

offices improved by the British Consul; the Phoenix Insurance Company; the Aqueduct Corporation; Messrs. Handy and Gibbs, Insurance Brokers; Messrs. John Mason, Stephen Brown, William Leve-rett, and Ralph Huntington, Exchange Brokers; Wm. P. Whiting, Esq. Attorney at Law; Messrs. Thomas B. Wales, and Joseph Lee, merchants. Other parts were occupied by Mr. Whitmarsh, woollen draper and tailor; Mr. Pritchard, grocer, and Mr. Sampson, hair dresser.

Our danger, and that of several in our neighbourhood, did not end with the extinguishment of the flames. The whole insulated front wall of the ruin, 90 feet high by 80 wide, with its marble columns, and chimnies, appeared to stand tottering over our heads, and threatening in its fall to overwhelm our building—it was impossible to induce the workmen to continue in them. But for this perilous situation, we should not have been under the necessity of omitting a publication until this day. As from the kind, efficient and collected aid of our fellow-citizens, associates and workmen, every article of our establishment and stock was removed and returned, without much damage. We have not words to express our gratitude for their kindness. On Wednesday, the Selectmen, with praise-worthy alacrity, employed Messrs. McClesing and Marsh, two ingenious and active mechanics, to level the walls of the ruin, and directed it to be surrounded by peace officers to prevent persons from running into danger. In the course of Wednesday and Thursday, the high and massy columns were levelled, with the greatest skill and adroitness, and without the least damage to the neighbourhood, or to the thousands of spectators, who were witnesses of this sublime "wreck of matter."

The severity of the loss has fallen on Mr. Barnum, whose misfortunes is commiserated by the whole community. It is said the furniture he had in the house cost 16 000 dollars, and his stores of liquors and provisions, but little short of 8000. Much of furniture, and a small part of the liquors, were saved.

No lives were lost, though great hazards were run. On Wednesday, a promising lad, of about ten years old, fell into a kettle of hot beer among the ruins, and was so scalded, that he died in the afternoon.

The citizens had not retired from the above scene, before a new alarm of fire was given, in Charlestown, where a rope-walk, situated near the Navy-Yard, was consumed. Vast numbers sat off, crying, "they have helped us, let us haste to help them." The alarms from other parts were unfounded.

It is fact, that the upper parts of the front wall of the Exchange, from the pressure of the heat in it, was projected a foot or more into Congress street, but when the pressure ceased, resumed its perpendicular direction.

The engines from all the neighbouring towns came to our assistance.

The Exchange Coffee-House, and additions, cost nearly 600,000 dollars.—*Sent.*

#### HALIFAX, NOVEMBER 16.

The Trade between the United States and this Port, goes on briskly, and is, we are gratified to learn, considered mutually advantageous. Certain it is, a very pleasing change appears to have taken place in this Town: there is more bustle and activity to be witnessed about our wharves now, than has been seen for several years. The rapid sale of Rum, Sugar, Molasses, &c. has given quite a spur to the West India Trade, and the prices of the principal articles of American Produce are such, as not only to admit, but to encourage the exportation of them to our Sister Colonies, and shipments of considerable magnitude have been made, and are making. Indeed, if the present system is continued, no want of Provisions will be experienced by our West India Islands—Halifax and St. John, N.B. will prove Store-Houses, in which all the most material products of the United States will be found, and from which Supplies, in any quantities, can be derived. Their vessels will, at all times, find a ready market for their Cargoes here, and effect sales and purchases upon as good, if not better terms, than they could in the United States.

Fears are entertained by some persons that, is the Commercial Treaty about to be entered into with the United States, England will abandon her Colonial Policy and permit American Vessels to enter her West-India Ports—those fears are surely without

foundation—the adoption of such a measure would be as great an act of folly as Great-Britain could commit. Her Islands would then cease to be of benefit to her: Americans would supply them, and take their produce—and the Merchants in her North American Colonies would be obliged to abandon the only trade worth carrying on, and seek some other Country more propitious to their commercial views.—*Journal.*

#### CHILLICOTHE, OHIO.

(420 miles from Washington.) Oct. 8.

On Sunday the 30th ult. a battalion of the rifle regiment 300 strong, embarked at Belle Fontaine to ascend the Missouri river to the mouth of the Yellow Stone. The expedition is commanded by Lieutenant, Col. Talbot Chambers. It is intended that the expedition shall encamp during the winter at the mouth of the Kansas, and continuing its voyage in the spring, shall reach its point of destination in the course of next summer.

The Yellow Stone enters the Missouri in lat. 40 degrees north; and in longitude 27 degrees west from Washington city. The intended post will be at its mouth. The United States will then have a military establishment one thousand eight hundred miles west of the Mississippi, and nearly one hundred miles further north than the city of Quebec.—The officers carry with them the seeds and grains which are expected to thrive in that climate. That the post may have within itself some resource against the failure of the contractors. Wheat, rye, barley and oats, are expected to do well there.—They attain perfection even at the earl of Seikirk's establishment on the lake Assiniboin, three degrees further north. The Mandan corn will find itself in its own climate at the mouth of the Yellow Stone. In fact all the grains and vegetables which flourish at Quebec or Montreal may be expected to be raised there, as the climate in this interior region of the North American continent is known to be near TEN DEGREES Milder than in the SAME PARALLEL ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.—*Esquiver.*

#### LONDON, SEPT. 19.

It is perfectly ludicrous in some of the Public Journals, Ministerial as well as others, to affect to know what are to be the subjects of deliberation in the ensuing Congress of the Sovereigns at Aix-la-Chapelle. If the world were absurd enough to believe those Journals; it would have little reason to admire the wisdom and prudence of those Sovereigns, or rather of their Ministers, if they could suffer the spirits to transpire which are to engage their discussion. But, indeed, the several editors express themselves with as much confidence, particularly on the disputes between Spain and her Colonies, as if they were desired and employed by the Sovereigns in general to sound the opinions of mankind before the meeting takes place, in order that they might know how best to adapt their proceedings to the wishes and expectations of the world at large!!!

#### SEPT. 21.

There has been a rumour, which *The Morning Chronicle* stills "an absurd speculation" implying that "Lord Cochrane, in his steam vessel has it in view to hover off the Island of St. Helena, and land a boat ashore, to bring off and deliver Bonaparte." We considered this rumour as too ridiculous for notice, as we are persuaded that the Governor of the Island is too vigilant in discharging the important trust committed to him, for the possibility of such an escape to take place. But when we find that *The Morning Chronicle* discourages the notion, and endeavours to prove, that if Bonaparte were again let loose, his Faction is too insignificant to render him such support as would give him "the chance of becoming formidable," we confess that we think the rumour will at least justify suspicion. Such an enterprising attempt is not very inconsistent with the character of Lord Cochrane, who, if he could possibly succeed, would perhaps consider the action as one of the most glorious achievements that the world had ever witnessed. As to the insignificance of Bonaparte's admirers, we do not agree with *The Morning Chronicle*. The Jacobin principles have taken a deep root among vast numbers of the lower orders of people in every Country, and the hope of profiting by the disturbances of all might lead to new revolutions, and who is likely to become formidable as "the Child and Champion of

Jacobinism," if he were not more at liberty to gratify his revenge as well as ambition. However, as we have said, we rely too much on the vigilance of Sir Hudson Lowe, and the other Authorities at St. Helena, to entertain any apprehension that if Lord Cochrane were to attempt so desperate an enterprise, there would be any danger of its being attended with success.

#### SEPT. 22.

We have the pleasure of presenting to our readers the following authentic information respecting the Northern Expedition, in addition to the interesting intelligence which we before submitted to them exclusively.

The Bon Accord of Aberdeen has brought dispatches from the North-West Expedition—the last in all probability that will be received this year. In a private letter from Captain Ross dated 1st August in lat. 75. 48, long. 61, 30. W. he says, "I have but a few moments to tell you, that we have now every prospect of success—the ice is clearing away fast, and the wind is at N. E. Our variation observed on the ice, 88, 13. We have killed a whale, and laid in a stock of blubber for our winter's fuel."

#### STRASBURGH, SEPT. 14.

Although the Allied Troops have every where returned to their cantonments after the review of the left wing of the Army of Occupation, the Generals, Officers, and soldiers nevertheless all of them expect to return to their respective countries before the commencement of the winter. It is said that preparations for their departure have already been made, though the exact period of it is not yet determined upon.

Respecting the future destination of the troops of the left wing, there are different opinions; some persons suppose that these troops will take positions on the right bank of the Rhine, whilst others assert that they will return home.

In the Press, And shortly will be published, by WILLIAM DURANT, From the 23d London Edition, SELECT PORTIONS

Of TATE and BRADY'S Version of PSALMS, (selected by the Rev. G. H. Drummond.) For every Sunday throughout the year; with the Principal Festivals and Feasts for the use of the Churches in the Diocese, being the selection now in use at St. John and Fredericton; to which will be added, such part of the Liturgy as is usually Chanted. The Work will be neatly Printed on a good Type and Paper, containing 150 pages, bound in blue, and delivered to Subscribers at two shillings and six-pence each. St. John, 30th Sept. 1818. Subscriptions will be received at the Store of JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. and at the Royal Gazette Office, Fredericton.

#### FOR SALE,

A CONVENIENT Dwelling House, with about Ten Acres of Land, one Mile below the Church in Fredericton, through which the Main Road runs. On the Premises is a valuable Stone Quarry, and a very good situation for a Tannery. It is at present in the occupation of Mr. Humphry Pickard. For terms, apply at the Office of this Gazette. Fredericton, 14th July, 1818.

#### RAN AWAY

FROM the Subscriber, CHIFPMAN WYERS, an Indented Apprentice, aged 15 years—short and stout. Any person apprehending and returning him to his Master, shall be rewarded, and all necessary expenses paid.—All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring said Apprentice, as they will avoid the penalty of the Law. OLIVER BRADLEY. Fredericton, 14th September, 1818.

There will be Sold by Public Auction, at the Court-House of Newcastle, on the first Tuesday of March next, (1819) if not previously disposed of by Private Bargain.

LOT THAT well known Lot of No. 24. Land, lying on the North bank of the River Miramichi, and presently possessed by WILLIAM GERRARD.—There is a small House and Barn upon the Premises, and it is excellently watered by a brook which runs through the Property. There are from four to six acres of cleared land, and the whole of the Lot is of an exceeding rich soil, and worthy the attention of Farmers:—from its central situation it is also well adapted for business.

The conditions of sale and further particulars may be known, by applying to the Subscriber, at Oak Point, who is fully empowered to give a legal deed on the above Property.

JAMES DAVIDSON. Miramichi, 6th August, 1818.

## NEW GOODS.

JAMES TAYLOR, Has just received by the late arrivals from Europe, A HANDSOME Assortment of Goods suitable to the Season, which he offers for Sale on the most reasonable terms. Fredericton, 9th June, 1818.

#### JUST RECEIVED,

And now opening for Sale by the Subscriber.

#### A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS,

PORT, SHERRY, and WINE, VIDONIA, Bottle and Draught PORTER; Vinegar; Holland Gin; Cognac Brandy; Loaf Sugar; Teas; double and single Gloucester Cheese; Shell Almonds; Raisins; Soap & Candles; Confectionary; Drug's; Nails of all sorts; Bar Iron; Window Glass, &c. all of which he now offers for Sale low for Cash or approved Credit.

#### JEDEDIAH SLASON.

Fredericton, 30th June, 1818.

#### Just Arrived,

By the Ship Nancy from Cork, 50 Barrels Prime New Mess. Pork, 200 Pair Mens' Shoes, of a superior quality, 150,000 Nails assorted, 50 Rush Mats.

Apply to

J. KENAH.

WHO HAS ALSO FOR SALE, IRISH Linens; Jamaica Spirits; Indian Corn; Pickled and Dried Fish; Superfine and Rye Flour;—all which will be disposed of at a reduced price, for CASH. 3d November, 1818.

#### TO LEASE,

For a Term of twenty-one Years, SEVERAL LOTS of COLLEGE LAND, containing 25 Acres each; and several Building Lots in the Town Plat of Fredericton.—Inquire of J. M. BLISS. 3d June, 1817.

#### CAUTION.

WHEREAS J LEDBETTER is in possession of two Notes of Hand, amounting to about Ninety-seven Pounds, granted to him by me, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, the amount of which I have since paid him, on his promising to send the Notes to me, which was at that time at some miles distance from the place where the money was demanded and paid—whom I promise he never performed.

I am now informed that he has absconded from the Country; and for fear he may attempt to defraud, by selling the Notes, I take this public method of forbidding any person from purchasing the said Notes of Hand, as I will not pay them a second time. JOHN MGRIGOR. Miramichi, 17th June, 1818.

#### NOTICE.

THE Subscriber earnestly requests those persons indebted to JAMES FRASER, FRASER & DONALDSON, and FRASER, DONALDSON & Co. (all of Fredericton) that they will call and pay their respective balances without delay. M. NEEDHAM. Fredericton, 6th Oct. 1818.

#### NOTICE.

FOUND near the Richibucto Portage, on Salmon River, three Stray Oxen. The owner can have them by making it appear that they are his property, and paying charges. Enquire of Solomon Perly, Maugeville, or Samuel Lambert, at Gaspero Mills. September 26, 1818.

#### NOTICE.

AS the Subscriber intends soon to leave this Country, all persons having demands against him, are requested to present the same for adjustment, within three months from the date hereof; and those indebted to him are required to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM ORR, Tavern-keeper. Orr-Hall, Miramichi, 17th Nov. 1818.

#### CARD.

JOHN STEWARD and DANIEL R. EMERSON, respectfully beg leave to inform the inhabitants of Miramichi, and the public in general, that, on the 1st December next, they intend to occupy the premises of the above WILLIAM ORR; when they trust, by a steady attention to the accommodation of travellers, and others who may visit their house, they will meet with a share of Public favour. Miramichi, 17th Nov. 1818.