

ever, be responsible for the inferences which, from your letter, you appear to have drawn from his statements—the more so, as they might, he thinks, have been checked by attention to other portions of his declarations concerning America on the same occasion, in which he referred to steps that might under conceivable circumstances, be taken by the Powers of Europe. And generally, he desires me to remark that to form opinions upon questions of policy, to announce them to the world, and to take or be a party to taking any of the steps necessary for giving them effect, are matters which, though connected together, are in themselves distinct, and which may be separated by intervals of time longer or shorter, according to the particular circumstances of the case. As you inform the Chancellor of the Exchequer that your impressions are shared by others, I am to add that you are at liberty to make whatever use you think proper of this letter. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

T. E. Esq.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Many of our readers are already aware that the elections have resulted in large gains to the Democratic party, but only the moral influence of these gains will be felt until March next. The great capitalists who dread any great change or social convulsion; also a few Republicans disappointed with the slow progress of the war; the ardent secessionists, all pro-slavery at heart; all the large groggeries in New York; all the rowdies and all the dangerous classes, supported Seymour and opposed Wadsworth to the death; so the former triumphed. In the United States the known friends of the rebellion rejoice at the result, and it seems to be the same in the British Provinces. Those who could find nothing good to admire in American institutions; those who derided democracy—and few dread its perils more than we do—now hail the voice of the people in ousting the Republicans as full of wisdom. How very consistent; but can we expect of those who contend that President Lincoln is blameable for doing an unconstitutional act in suspending the act of *Habeas Corpus*, and who condemn him for proposing to abolish slavery, not on moral grounds, which he has no constitutional power to do, but as a military measure, which he is advised he has power to do. It is a pity that, proud of our own British Constitution, and having no cause to envy the United States, we cannot be just to a kindred people.

The Elections in the Northern States have terminated, generally, in favor of the Democratic party. This result is regarded as a direct censure on the government—a direct vote by the Northern people of a want of confidence. The New York Times says there is no disguising this fact. "It is precisely such a vote as in Parliament—which under the theory of the British Constitution is sovereign, is always succeeded by the resignation of the ministry from the Premier down. What shall be its effect here? Under our constitution it is the people who are sovereign. Surely their power is as legitimate as that of the British Parliament, and their vote of dissatisfaction ought to tell potently in some shape."

The great topic of the day is the removal of McClellan from the supreme command of the army of the Potomac. The fact was known in Washington so long ago as Saturday last. It was published in the New York Sunday papers, and appeared with a peculiar gloss in the *Herald*. We quote it:

Head Quarters of the Army of the Potomac, Salem, Va., Nov. 8—12 o'clock noon.

The order relieving Major General McClellan from the command of the army of the Potomac was received at head quarters at 11 o'clock last night. It was entirely unexpected to all, and therefore every one was taken by surprise.

On its receipt the command was immediately turned over to General Burnside.

The order was delivered to General McClellan by General Buckingham in person.

His last official act was issuing an address to his soldiers, informing them, in a few words, that the command had devolved on General Burnside, and taking an affectionate leave of them.

Washington, Nov. 8, 1862.

General McClellan has been superseded, and Gen. Burnside appointed in his place.

The latter positively refused to take command after the defeat of Pope, and recommended the appointment of McClellan.

As General Hooker is to take the field, it is supposed that he is to take Burnside's place as late commander of *corps d'armee*.

The radicals state here that many republicans did not go to the polls on account of McClellan being in command of the army.

The result of all the political demonstrations against McClellan is that a strong friend of the latter has been appointed in his place.

Great excitement prevailed in the city to night in consequence of the report that Gen. McClellan had been superseded in the command of the army of the Potomac. It was known here that the radicals had boasted that McClellan was to be removed immediately after the New York election; but when the report became current, it received but little credit, except among those who desired it to be confirmed.

The *Colonial Presbyterian* says:—

The reason assigned by subsequent despatches for McClellan's removal is his disobeying orders in refusing to advance for want of certain preparations, and one of our contemporaries suggests that, if he could not judge that matter, he was not fit to lead an army. This is a curious view of military discipline. It was McClellan's duty to resign if his judgment condemned the orders of his superior officer, rather than disobey. The removal of McClellan is a bold step. He is the idol of the army, and we doubt if it has any savior or safer general, save that he is disposed to be too cautious and wary, and will absolutely risk nothing. We should mention Sigel and Hooker as amongst the men who have shown an ability almost, if not altogether, equal to that of McClellan, and Burnside after these. He has as much dash as any of them, but his judgment and training hardly place him on a par with McClellan. If Burnside should miscarry, the Lincoln administration will be simply ruined, for McClellan is the pet of New York, as well as the idol of the army. The slightest allusion to McClellan's name in any place of amusement or general gathering in New York, calls forth thunders of applause. It is the same in Philadelphia, and even in Boston. We believe that George B. McClellan is, at the present moment, the most popular man in the United States, and that there is no honor in the gift of the people which they would withhold. His removal will increase his popularity, for he might lose it by military reverses, but he will certainly gain by what has the appearance of the reprisals of party, the rejoinder of the Lincoln cabinet to the menaces of the Democrats of New York, New Jersey, and other States. The army, we are told, is moving forward, and a dreadful battle must, it seems, be fought soon:—

"Meantime the intelligence from the Army of the Potomac is cheerful enough. While our troops on the Potomac, under their late gallant commander, are advancing, the rebels appear to be retiring southward.

General Reynolds took possession of Warrenton on Friday, the rebels, under Hill, having just evacuated it. General Longstreet, with his rebel forces, left Culpepper on Saturday last. It was talked about that General Lee had "eluded" General McClellan by these retreats, and that Lee had succeeded in getting a large portion of his force to Gordonsville. Gen. Hill and Stuart, it is said, are bringing up the rear of Gen. Lee's army. A battle near Warrenton was predicted at that point by the secession sympathizers, who represent that Stonewall Jackson was only ten miles distant with 70,000 men, and that Bragg had reached Gordonsville with a large force. The absurdity of these statements will be readily seen."

The forward movement of the army of the Potomac came to a sudden pause on the removal of General McClellan from the chief command. Two reasons were assigned for it; the first was, that the indignation of the men was so great at the dismissal of their favorite general, that they could not be relied upon in the case of a battle; the second, that the difficulties in the approach to Richmond by the way of Gordonsville were insurmountable, and that a new line must be adopted. It seems now that this last was the true one. General Burnside has suddenly commanded his army to march in the direction of Fredericksburg, with the view probably of following the course of the railroad from that city to Richmond. General Lee's army at the last accounts was massed near Gordonsville, and a glance at the map will show that he can, by using the railroad to Chesterfield, throw his whole force without difficulty in front of Richmond, before Burnside can hope to reach it.

It is very doubtful, too, whether Washington will be altogether safe if Burnside moves his whole army beyond Fredericksburg, and adopts a new base of operations. Stonewall Jackson, with a force which is variously estimated at from 40,000 to 70,000 men, is still in the Shenandoah valley. In fact his headquarters is said to be at Banker's Hill, with advance detachments at Martinsburg and Bath. He therefore threatens not only Harper's Ferry, but Maryland and Pennsylvania.

There is a report that the Federals have met with another reverse at or near the Ferry. The loss is put down at 8000 prisoners and millions of dollars worth of military stores. This may, however, be only another version of a little affair which took place last week. About two hundred of President Lincoln's guards were detailed to escort 2,800 convalescents to one of the corps attached to Burnside's army. They proceeded for some distance safely enough, but after leaving the Ferry, the whole body was surrounded by a strong force of Confederate cavalry and compelled to surrender. There is no doubt about the truth of this report, although we hear or see little said about it. The Confederates are, no doubt, in strong force in the rear of Burnside's army, and we should not be surprised to hear at any moment of some dashing exploit by Jackson or Hill, which will spread alarm throughout the whole North.

General Stuart, of whom we have heard but little lately, concludes his official report of his late raid into Maryland as follows:—"Believing that the hand of God was already manifested in the signal deliverance of my command from danger, and the crowning success attending it, I ascribe to Him the praise, the honor and the glory."

An English frigate recently entered the harbour of Charleston by permission of the Federal Commodore, and brought away the British Consul. This gentleman states that an iron clad steamer has just been launched there, and that two more were ready and only waiting for the plates which were daily expected from England.

Gen. McClellan is now living with his family at Trenton, New Jersey. His dismissal is condemned in unmeasured terms by the Democratic journals. The reason given for it is, that he disobeyed positive orders to advance against the Confederates early in October, but it is proved that his army was not in a condition to advance for want of supplies, and that if that were the true reason he should have been dismissed a month ago. Although an unsuccessful general, he is at the present time, probably, the most popular man in the North, and he is already put forward as a candidate for the next Presidential election. He is now regarded as the victim of a faction.

The Confederates are said to be building several iron-clad steamers in England, and New York is quite alarmed lest they should pay their first visit to that city. Great efforts are being made to strengthen the defences of the harbour.

The Richmond papers give up all hopes of an early recognition of the South by England. They recommend an earnest prosecution of the war, and advise the people to place no reliance either upon foreign powers, or upon the democrats in the North.

An expedition against Charleston is being fitted out. One or two iron-clads will participate in it, and great hopes are entertained of success. There is a special desire to capture Charleston, as the first shot in the war was fired and the American flag was first hoisted down there at the reduction of Fort Sumpter.

It is stated that the relations of the Federal Government with France and Spain are of a delicate nature. France has taken serious umbrage at the injuries inflicted on French citizens at New Orleans by Gen. Butler, and demanded a full and immediate indemnity. Spain has also demanded an apology for the burning of a vessel in Spanish waters by a Federal ship of war. This act, it is complained, was made more heinous by insults to a Cuban magistrate who remonstrated against the wrong done in a neutral port. The question is referred to Madrid, but the Spanish Minister at Washington is highly indignant with Secretary Seward for postponing a satisfactory settlement, instead of ordering Com. Hunter home, and making immediate reparation.

The *Times* publishes a letter from Mr. Mason (of Slidell and Mason notoriety) on the recognition of the South. He discusses two points—the claim of the Southern Confederacy to be treated as independent by other Governments, and the probable effect of such an event upon the duration of the war.

"The present population of the Confederate States comprises (he says) about 12,000,000 of people. I think I may confidently assume, as the public judgment of Europe, that the separation of these States from the late United States is final and forever; and that in no possible contingency—even could the war be continued to their extermination—can they ever be restored to the repudiated Union. Under such circumstances, how far it may be deemed incumbent

by other Governments publicly to acknowledge the existing fact of such final separation, and thus to recognize the new Power, is for those Governments to determine. . . . In reply to your inquiry as to what effect recognition of our independence would have towards putting an end to the war, I have only to say it would at once and for ever dispel all delusion on the subject in the United States. So long as it is withheld by Europe it is taken as an admission in America that in European judgment there may yet be a restoration of the broken Union, and to that extent our adversaries may be encouraged to persevere. That I am warranted in speaking of this as a delusion I may appeal to the verdict of every intelligent Englishman. . . . It is not in the experience of the world that a war so disastrous in its results to those now waging it against the Confederate States, when they were made to understand that it was no longer conducted against alleged rebels in arms, but against an acknowledged equal political Power, could long be maintained."

Three Episcopal clergymen of New Orleans—the Rev. Dr. Goodrich, Rev. W. Fulton, and the Rev. Dr. Leacock, have been arrested by General Butler and consigned to Fort Lafayette for omitting the prayer for President Lincoln in their usual services. They first received a notice stating that such omission would be considered as evidence of hostility to the Government of the United States, to which they replied as follows:—

NEW ORLEANS, October 2, 1862.

To Brig. Gen. Shepley, Military Governor of Louisiana: Sir.—We, the undersigned ministers of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New Orleans, having received your Order No. 33, requiring us to use "the prayer for the President of the United States" and all others in authority," under the penalty of being considered "hostile to the Government of the United States," beg respectfully to say, that the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Louisiana, has ordered the disuse of that prayer in the liturgy, and the substitution of a prayer for the President of the Confederate States, and that the Bishop of the Diocese has directed the clergy to act accordingly.

There being no connection between Church and State, we can recognize no interference on the part of either civil or military authority in ecclesiastical matters. The only alternative left us, is to use or to omit such services as contain the prayer which you hold to be offensive. In obedience to a former order, we pursued the latter course, thereby showing our disposition to accord, as far as we could, with your desires.

The Order No. 33 conflicts with our canonical obligations, and, therefore, we cannot obey it; but we solemnly protest against our disobedience being regarded as "evidence of hostility to the Government of the United States." We submit that you have no right to regard as evidence of hostility to any Government, a failure on our part to use a prayer which is not in our liturgy.

We cannot use the liturgy of a Church to which we do not belong.

We are, sir, respectfully your obedient servants.

(Signed)

W. D. LEACOCK, Rector of Christ Church,
CHAS. GOODRICH, " St. Paul's "
A. S. MCCOY, " St. Peter's "
C. S. HEDGES, " St. Luke's "
CHAS. HILTON, Minister of Mt. Olivet Ch.,
JOHN FULTON, Rector of Calvary Church.

Bishop Elliott, of Georgia, announces that the union of the Diocese of Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia is completed, under the name of the Episcopal Church of the Confederate States of America. The first general Council met at Augusta Nov. 12.

COMMERCIAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

The export of deal for the last fortnight has been quite large, and embraces 16 vessels of 12,278 tons, with 8,927,000 feet of Deals. Nearly one half of this amount has gone to London, the shipments there being in 5 vessels carrying 4,198,000 feet of Deals. To Liverpool only 2,391,000 have been sent. The whole amount of Pine Timber shipped during the fortnight has been 2145 tons, of which 1898 tons went to the Clyde. The whole amount of Deals shipped so far this year, has been 122,397,000 superficial feet, which is 45,000,000 feet less than the shipments in the same period of 1861, and 4,500,000 less than in the same period of 1860. The amount sent to Liverpool, 67,300,000 feet, is about 6,700,000 feet less than in the same period of last year, and a few thousand feet over the amount sent in the same period of 1860.

The market is fairly supplied with tonnage, between new ships, a few of which have been launched since our last, and vessels arriving from sea. The freight market, on the whole, is quiet, with some business doing. We know of one engagement to Liverpool of a ship of 1800 tons at 25s. for timber, and 77s. 6d. for Deals, and another of 686 tons at 75s. with the Deals to be put alongside, which is equivalent to 77s. 6d.; another of 880 tons at 77s. 6d., so that freights to Liverpool may be fairly stated at 77s. 6d., to London at 87s. 6d., but one vessel to load at Musquash has been taken up at 90s. To Dublin may be quoted at 85s. and about 6s. for the Clyde. Several small vessels ranging from 200 to 300 tons, have been taken up to carry box shoeks and boards to Cuba, at rates equal to from \$12 to \$13 per 1000 superficial feet.

There were in port on 11th inst, 22 ships, of 18,968 tons, against 18 ships of 18,214 tons, at this date of 1861, of which 7 are loading for Liverpool against 6 in 1861.

The stock of salt is very heavy with little demand, and low prices will rule until next spring. Coals have been arriving freely for some time past. Good steam coals are \$8.50 to \$9.75; best house coals \$4 to \$4.50 per chaldron. These prices are ex ship by the quantity.

THE MARKETS.—We have little change to note in the price of either Flour or Provisions. American Superfine is \$5.50; New York Extra State, \$5.75 to \$6.25, according to quality; Canada, \$5.75 to \$6.25, is from \$11 to \$12.50 per barrel, according to brand.

Molasses is from 28 cents to 31 cents per gallon, according to brand and quality. Tea 35 cents to 55 cents per lb., which includes common kinds only.

In country produce, apples may be quoted at 40 cents to 50 cents per bushel; beef, 4 cents to 7 cents by the quarter; butter, 13 cents to 18 cents as put up; buckwheat, \$1.80 to \$2.30 per cwt.; cheese, 7 cents to 8 cents per lb.; lamb, 5 cents to 6 cents per lb.; pork, 6 cents to 7 cents per lb.; chickens, per pair, 85 cents to 40 cents; ducks, 50 cents to 60 cents; geese, 35 cents to 45 cents each; turkeys, 19 cents to 13 cents per lb.; oats, 45 cents to 50 cents.

American exchange remains the same as last week—at a discount of 20 per cent. Gold in New York and Boston continues to range at about the 160 point

(though it has been as high as 1314 in the former place), which seems to be the settled difference between the paper currency and the specie. The shipments of the precious metal are not large, and there is a quietness in the market. The *Commercial Bulletin*—the organ of the business men of Boston—stated, on Saturday last, that the amount of gold then held by the New York banks was \$37,980,436; those of Philadelphia had \$5,458,029; those of Boston to \$7,863,817—while their joint circulation is given as "not quite" \$32,000,000.—*Presbyterian*.

The collections in Trinity Church last Sunday, in aid of the poor Lancashire operatives amounted to the handsome sum of \$317.

The Circuit Court was opened in this city yesterday—Judge Ritchie presiding. The calendar we are happy to hear is very light—only five cases being entered for trial, and but one or two of them were of a serious or aggravated nature. The Judge in his charge to the Grand Jury, urged the necessity for the establishment of a Reformatory School for juvenile offenders. As the expense is the main difficulty he suggested that a building in connection with, but separated from the Penitentiary might be erected, where the young criminals may be educated and taught a trade. This would not involve a heavy expenditure, and we hope the Government will entertain the suggestion.

A collection will be taken up in St. John Church, in this city next Sunday, in aid of the Lancashire operatives.

The Wesleyan Churches in this city have contributed \$307.40 to the Lancashire Relief Fund.

The lecture season at the Mechanics' Institute was opened on Monday with a very interesting lecture by Dr. Humphreys, of Boston. He will lecture again next Monday evening, when his subject will be "Bulwer Lytton, as an orator, poet, novelist and statesman." A lecture will also be delivered by him at the Institute this evening, under the auspices of the Early Closing and Mutual Improvement Association, on "History."

The 29th November has been appointed as a day of thanksgiving in Prince Edward Island, and the 4th of December in Nova Scotia.

Nova Scotia has already transmitted \$15,000 to the relief of the poor operatives in Lancashire.

We are glad to hear that the prices of our timber and deals are advancing in the Liverpool Market.

Her Majesty's ships at Halifax proceeded to Bermuda on Saturday. They will winter in the West Indies, and return to the North in the spring.

It is not true that Admiral Milne despatched two British ships of war to look after the *Alabama*, and bring her into Port.

The Canadian Government is reducing the public expenditure by the dismissal of useless officials. The money saved in this way already amounts to \$14,778 a year.

The 16th Regiment has been marching through Montreal with the band playing, and ten of the best singers from each company keeping up a vocal accompaniment. The effect is said to have been very pleasing.

The "Rossin" House at Toronto, the largest hotel in Canada, was burned down on Friday morning. Insurance \$80,000. It is stated that several lives were lost, but we hope this is untrue.

Lieut. Maury—the distinguished author of the Geography of the Sea, arrived at Halifax last week en route for England, to organize the iron-clad fleet which is being built there for the Confederate States. The citizens are said to have vied with one another in doing him honor. The Halifax papers publish a long letter, addressed by him to Admiral Fitzroy, in defence of the course pursued by the Southern States.

The English papers state, that the Rev. Mr. Jones, Baptist minister of Cirencester, and the Rev. M. Cunick, minister of the Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel, Gloucester, have intimated their intention of offering themselves to the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol as candidates for holy orders in the Church of England. Both gentlemen are represented as being accomplished and attractive preachers.

It appears from the recently published Report of the Volunteer Commission that the actual number of enrolled members of the force on the 1st of April, 1862, was 162,681, of whom 662 were light horse, 24,863 artillery, 2,904 engineers, 656 mounted rifle, and 184,096 rifle volunteers.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE IN THE GALE OF FRIDAY NIGHT.—A despatch from Rockport, Mass., received on Saturday, states that the British schooner Boston, from Cornwallis, N. S., for New York, went ashore during the storm Friday night on Strainsmouth Island, Cape Ann, and went to pieces. All the crew perished.

The British schooner T. S. Harding, of and from Parraboro, N. S., for Boston, with potatoes, also went ashore on the same island, and went to pieces. Crew saved.

Halifax has contributed \$7,691.75 towards the relief of the poor operatives in Lancashire.

MARRIAGES.

On the 6th inst, by the Rev. N. McKay, Mr. Archibald Rankine, to Miss Georgiana H. Netherby, all of St. John.

On the 6th inst, by the Rev. A. W. Nicholson, Mr. John Henry Hagar, of this city, to Amelia Charlotte Prince, of Norton Parish.

At Indian Town, on the 11th inst, by the Rev. W. T. Corey, Mr. Andrew Gunter, of Cambridge, Q. C., to Miss Catherine Ferris, of Waterborough, Q. C.

In Carleton, on the 6th inst, by the Rev. E. C. Cady, A. M., Mr. Robert J. Herrington, to Miss Mary E. Marks, both of Carleton.

At Sheffield, on the 5th inst, by the Rev. R. Wilson, Mr. Arch. Morrison, of Manguerville, to Amy Turney, youngest daughter of Whitehead S. Barker, of Sheffield.

On the 16th September, at Petaluma, County of Sonora, California, by the Rev. Dudley Chase, Rector of St. John's Church, John Brown, Esquire, of Green Valley, to Catherine, second daughter of the late Francis Leavitt, Esquire, of this city.

On the 18th inst, by the Rev. C. P. Bliss, Frederick T. Stephens, of Bristol, England, to Orlo, eldest daughter of James A. Reeve, Esq., Sussex.

On the 11th inst, by the Rev. G. M. Barratt, Mr. John Mathews, to Miss Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Andrew Benton, all of Moncton Parish.

On the 16th inst, by the Rev. John Irvine Dimpoy, Mr. Alexander Stronach, to Mrs. Eliza C. Trenholm, both of Shediac.

On the 2d ultimo, by the Rev. S. Robinson, Mr. B. W. Taylor, to Miss Alice Fowler, both of the parish of St. Andrews. On the 4th November, by the Rev. John Rowe, Mr. Daniel Tracey, to Miss Sarah Hopy, both of St. Martin's.

On the 6th November, by the same, Mr. David Bradshaw to Miss Leavinia Black, both of St. Martin's.

In Macaquac, October 17, by the Rev. George Burns, Mr. George Carter, of the parish of St. Mary's, to Miss Matilda McKee, second daughter of Mr. William McKee, of the parish of Douglas, County of York.

Also, by the same, on the 23d October, Mr. James Hallett, of Queensbury, to Miss Mary A. Clarke, third daughter of Mr. Daniel Clarke, of Douglas, County of York.

DEATHS.

On Thursday last, Catherine, aged 1 year and 5 months; the eldest child of Michael and Catherine Coughlan.

On Friday last, after a long illness, Johannah, wife of John Ryan, a native of Tipperary, Ireland.

On Friday last, Johannah, wife of Mr. George Lemna.

On Saturday last, Margaret, wife of Mr. Patrick McCullough, aged 21 years.

On Saturday last, Adelaide J., wife of Daniel B. Lord, aged 24 years.

On the 8th inst, Martha, infant daughter of Samuel and Mary Garrett, aged 8 months.

At Spurr's Cove, on Monday evening, Mary, wife of Mr. Robert Evans, in the 20th year of her age.

At Hampton, on Monday evening, Sarah, wife of Rev. John Francis, Baptist Minister, aged 75 years.

At Westfield, K. C., suddenly, on Friday evening, Eleanor, beloved wife of Steven Stevens, aged 69 years.

At Upper Keswick, on the 1st inst, John B. F. Smith, aged years, 1 month, and 13 days, youngest son of James E. and Jane Smith.

At Williamstown, on Wednesday, the 29d of Oct., of diptheria, Robert Duncan Smith, in the 24th year of his age.

On Tuesday, the 28th, James Henry Smith, in the 22d year of his age.

At Cornwallis, Falls Harbor, N. S., at the residence of his grandfather, Charles Frederick, infant son of Charles C. Vezev, of Woodstock, aged six months and five days.

At Westchester, on Thursday, November 6th, George Washington, aged 3 years and 4 months, the beloved child of John W. and Sarah Caroline Chapman.

At Cornwallis Falls Harbor, N. S., at the residence of his grandfather, Charles Frederick, infant son of Charles C. Vezev, of Woodstock, aged 6 months and five days.

At San Francisco, California, on the 20th September last, E. Hester Draper, aged 23 years, a native of Woodstock, in this Province, and late of this city.

On Tuesday morning, 15th inst, in the 51st year of her age, Marianne, wife of Moses Vernon, Esquire. Funeral to take place on Friday, at 2 o'clock.

On the 18th inst, Mr. Andrew Mills, a native of County Louth, Ireland, aged 70 years.

On the 16th inst, at the Parish of Simonds, Mary Ann Wright, second daughter of the late Mr. William Ellison, in the 24th year of her age.

On the 11th inst, Mr. Patrick McBratney, Straight Shore, Parish of Portland, aged 27 years.

At Seaboard, N. B., on Tuesday, 13th inst, after a short illness, Charles Leonard, aged 10 years, youngest son of H. B. Allison, Esquire.

At Philadelphia, on the 3d inst, after a long and painful illness, Wm. McGlinchey, merchant, of this city.

At the Female Seminary Hospital, Frederic City, Maryland, Albert E. Baker, formerly a resident of Frederic, of Company D, 10th Maine Regt., of wounds received at the battle of Antietam, in the 23d year of his age. Mr. Baker was the son of the late Mr. Richard E. Baker.

On the 25th ult, at 142, Little Bourke street west, Melbourne, Mr. Francis Robinson, aged 45 years, son-in-law of Mr. Thomas Olfant, of St. John, N. B.

Whitney's Family Grocery.—Received ex Prince of Wales from London, and Steamers from Boston: 60 packages Choice Congo, Souchong and Hyon Teas; 5 casks assorted Pickles and Sauces; Gelatin and Gelatin; 5 bbls. Burning Fluid; 10 do Paraffine Oil; 50 do Baldwin (Amesbury); 25 do Nova Scotia Apples; 2,000 lbs. Annapolis County Cheese; 1,000 lbs. Shipp's Cheese, from up River; 10 bbls Rice; 10 bbls Oatmeal; 10 casks Bright Porto Rico Sugar; 5 do Bright Retaining Molasses; 10 bbls Crushed Sugar, with Powdered and Granulated Sugar; and a large and well assorted stock of Groceries, Fruit and Confectionery. On sale at lowest possible prices to suit the times, at the New Brick Store, German street. (Nov 19) JAMES A. WHITNEY.

Removal of Whitney's Family Grocery.—I have Removed my Stock of Groceries to the New Brick Building, second door south of the old stand, on German Street, where, with increased facilities for the transaction of business, and a large and well assorted stock of Groceries, I will give a discount of ten per cent when purchased for the above objects, (on \$4.00 and upwards). (Nov 19) JAMES A. WHITNEY.

Shops to Rent.—The Shop on the corner of Germain and Princess Streets, lately occupied as "Whitney's Family Grocery." Also—Three Shops in the New Brick Building adjoining the corner on Germain-st. Rent very low to good tenants. Possession can be had at any time. Apply on the premises at.

Nov 19—wpi F. A. COSGROVE.

Lawrence's Brick Building. 70 King Street.—Just received and in stock: 3 bbls best Porto Rico Sugar; 1 cask Molasses; 3 bbls Crushed Sugar; 30 chests and 1/2 chests best qualities Teas, Souchong, Congo and Young Hyon.

From New York and Boston—3 cases EXTRACTS, Burnett's, Jules, Haus, &c.; 5 do Cologne; 5 boxes earthenware; 8 do Macaroni; 1 do Root Candy; 5 do ass'd do; 1 lb. Salt; 5 do Marrow Squash; 5 do Onions; 3 do Apples; Split Peas; 25 bags fine Salt; 10 do coarse do; 1 bag Almonds; 20 M. best Havana and Principi Cigars, warranted; 5 gross Blacking; 1 Masala; 2 New England Oil do; 1 Burdett's & Bartlett's Grecian Cautchouc Oil Polish; 1 Robert's Excelsior Oil do.—one application of this good for a week.

Also, 1 gross Brower's Patent Waterproof Composition, an excellent article for Boots, shoes, Hoses, Harness, and Leather of all descriptions. It needs but one trial to prove its superiority