

WESTERN ARRIVED.

Forty-four Days Later from London.

By the arrival of the Great Western at New York—after a passage of sixteen days from Bristol—London and Liverpool papers to the 19th ult. have to the 17th, and Bristol to the 20th, all inclusive have been received at the office of the Commercial.

This arrival brings no intelligence of a change of ministers in England, which has been so confidently predicted: but the opposition have commenced the war most vigorously, and it may be questioned whether Lord Melbourne and his colleagues will be able to sustain themselves.

The first great attack was made on the 15th of February, when a call for the estimate of the probable income of the consolidated fund for 1840, although strenuously resisted, was agreed to in the House of Commons by a vote of 182 to 172.

Accounts of the recent hostilities in China had reached England. The Hampshire Telegraph states that a great naval armament is to be sent immediately from Portsmouth, to take on board 16,000 native troops in India, to lay the city of Canton under contribution, or destroy it, and then proceed northward to Peking, and compel the Emperor to submission.

In the House of Commons, February 14, Sir Robert Peel questioned Lord John Russell as to the authenticity of Sir John Harvey's (ancient) memorandum, which made such a stir in our papers not long ago. Lord John said he had not received officially a copy of it. Sir Robert asked whether any thing had occurred rendering necessary a communication from the government to the House, on the subject of the boundary question. Lord John said he had no information to communicate.

The "privilege" affair of Stockdale and Hansard, (printers to the House), has taken quite a serious aspect. The sheriffs have been committed to prison for not leaving on Hansard's printing office, and Mr. Howard, Stockdale's attorney, has been committed to Newgate by order of the Speaker.

The Chartist prisoners of Newport have had their sentences commuted from death to transportation. Only three of them were convicted—First, Williams and Jones. There was a difference of opinion among the Judges on a technical objection raised by the prisoner's counsel.

On a direct vote of want of confidence in ministers, moved by Sir John Buller, the vote was, nays 303; ayes 237. Ministerial majority 21.

The allowance voted by Parliament to Prince Albert is £20,000 per annum. Ministers proposed £20,000. Mr. Hunt moved £20,000—lost, 33 to 215. Col. Sibthorpe moved £30,000—carried, 282 to 153.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 27.—The great news of the day is a treaty of quadruple alliance between Russia, England, Austria, and Prussia, who have come to an understanding to guarantee the integrity of the Ottoman empire. The Porte has received official advice of the conclusion of this alliance. The news brought to M. de Bouteniff by the steamer from Odessa must have been of great importance, inasmuch as the garrison of the last-named city was called out by the Governor to break the ice to enable the steamer to leave the port.—*Semaphore*.

CANADA.

Lord J. Russell, on the 11th of February, in reply to Mr. Pockington, said he expected a draft of a Bill for the union of the two Canadas, from the Governor General of Canada in the course of this month, as it was to leave New York on the 1st of February. As soon as the government had considered the Bill, he should submit it to the House. The noble lord further stated that he had given orders that returns in reference to the number of religious denominations in Canada, should be laid on the table.—The noble lord added that he was not aware that Sir G. Arthur had resigned his office of governor of Upper Canada.

HER MAJESTY'S MARRIAGE.

Monday was dedicated to the important ceremony which united the Queen of these realms to Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha.

Prince Albert arrived at Buckingham Palace about half-past four on Saturday afternoon, in one of the Queen's carriages, escorted by a party of Light Dragoons. He was accompanied by his father the Duke of Saxe Coburg, his brother Prince Ernest, Viscount Torrington, Colonel Grey, Mr. Seymour, Count Kolowrat, Baron Alvensleben, and three other German gentlemen.

As the Prince and his party rode under the marble arch of Buckingham Palace, they were loudly cheered by a considerable number of spectators. The Queen, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, and attended by the Great Officers of the Household, received the Prince and his illustrious relatives. The Lord Chancellor came to the Palace at five o'clock; and a Court having been formed, the Prince took the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and which the Lord Chancellor directed to be enrolled in the High Court of Chancery. A Supplement to the Gazette had announced, that his Royal Highness was appointed a Field-Marshal in the Army.

The morning of Monday opened inauspiciously as respects the weather. It rained heavily; but the multitudes of pedestrians who crowded to the Western parts of the Metropolis disregarded the pelting showers. As early as six o'clock, the Mall and avenues to the Palace were thronged, and numerous stands and benches were erected, in defiance of the Police, in the Green Park. About eight o'clock, a large body of Police arrived, and were stationed along the line from Buckingham Palace to the interior of St. James' Chapel. A clear space down the centre of the Mall was preserved by a body of Life Guards and Dragoons, for the passage of the cortege. The Duchess of Sutherland, Lord Albemarle, and others members of the Household, arrived about eleven o'clock. The court-yard was soon filled with Royal and other carriages; and the weather having cleared up, the scene was very brilliant. It was half-past eleven when Prince Albert descended the grand staircase of Buckingham Palace to enter his carriage. On both sides of the staircase and the hall were ranged ladies and gentlemen with their children, gayly dressed, and wearing marriage-favors.

The rooms in St. James' Palace, into which the nobility and gentry were admitted, were quite filled before the arrival of the Queen.

As twelve o'clock approached, those who had received admissions into the Chapel Royal passed along to take their seats.

Prince Albert's procession passed first through the suite of apartments from the Throne-room along the colonnade to the Chapel Royal. The Prince had but few attendants besides his father, brother, and the Queen's Lord Chamberlain and Vice Chamberlain. The Queen's procession was very large and very splendid; consisting of all the members of the Royal Family, the principal

Officers of State, and members of the Household.

The interior of the Chapel Royal had been fitted up so as to afford room for between four and five hundred persons. Every niche or recess where seats could be placed were occupied. The seats were covered with crimson cloth, edged with gold. The *hard pas* and altar presented a splendid appearance.

The Royal and illustrious personages having taken their places, the ceremony commenced. It was precisely that of the Church Liturgy—the simple names of "Albert" and "Victoria" being used. To the usual queries the Prince answered firmly, "I will."

At the moment when the ring was placed on the Queen's finger a signal was made, and a discharge of cannon testified the fact to the whole Metropolis.

The procession having returned to the state-room of St. James' Palace, the attestation of the marriage was signed by all present. The Queen and Prince Albert went to Buckingham Palace. At two o'clock Her Majesty reappeared with her husband, and presided at the wedding-breakfast.

THE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1840.

By the arrival of the Great Western at New York, we are put in possession of London dates to the 19th February. They confirm the account previously received of the destruction of several Chinese war junks, attended with considerable loss of life; and mention further successes in the East, where a fortress called Kelat had been stormed and carried, by about 1100 troops under General Willshire. We have made selections from our papers as far as our limits would permit; and among the extracts, feel assured the most gratifying will be, the account of Her Majesty's union with the object of her choice; a more detailed account of which shall appear next week.

Parliament was in session, but our papers do not contain the opening speech.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

The House of Assembly on Wednesday again went into committee, on Mr. FISHER's Bill for taxing granted wild land, which is suffered to be dormant, to the great injury of the industrial settler, and regarding the advancement and settlement of the Province. The principles of the Bill were almost unanimously admitted on a former day; and we reported to Wednesday's Supplement, the debate which then took place. We presumed only the details therefore remained to be settled: the general principles however were again discussed; but a majority was in favour of the Bill and the principal clauses were agreed to; and it will undoubtedly pass the House. What its reception may be in the Legislative Council is another question; but we have no fear of the ultimate fate of a Bill, which is called for alike by a sense of justice and patriotic feeling.

It will be seen from an article on the last page, that a Commission has been appointed in England, by which a uniform system of granting land, is to be introduced throughout the British Colonies; and should the present Bill not pass into a law, we shall publish for general information, and the edification of that commission, a detailed account of the large grants of land, that have been made, or are held by persons residing here or who have quitted the Province. And when the enormity of the evil shall have been thus made manifest; we think it will require more nerve than those interested in the continuance of such an abuse possess, to offer any open and effectual opposition to a remedy of the grievance.

Having already reported the general debate, we shall not again publish it. The following observations however, which were made by Mr. Connell we have introduced here, having heard him indistinctly on the former day. He stated that the Bill then before the Committee was one of which he highly approved, and which went to impose a tax on all wild and unimproved land. He said it was a fact that a large proportion of what had been granted was owned by persons not living in the Province; and it was a grievance and a hardship, that the poor settler who wants to cultivate and improve the soil, has to travel over and work the roads through the lands of those persons; thereby making the land more valuable. Instead of taxing it five shillings as was contemplated in the Bill before the Committee, upon every hundred acres, he would like to see the tax ten shillings at least, for it would be a just and honest bill; such a bill as this House ought to pass; and he was convinced it would, although it met with some opposition.

On Thursday the House went into consideration of a Bill in committee, for the payment of the members of the Legislative Council, Mr. Taylor in the chair, who has given the casting vote on two of the most important measures introduced during the session. We shall publish the report of the debate in our next week's supplement.

The Bill was introduced by Mr. Partelow, and was warmly contested during the day; and as we have already intimated the division was equal. We are not prepared to state what is the general feeling, having never heard any such expression upon the subject; but think with the restrictions the Bill contains it will give satisfaction.

It seems that a Bill for a similar purpose was passed in 1818, with a suspending clause, but which did not receive the royal assent. That Bill went to pay the members of the Council indiscriminately; and we think such an enactment would at the present time be unpopular. But the measure alluded to is divested of any objection that would arise in that way, as those members are not to receive pay who hold any salary or office of the yearly value of £200; and we hope this distinction will have the effect of inducing gentlemen thus situated, to resign an office which they certainly ought not to fill.

It was moved by Mr. Hill that no person residing in Fredericton should receive the allowance; as the object of the Bill was to enable individuals coming from a distance to meet their expenses; and also to secure a fair representation in the Legislative Council from all parts of the Province; but the motion was not carried.

By one section of the Bill, the President of the Legislative Council, is to receive each session £150; which is objected to, on the ground that the Chief Justice holds that situation at present, and is in the receipt of a large income from the Province; but the section passed.

This anomaly is of the less moment however, as it is evident that officer cannot be permitted much longer to retain the situation; it having been broadly laid down in the despatches from the Colonial office; that it is incompatible with that of a Judge.

There will be an application made to the Government, with reference to the present construction of the Legislative Council, and the number of members which should compose it; as it is very desirable that that body should be constructed of persons from all parts of the Province; which it seems could not be the case unless their expenses are paid. Upon the whole

we look upon the measure, as calculated to produce a beneficial result; and think it will be so viewed by the country at large.

Yesterday the Bill for exchanging the front of the town, and that part of Carleton street, which separates the barracks, for two vacant lots held by the Ordnance Department, was taken up in committee of the whole House. The Bill was supported by Messrs. Wilnot, Fisher and End; and opposed by Messrs. Allan, Taylor, Partelow, Beardsley, Street and Barbarie, principally upon the ground of its not having been submitted at a second public meeting; and because there was a petition numerously signed against it, and as it would interfere with the privilege at present possessed by people on the river. It was finally agreed to postpone the consideration of it till the next session of the Assembly.

We were much pleased with an observation made by Mr. Partelow, who stated that he considered a barracks in the heart of the town as a great cause of complaint; and who expressed his willingness to aid the inhabitants of this place with a grant if they would purchase the ground on which they stand, and thus procure the removal of them out of the town. Notwithstanding all that has been said, we believe it could be done; and the reason it was not accomplished when formerly attempted, was we have good authority for saying, because Sir Howard Douglas opposed it.

It would be a decided advantage to the soldier, and the interest of government to make the exchange. The lots occupied for barracks and purposes connected with them, and extending from this Office to Jackson's Hotel, would sell for twenty or twenty-five thousand pounds; and with the water privilege which would then be possessed by the town, and a street running along near the river would increase the value to double that sum. A little enterprise and public spirit might accomplish the object.

On Wednesday last the Legislative Council, with a Committee from the Assembly, waited upon the Lieut. Governor with the Joint Resolutions of both Houses; to which His Excellency was pleased to make the following dignified and explanatory reply:

GENTLEMEN—I came among you charged by our Gracious Sovereign to announce to the inhabitants of this loyal Province, the Royal decision upon a proposition which had been laid by them at His Majesty's feet, and with respect to which, to use the emphatic language of one of the most excellent men and ablest Statesmen of his day, "The King had only to be satisfied of its advantages as respects the interests of His faithful subjects of New Brunswick, to insure for it His Majesty's most willing and gracious assent."

The circumstances therefore under which I assumed the Administration of the affairs of this Province, appeared to be calculated to disarm political hostility, to calm party feeling and to unite all classes of the King's subjects in gratitude towards their Paternal Monarch, and in a desire to manifest their confidence in His Representative. From that hour to the present I have devoted myself zealously, and I will add laboriously, to the duties of my station, and have used my best endeavours to convince the Legislature and the People of this Province of my anxious desire to administer its Government upon sound, Constitutional principles, in conformity with the commands of my Gracious Sovereign, and therefore in accordance with the wishes and interests of Her Majesty's Provincial Subjects; and that I have not wholly failed in effecting these important objects of my mission, I proudly appeal to the Legislature and the Country, from both of which I have received so many gratifying assurances and proofs of confidence and satisfaction. To say that I am deeply sensible of these repeated marks of approbation and good will, is to use language which very inadequately conveys the intensity of the feelings under which I now address you.

With reference to the immediate cause of your present Address I would observe, that from an early period after my arrival in this Province, I found myself, my measures, and my confidential advisers, assailed through the print in question, by calumnies so bitter, so malignant, so personally abusive, so atrociously and scandalously false, as to excite my utmost indignation and astonishment; never before having, in any country, been made the object of any thing of the kind, during the whole course of a long public life.

That these attacks have proceeded from a small and disappointed party, I have not entertained a doubt;—but that any individuals of respectability can have lent themselves to anonymous proceedings of so mean, so base, so unmanly a character I must continue incredulous, until such proof shall have been produced as may satisfy the minds of a Jury of the Country.

Government House, March 11, 1840.

It will be seen from the conclusion of His Excellency's reply, that a prosecution will be commenced against the printer and publisher of the libel alluded to. By some persons it is thought that the tendency of such a course, may advance the pecuniary interests of those who thus vilely pander for their unprincipled employers. There may be sufficient bad taste, and we may add bad feeling in this country, to produce to a certain extent, such a disgraceful result: altho' we have strong doubts upon the subject. Besides, the principle that usually applies to Public Journalists fails in the present instance; they having almost invariably been brought to justice, for attacks upon the government, by which the popular feeling has been excited in their behalf.

In the present instance however, the whole tenor of the character of the print in question, and the objects of the various attacks it has from time to time contained, have been opposed to popular freedom and the just rights of the people, and went to support the views of a "small and disappointed party," who formerly ruled this Province with a rod of iron; and who in remote or distant parts of it, we fear still maintain an injurious and tyrannical ascendancy. If the Crown officers therefore, discharge their duty, no friend of good order or freedom of discussion need fear the result.

We have been favoured with a copy of the *Truth Teller*, giving an account of the progress of the great temperance reformation, at present going on in Ireland under Father Mathew, which we shall attend to on Wednesday; and we have also a detailed account of what recently took place at Waterford and in its vicinity, in which city alone, at least 100,000 persons took the temperance pledge. While this blessed reformation is going on in Ireland; if we may judge from temperance meetings which are noticed in the various exchange papers that we receive, a revival is taking place through British America and in the United States; and as there is a Resolution lying on the table of the House of Assembly here, for prohibiting the introduction of Intoxicating Liquor into this Province; upon which an expression of public sentiment during the next session is called for; we shall be prepared after being relieved from our legislative labours, to bring a systematic plan of operation under the notice of the pledged friends of the temperance cause, for their consideration and approval.

We observe the attention of the House of Commons has been called to the Memorandum of Sir John Harvey, issued at an early stage of

the border difficulties and recommending that conciliatory tone of conduct near the lines, which is most desirable, even in the event of hostilities. These Tories have a mortal aversion to conciliation and kindness.

We understand by a letter from St. John, that the English mail had arrived at Halifax.

To Correspondents.

In reply to a Friend of Emigrants, we would inform him, that the Supplement has the same circulation as the *Sentinel*. We insert his correction of the following sentence—"This Sir, is a great consolation to every British subject, and those to whom it would not be so, the country is quite as well without them."

As we find some misapprehension and misrepresentation prevails, we wish to state that we are at all times prepared to execute any Printing which may be sent to this office,—either Book Work or mere Job Printing; having obtained ample assistance, and procured during the last summer a supply of new type for the purpose.—And further, that the rate of charge will be assimilated to that at St. John, and we believe is as low as the ordinary price in New York.

ROYAL MARRIAGE.

At St. James' Palace, on Monday the 10th of February, by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, His Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, Field Marshal of the United Kingdom, to Her Majesty VICTORIA, Queen of the British realms. God bless the pair!

DIED.

At Fredericton on Thursday the 12th instant, after a long and afflictive illness, Louisa, only daughter of David Currier, aged 6 years 11 months and 19 days. Funeral this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, where friends and relations, are requested to attend.

Yesterday after a lingering illness Mrs. Williams, relict of the late B. S. Williams, aged 71 years. Possessing a good hope through grace, she left the world without regret, and doubtless is now where the many are at rest! Funeral to-morrow from her late residence opposite the Methodist Chapel at 1 o'clock.

CENTRAL BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Messrs. THOMAS PICKARD and OLIVER SMITH, having withdrawn from the Board of Directors of this Bank, Messrs. C. McPHERSON and GEORGE A. MUNRO have been this day appointed by the Board as Directors in their stead.

SAML. W. BABBIT Cashier. March 13, 1840.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of this BANK (who were holders of Stock in the late Bank of Fredericton) will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY evening next the 18th instant, at seven o'clock.

ASA COY, Chairman of Committee of Management. Fredericton Branch, March 11, 1840.

GREAT BARGAINS!

WILL BE SOLD by Public Auction, on Monday the 23d March, at the Store of the Subscriber, the whole of his present STOCK, consisting of

Dry Goods, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, SADDLERY & HARDWARE; and as it is his intention to bring his present business to a close, the whole will be sold off without Reserve.

J. WILLOX. Fredericton, March 14, 1840.

TO LET.

And possession given the 1st day of May next. PART of the House in Regent Street, adjoining Mr. Andrew Blair.

WILLIAM SEWELL, Jr. P. S.—The above House is For Sale. Fredericton, March 13, 1840.

FOR SALE.

A Light, well finished, and extremely easy running PHLETON, built in England by one of the first Coachmakers, and of Superior Workmanship, complete as a Wheel Carriage for summer, with Runners and handsome and expensive Sling, to fit it up as a warm and comfortable Sleigh in winter; also two safe and steady carriage

accustomed to go in single or double Harness, with double Harness to fit.

The above are the property of a gentleman who intends to return shortly to Europe, and will be sold either by private contract or public auction. They may be viewed at the Stables in rear of the Officers' Barracks at Fredericton, from 10 to 12 o'clock daily. For further particulars apply to Mr. F. BEVERLEY, at his Circulating Library, or at the Store of

JAMES HOGG. Fredericton, March 13, 1840.

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE

VICTORIA HOUSE.

A NEW AND FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF

WINTER DRY GOODS.

Now is the time to buy Goods cheap.

THE Subscriber in returning his sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fredericton and the surrounding country for the very liberal patronage he has received since he commenced business, and wishes most respectfully to call their attention to one of the largest and most fashionable Stocks of WINTER DRY GOODS, ever before offered for sale in Fredericton.

Among which are the following:—

60 pieces Elao, Black, Brown, Olive, Adelaide and Invisible Green Broad CLOTHS, 40 do. Buckskins, Doeskins, Pickwick and Cassimeres.

25 do. Beaver and Pilot CLOTHS.

30 do. Mouselle, Valentin and Rich embroidered SATIN VESTINGS.

120 pairs superior Rose and Whitney BLANKETS.

100 pieces Red, White, Green and Yellow FLANNELS.

220 do. 6-4 MORINOES.

55 do. Saxony, Indiana and Orleans CLOTH.

260 Challi, Mousline de Laine, Mantua Cambric and Rosslyn Plaid DRESSES.

30 pieces fine Worsted and Woolen Plaid for CLOAKING.

9 do. Plain and Figured and Habit Cloth.

Plain and Figured GRO DE NAPS and DUCAPE.

Black and coloured Silk VELVETS, Figured Poplins.

Rob Roy SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS in great varieties.

Rich filled Centre Lama and Crape SHAWLS.

Plain and rich embroidered Genoa Velvet SHAWLS and CAPES in great variety.

Indiana, Chinese, Lama, Thibit, Wool, Rockspan, Linen and Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ladies Zephyr, Crape, Silk and Gauze HANDKERCHIEFS.

Gentlemen's Black and Coloured Silk HANDKERCHIEFS and Fancy STOCKS.

TABLE CLOTHS, Linen Diaper, Irish Linen and Linen LAWNS.

Jaconet, Checker, Book, Swiss and Mull MUSLIN and BOBBINETS.

850 pieces PRINTED CALICO.

100 do Grey and White COTTONS.

60 do Plain and Twilled REGATTAS.

A large assortment of HOSIERY and GLOVES, with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

As the above stock has been purchased by a person well experienced in the English and Scotch markets for Cash, will enable him to sell 10 per cent below his usual low prices.

JAMES DOHERTY. Fredericton, January 17, 1840.

LOST.

LAST evening the CAPE of a Cloak, trimmed with Siberian fur. Whoever may have found the same, and will leave it at Mr. William Barker's, will be suitably rewarded. March 14.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having demands against the late Firm of Messrs. BERTON & DIBBLEE, Attorneys and Barristers at Law, will please present the same for adjustment; and all those indebted to the said Firm, either for Professional Services or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment to

GEO. J. DIBBLEE, Surviving Partner.

March 8, 1840, 4w.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any Legal Demands against the Estate of HANNAH CRUMWELL, late of Burton, deceased, are required to hand in their claims forthwith for adjustment, and all Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

J. B. SMITH, Administrator.

Burton, March 12, 1840.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

For One or a Term of Years.

The whole or a part of the following Property. THE Valuable SAW and GRIST MILL at Lake George, with a DWELLING HOUSE BARN, &c. together with the LAND formerly owned by J. MORRIS, containing 550 acres, of which about 25 acres are under mowing ground, well fenced, and the residue well covered with TIMBER and LOGS. Also, The Irvine and Donnelly lot, so called, of which 40 acres are cleared, and can readily be made a Good FARM, the residue of these lots containing 450 acres are plentifully covered with TIMBER and LOGS—there is a lease also of 8000 acres of LAND on the borders of Lake George, all of which afford ample supply of Logs for this Mill.

Also for Sale or Lease, the new SAW MILL at McGandy Stream, with

300 acres LAND called the West Lot.

400 do do Gently Lot.

100 do do purchased of Government

adjoining the West Lot, which are all well covered with Logs and Timber, yielding a plentiful supply for said Mill, there is on the Gently Lot about 40 acres under Grass, well fenced, with a good DWELLING HOUSE and BARN, in which a family could be immediately accommodated with a comfortable residence—the whole or any part of the above property will be Sold or Leased in small parts, or the whole, on the most liberal terms and payments made easy.

Apply to

MARK NEEDHAM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT any person removing any Logs or Timber from the above premises until the Stampage is paid, will be prosecuted as trespassers, and any persons cutting Timber or Logs on said LANDS will also be prosecuted as the Law directs.

MARK NEEDHAM.

ALSO ON SALE.

THE MARSH FARM, about 9 miles from Fredericton on the post road to Woodstock, containing 540 acres, about 90 of which are under Grass cultivation, with a good Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, BARN and several Out Houses.—The property is valuable and so well known, it needs not a particular description, the price and terms liberal, and as the owner intends to sell it a good bargain may be expected.

Apply to

MARK NEEDHAM

Fredericton, Dec. 26, 1839.

THOMAS HATHEWAY

HAVING obtained License to sell at Public Vendue, offers his services to the public as an Auction and Commission Merchant; any Goods left with him for sale will receive prompt attention.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wishing to close his present business and seeing no better method of converting his Stock into Cash to liquidate his debts, will offer the whole at public sale in lots to suit purchasers during the present season.—He therefore will commence a series of sales for Cash, to be held on the Saturday of each week, when he will offer Goods fitting the season, and those always required for family use. Persons who may wish to purchase can go at any time in buying such articles as are continually wanted in their families and especially as they will be set up in such lots as they may require, or such articles as they may at the present time wish. Any person wishing to purchase at private sale, the Subscriber will sell any goods that he may have on hand at Cost rather than risk their sacrifice at Public Auction.

The attention of the public is respectfully invited to his Stock which can be examined at any time.