

war, were to be taken on board at Gallipoli, whence the combined fleet, consisting of 34 vessels of all sizes, was to sail for Alexandria. The Sultan, tho' an invalid, visited the Admiral's ship, to give the officers and men the benediction of the Prophet.

Despatches and telegraphic communications received from the seat of war, via France and Germany, state that hostilities had commenced—that Hafiz Pacha was within the Egyptian frontier, and that the troops of Ibrahim were falling back, fighting as they retreated. Five thousand of them had it was said, deserted to the Turkish army. Ibrahim was at Aleppo, and had commanded the division of his army in garrison there to advance and meet the enemy. On the other hand the Egyptian army in Arabia, under Keschid Pacha, had taken possession of Bassorah. We find the following in the London Standard of the 5th inst, under the head of "latest news from Alexandria." The first success has been on the side of the Turks, but it is inconsiderable.

**Telegraphic Dispatch from Marseilles, dated July 2.**

"The English packet Homer, coming from Malta, announces that on the 5th of June news had been received from Constantinople of a first engagement, in consequence of which the Turks had gained possession of several villages of the baylick of Antib (read Aintab.) This advantage had caused the war party to prevail, and it had been decided in Council that Hafiz Pacha should receive orders to advance. The first division of the Turkish fleet was seen on the 18th in the Dardanelles."

**ALEXANDRIA, JUNE 10.**

"War is inevitable. The first news the Pacha has received is not favourable to his flag, but he is not discouraged. Ibrahim writes in good spirits. He was aware the Turkish army had received orders to attack him, and he is preparing to give them a warm reception. He was getting ready for a great battle, which could not be avoided. Great efforts are made here by the English and French Consuls to keep Mehemet Ali from commencing the attack; but Mehemet gets wearied of these counsels, as he finds that whilst he is negotiating with the Consuls, the Turkish troops are advancing in Syria. Mehemet appears to listen to all that is said to him, and no doubt the French government believes, as it did in 1833, that it will stop the progress of Ibrahim Pacha in Syria. This will not be the case.

It has created some surprise at Constantinople, that the Porte, who has been so poor for some time past, appears suddenly to have enormous sums at its disposal. Long standing arrears have been paid off, and ready money is forthcoming for every thing.

**NEW YORK, JULY 13.**

LATE FROM CHINA.—Canton papers to the 5th Maech have been received, by the arrival of the ship London, Captain Brace. From them we learn that opium difficulties still continued, and that in stead of terminating, there was rather a prospect of their becoming more vexatious.

**COLONIAL.**

**LIGHT-HOUSES.**

The Meeting at the Town-Hall, on Saturday last, to take into consideration the propriety of erecting Light Houses, was well attended by the Merchants and other Gentlemen of the Colony, and, it was unanimously agreed that their erection would be greatly conducive to the prevention of the shipwrecks which so frequently occur on the rocks off our coast.

The establishment of Light Houses here, is a subject that has long been mooted; and the importance of, and the beneficial effects that must result from them, is readily admitted, but, for the want of means, such an establishment has not yet been undertaken—our resources being of too limited a nature to afford a sufficient sum.—From the peculiar situation of our Islands, vessels are continually passing and re-passing, and the extended line of reefs by which we are surrounded, not only render them inaccessible at night time, but even their approach extremely hazardous.—Within the last ten years, as appeared by a report from the Collector of H.M. Customs, read at the Meeting, thirty-seven vessels were stranded on the rocks off here, four only of that number being bound in—the rest on voyages elsewhere, and chiefly foreign. For our own trade the benefit of Light Houses will be comparatively trifling, as the Masters of vessels, owned in this Colony, are so well acquainted with the dangerous parts of the coast, that injury to our shipping seldom, or never occurs; but it is for strangers and foreigners who have no accurate knowledge of our position that their establishment is necessary.—A copy of the proceedings of the Meeting are to be sent to His Excellency the Governor, requesting their transmission to England; and we sincerely hope that when her Majesty's Government may become acquainted with the utility of the measure, immediate steps will be taken to carry it into effect.—*Bermudian, July 13.*

**QUEBEC, JULY 18.**

We copy from the Montreal Herald of yesterday the following notice of the large participation of American citizens in that most infamous traffic in human beings still carried on with the West Coast of Africa:—

Some interesting intelligence from the Western coast of Africa has been recently received in the United States, to the effect that the American flag was never so extensively used by the slavers as at present. About three fourths of the slave vessels boarded by British cruisers are protected by American papers.

The American Consul at Havana signs these papers, although he is perfectly aware of the infernal traffic to be carried on under their protection, by individuals whom the laws of the United States denounce as pirates. It is a beautiful commentary on the spurious "sympathy" displayed by Americans for the Canadians, that British vessels of war are engaged in capturing American slave ships with papers signed by an American Consul. It shows that what is called "freedom in the land of good laws" is neither more nor less than a delusion and a cheat, and that the most appropriate oration which could be rung into American ears on the fourth of July last, would have been the above simple statement of facts which speaks volumes and requires no comment.

JULY 19.

The Kingston Chronicle, of the 13th inst. has the following piece of intelligence, which, the editor says, has been reported from a source worthy of credit:—

The Sympathisers in the neighbourhood of French Creek have built a large number of fast sailing boats. As soon as they are finished they are sunk, to prevent their being seized by the Authorities, of which, we think, they run but little risk.

The London correspondent of the Quebec Gazette, under date of 12th June, says:—

"I think you may take it as certain, that a special convention has either left this country, or will speedily be sent to America, for arranging the basis of a settlement of the disputes with the Government of the United States relative to the boundary question. Her Majesty's Advocate, Sir John Dodson, has, for some time, been engaged in drawing up this convention, and which, I am told, is in strict conformity with the instructions sent to the American Minister at our Court. The other mentioned facts, I am not at liberty at present to communicate, but I think the knotty point is in a fair train of arrangement."

**MIRAMICHI, JULY 23.**

**THE SEASON.**

The weather continues as fine as could be desired, and the crops, generally speaking, though backward, look healthy. Hay however, it is expected, will be a short crop, especially in high lands. This is owing to the severity of the frost last winter, which, from the slight covering of the snow, has done much damage to the roots.—*Gleaner.*

**THE FISHERIES.**

Our Gaspereaux Fishers have had a very poor Season. Those engaged in the Salmon Fishery occupying stations in the lower parts of the river, have succeeded very well, but those in the upper districts have had very poor success.

We are afraid, if some other plan be not speedily adopted by Mill owners, to rid themselves of the saw dust, edgings, &c. than throwing the same into the river, that this very valuable branch of our trade will rapidly decline.—*ib.*

**COUNTY KENT.**

The bark Intrepid was launched from the ship yard of John Jardine, at Richibucto on Saturday fortnight of 456 tons old measurement, and 490 tons by the new mode. She was loaded in just seven days and sailed on Tuesday week.—*ib.*

**SUMMER GOODS.**

THE SUBSCRIBER has received an assortment of NEW SUMMER GOODS, which he offers for Sale at low prices. JAMES DONALDSON. STORE—Barrington Street, opposite the Grand Parade. May 59.

**DISCONTINUATION.**

W. & J. MURDOCH AFTER the 1st of May, ensuing, discontinue their RETAIL business. They cannot withdraw without thanking the community for the liberal support they have received.

**WHOLESALE.**

W. & J. MURDOCH, after the 1st of May, ensuing, will re-open their Warehouses ENTIRELY for WHOLESALE, and solicit a continuance of that Business, which will still be conducted on their usual liberal terms. SPRING IMPORTATIONS expected to be received in a fortnight. Halifax, April 17th, 1839.

**AUCTION.**

BY WILLIAM M. ALLAN,

At the residence of William Milliken, Esq. in Brunswick Street, on Thursday, the 1st August, at 12 o'clock.

His Household Furniture,

COMPRISING—Mahogany Sideboard, Dining, Round and Card Tables, one very beautiful scarioli (col'd Landscape,) round Table, one do do Cedar root round Table, Mahogany Chiffonier, Piano Forte, very superior large Bureau with wainscoat Drawers, Wardrobe, Portable 4 post brass Bedstead, Carpets, Chairs, Glass, Dessert Set, some valuable Pictures and Malaga Figures, a very large cooking Stove, complete, Franklin do, Brass and other Fenders, Fire Irons, a large Camera Obscura, a large Marquee Tent, Hot Bed Frames and Garden Utensils, a sporting Wagon, a very handsome SLEIGH & FURS, for single or double Harness, and a variety of other articles.

Also—a choice collection of GERANIUMS, and other rare and beautiful Plants. A small Portable STEAM ENGINE, of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a horse power. The Furniture can be seen on Wednesday, the 31st inst.

Halifax, July 24, 1839.

**Bank of Nova-Scotia, HALIFAX, 15th July, 1839.**

THIS Bank continues to operate in Exchanges.

Bills are bought and sold on

- LONDON,
- NEW-YORK,
- BOSTON,
- QUEBEC,
- MONTREAL,
- St. JOHN, } New Brunswick.
- St. ANDREWS, }
- St. JOHN'S, Newfoundland.

Arrangements have also been completed by which drafts at the places above mentioned may be obtained on the Cashier of this Bank.

By order of the President and Directors, J. FORMAN, Cashier.

**66 QUEEN VICTORIA. 69**

JULY 9, 1839.

J. N. SHANNON has received by the above vessel from LIVERPOOL, an assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, & PRINTED DRUGGETS, Which with his former supply of Spring and Summer Goods, he offers low for Cash, or on approved Credit. 3w. July 10.

**SPRING IMPORTATION.**

THE SUBSCRIBER has received by late arrivals from GREAT-BRITAIN, A NEAT AND FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF BRITISH & FRENCH GOODS, Suitable to the Season, which will be sold LOW FOR CASH. ADAM REID. Halifax, May 29, 1839. 3m.

**NORMAL SCHOOL.**

MR. HUGH MUNRO, Normal Teacher, begs to inform his friends and the public, that as his engagement with the Directors of the Royal Acadian School, Halifax, will terminate on the 21st July next, he intends to open a Seminary for the education of youth, from five to fifteen years of age, under his own immediate superintendance and direction, on the 1st August next. The Advertiser teaches upon the Normal system, Prospectuses of which may be had on application at Messrs. Belcher and McKinlay, Stationers. Halifax, 19th June, 1839.

**Notice to Teamsters.**

TEAMS are required for hauling from the Saw Mills at Grand Lake to Dartmouth about 250 thousand feet of Lumber, the distance is 16 miles, and the Lumber is all ready. Application to be made to D. & E. STARR & CO. or to Wentworth Fleiger, at the Mills.

July 10. To be copied by the other Newspapers 2w.

**The Subscriber**

HAVING removed from Brown's to Stevens' Wharf, OFFERS FOR SALE, Bright Muscovado SUGAR, in hhd's, tes, and bbl's. Boxes of Clayed Sugar; MOLASSES for the use of the Fisheries, in or out of bond.

Also—30 bbl's. N. S. PORK, in shipping order 30 bbl's. do BEEF, in do do.

May 22 HUGH LYLE.

