.
Gisner, David H.	4	Sutherland, George
Gilted, James		Spence, George
Gould, G. James		Smith, David
Heard, William	2	Shaw, Isaac
Heam, S.		Seely, Joseph
Hardaker, George	2	Sisson, James
Hunter, David	2	Smith, Joseph
Harding, Sarah		Spur, Gilbert
Hatheway, Dr. J.		Smith, T. Thomas
Hazelton, Elijah		Stone, Mrs.
Illiston, John		Small, Lt. F. W.
Jorden, James		Thompson, John
Jones, Thomas	2	Trecartin, James
Jones, Ann		Taylor, Captain
Joslin, Rachel		Wright, George
Kedde, William		Watson, John
Kenneston, A.		Wiggins, Ephraim
Kay, M' Murdoch		Waterhouse, Joseph & G.
Kay, M' Peter		Waren, Anthony
Leland, M' James		Young, John

Such of the above as are not called for by the 5th January next, will be sent as dead letters to the General Post-Office.

The inland Postage of letters for Europe and the United States must be paid at this Office; likewise the Postage of all way letters.

A. PHAIR, P. Master.