

BRITISH NEWS.

The Order of the Garter, which the King yesterday conferred on Earl Grey, was the spontaneous gift of his Majesty; and the manner of conferring it does equal honor to the King and his Chief Minister.

An honor thus conferred, without any suggestion from the noble Earl himself, is an honor which he might have aspired by his birth, his eminent talents, and long public services, as well as any statesman who enjoys it.

It is rumored that the Marquis of Anselmy will be created Duke of Mena, and succeed Lord Hill, who has expressed a wish to retire, as Commander-in-Chief.

It is rumored that the Marquis of Anselmy will be created Duke of Mena, and succeed Lord Hill, who has expressed a wish to retire, as Commander-in-Chief.

It is rumored that the Marquis of Anselmy will be created Duke of Mena, and succeed Lord Hill, who has expressed a wish to retire, as Commander-in-Chief.

It is rumored that the Marquis of Anselmy will be created Duke of Mena, and succeed Lord Hill, who has expressed a wish to retire, as Commander-in-Chief.

It is rumored that the Marquis of Anselmy will be created Duke of Mena, and succeed Lord Hill, who has expressed a wish to retire, as Commander-in-Chief.

It is rumored that the Marquis of Anselmy will be created Duke of Mena, and succeed Lord Hill, who has expressed a wish to retire, as Commander-in-Chief.

It is rumored that the Marquis of Anselmy will be created Duke of Mena, and succeed Lord Hill, who has expressed a wish to retire, as Commander-in-Chief.

It is rumored that the Marquis of Anselmy will be created Duke of Mena, and succeed Lord Hill, who has expressed a wish to retire, as Commander-in-Chief.

It is rumored that the Marquis of Anselmy will be created Duke of Mena, and succeed Lord Hill, who has expressed a wish to retire, as Commander-in-Chief.

It is rumored that the Marquis of Anselmy will be created Duke of Mena, and succeed Lord Hill, who has expressed a wish to retire, as Commander-in-Chief.

It is rumored that the Marquis of Anselmy will be created Duke of Mena, and succeed Lord Hill, who has expressed a wish to retire, as Commander-in-Chief.

It is rumored that the Marquis of Anselmy will be created Duke of Mena, and succeed Lord Hill, who has expressed a wish to retire, as Commander-in-Chief.

It is rumored that the Marquis of Anselmy will be created Duke of Mena, and succeed Lord Hill, who has expressed a wish to retire, as Commander-in-Chief.

It is rumored that the Marquis of Anselmy will be created Duke of Mena, and succeed Lord Hill, who has expressed a wish to retire, as Commander-in-Chief.

It is rumored that the Marquis of Anselmy will be created Duke of Mena, and succeed Lord Hill, who has expressed a wish to retire, as Commander-in-Chief.

It is rumored that the Marquis of Anselmy will be created Duke of Mena, and succeed Lord Hill, who has expressed a wish to retire, as Commander-in-Chief.

It is rumored that the Marquis of Anselmy will be created Duke of Mena, and succeed Lord Hill, who has expressed a wish to retire, as Commander-in-Chief.

It is rumored that the Marquis of Anselmy will be created Duke of Mena, and succeed Lord Hill, who has expressed a wish to retire, as Commander-in-Chief.

It is rumored that the Marquis of Anselmy will be created Duke of Mena, and succeed Lord Hill, who has expressed a wish to retire, as Commander-in-Chief.

It is rumored that the Marquis of Anselmy will be created Duke of Mena, and succeed Lord Hill, who has expressed a wish to retire, as Commander-in-Chief.

It is rumored that the Marquis of Anselmy will be created Duke of Mena, and succeed Lord Hill, who has expressed a wish to retire, as Commander-in-Chief.

It is rumored that the Marquis of Anselmy will be created Duke of Mena, and succeed Lord Hill, who has expressed a wish to retire, as Commander-in-Chief.

It is rumored that the Marquis of Anselmy will be created Duke of Mena, and succeed Lord Hill, who has expressed a wish to retire, as Commander-in-Chief.

It is rumored that the Marquis of Anselmy will be created Duke of Mena, and succeed Lord Hill, who has expressed a wish to retire, as Commander-in-Chief.

It is rumored that the Marquis of Anselmy will be created Duke of Mena, and succeed Lord Hill, who has expressed a wish to retire, as Commander-in-Chief.

It is rumored that the Marquis of Anselmy will be created Duke of Mena, and succeed Lord Hill, who has expressed a wish to retire, as Commander-in-Chief.

It is rumored that the Marquis of Anselmy will be created Duke of Mena, and succeed Lord Hill, who has expressed a wish to retire, as Commander-in-Chief.

It is rumored that the Marquis of Anselmy will be created Duke of Mena, and succeed Lord Hill, who has expressed a wish to retire, as Commander-in-Chief.

It is rumored that the Marquis of Anselmy will be created Duke of Mena, and succeed Lord Hill, who has expressed a wish to retire, as Commander-in-Chief.

It is rumored that the Marquis of Anselmy will be created Duke of Mena, and succeed Lord Hill, who has expressed a wish to retire, as Commander-in-Chief.

It is rumored that the Marquis of Anselmy will be created Duke of Mena, and succeed Lord Hill, who has expressed a wish to retire, as Commander-in-Chief.

It is rumored that the Marquis of Anselmy will be created Duke of Mena, and succeed Lord Hill, who has expressed a wish to retire, as Commander-in-Chief.

It is rumored that the Marquis of Anselmy will be created Duke of Mena, and succeed Lord Hill, who has expressed a wish to retire, as Commander-in-Chief.

It is rumored that the Marquis of Anselmy will be created Duke of Mena, and succeed Lord Hill, who has expressed a wish to retire, as Commander-in-Chief.

It is rumored that the Marquis of Anselmy will be created Duke of Mena, and succeed Lord Hill, who has expressed a wish to retire, as Commander-in-Chief.

It is rumored that the Marquis of Anselmy will be created Duke of Mena, and succeed Lord Hill, who has expressed a wish to retire, as Commander-in-Chief.

It is rumored that the Marquis of Anselmy will be created Duke of Mena, and succeed Lord Hill, who has expressed a wish to retire, as Commander-in-Chief.

It is rumored that the Marquis of Anselmy will be created Duke of Mena, and succeed Lord Hill, who has expressed a wish to retire, as Commander-in-Chief.

present cabinet cherishes any such doctrine—indeed, the subject is too important to be dealt upon superficially. In the mean time, it is gratifying to observe, that the West India Question is beginning to attract more general attention in England, and we are satisfied, that if duly examined, no rash step can or will be taken with regard to the slaves.

COLONIAL REPRESENTATION.

Our readers will find in our paper of this week two documents which have been laid before Parliament, containing estimates of the expenditure of the Colonies, and a bill for the purpose of amending the present mode of their representation.

There is a charge for printing, paper, and stationery, of between two and three hundred thousand pounds, and the bill is to be introduced in the House of Commons.

It is said that in future the Master-Generalship of the Ordnance and the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces are not to be separate appointments, but will be united in one.

Parliament was to meet on the 14th June, and business would probably commence on Monday the 20th.

It is said that in future the Master-Generalship of the Ordnance and the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces are not to be separate appointments, but will be united in one.

It is said that in future the Master-Generalship of the Ordnance and the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces are not to be separate appointments, but will be united in one.

It is said that in future the Master-Generalship of the Ordnance and the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces are not to be separate appointments, but will be united in one.

It is said that in future the Master-Generalship of the Ordnance and the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces are not to be separate appointments, but will be united in one.

It is said that in future the Master-Generalship of the Ordnance and the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces are not to be separate appointments, but will be united in one.

It is said that in future the Master-Generalship of the Ordnance and the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces are not to be separate appointments, but will be united in one.

It is said that in future the Master-Generalship of the Ordnance and the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces are not to be separate appointments, but will be united in one.

It is said that in future the Master-Generalship of the Ordnance and the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces are not to be separate appointments, but will be united in one.

It is said that in future the Master-Generalship of the Ordnance and the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces are not to be separate appointments, but will be united in one.

It is said that in future the Master-Generalship of the Ordnance and the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces are not to be separate appointments, but will be united in one.

It is said that in future the Master-Generalship of the Ordnance and the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces are not to be separate appointments, but will be united in one.

It is said that in future the Master-Generalship of the Ordnance and the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces are not to be separate appointments, but will be united in one.

It is said that in future the Master-Generalship of the Ordnance and the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces are not to be separate appointments, but will be united in one.

It is said that in future the Master-Generalship of the Ordnance and the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces are not to be separate appointments, but will be united in one.

It is said that in future the Master-Generalship of the Ordnance and the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces are not to be separate appointments, but will be united in one.

It is said that in future the Master-Generalship of the Ordnance and the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces are not to be separate appointments, but will be united in one.

It is said that in future the Master-Generalship of the Ordnance and the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces are not to be separate appointments, but will be united in one.

It is said that in future the Master-Generalship of the Ordnance and the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces are not to be separate appointments, but will be united in one.

It is said that in future the Master-Generalship of the Ordnance and the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces are not to be separate appointments, but will be united in one.

It is said that in future the Master-Generalship of the Ordnance and the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces are not to be separate appointments, but will be united in one.

It is said that in future the Master-Generalship of the Ordnance and the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces are not to be separate appointments, but will be united in one.

It is said that in future the Master-Generalship of the Ordnance and the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces are not to be separate appointments, but will be united in one.

It is said that in future the Master-Generalship of the Ordnance and the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces are not to be separate appointments, but will be united in one.

It is said that in future the Master-Generalship of the Ordnance and the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces are not to be separate appointments, but will be united in one.

It is said that in future the Master-Generalship of the Ordnance and the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces are not to be separate appointments, but will be united in one.

It is said that in future the Master-Generalship of the Ordnance and the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces are not to be separate appointments, but will be united in one.

It is said that in future the Master-Generalship of the Ordnance and the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces are not to be separate appointments, but will be united in one.

It is said that in future the Master-Generalship of the Ordnance and the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces are not to be separate appointments, but will be united in one.

It is said that in future the Master-Generalship of the Ordnance and the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces are not to be separate appointments, but will be united in one.

It is said that in future the Master-Generalship of the Ordnance and the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces are not to be separate appointments, but will be united in one.

It is said that in future the Master-Generalship of the Ordnance and the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces are not to be separate appointments, but will be united in one.

It is said that in future the Master-Generalship of the Ordnance and the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces are not to be separate appointments, but will be united in one.

It is said that in future the Master-Generalship of the Ordnance and the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces are not to be separate appointments, but will be united in one.

it strikes us that it will not only tend to preserve the independence and to gratify the ambition of some of the leading capitalists among us, but that it will tend to consolidate the interests of the parent state and of her Colonies, and to unite them by closer ties than have hitherto subsisted between them.

Though the Roman constitution was necessarily framed by the union of Rome with the allied states of Italy, there is not the least probability that the British constitution would have been formed by the union of Great Britain with her Colonies. That constitution, on the contrary, would be completed by it, and seems to be imperfect without it.

That this union, however, could be easily effected, or that difficulties, and great difficulties, might not occur in the execution, is undoubted. We have heard of none, however, which appears insurmountable. The principal, perhaps, arise not from the nature of things, but from the prejudices and opinions of the people both on this and on the other side of the Atlantic.

But if Lord Grey and the Ministers shall yield to the reasonable desires of Parliament, and to the natural wishes of the people, in keeping up the present number of the members of the House of Commons, an opportunity would be immediately afforded, and the bill would not be a measure of expediency, but of justice.

Supposing that the sixty-two members, intended to be struck off should be retained upon a revision of the Reform Bill, would it not be a desirable measure of policy to allot a certain portion of them to our Colonies? It would greatly tend to conciliate the mercantile and shipping interests of the country, and would strengthen the popularity of the Bill amongst all these persons whose fortunes are bound up with the trade and commerce of the Empire.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

From the London Times of May 27. We publish with unaltered satisfaction, letters from Warsaw, bringing intelligence from the Polish armies so late as the 16th—only 11 days old. Those communications are a gallant and important exploit of the patriot General Chizowski, who was despatched by the Commander-in-Chief with a detachment of 1000 men to attack the left flank and rear of the Russian army, and expel it from Volyunia, which was conducted with marvellous intrepidity and success, that brave officer bursting through successive lines of Russian posts, beating the enemy in several engagements, and though in the midst of 24,000 men, under General Kreutz, he was left with only 4000 men, which he carried off the fortress of Zauose in triumph.

The main object of this well-conceived and brilliant enterprise was to substitute a new force in Volyunia for that which since the 1st of August, General Dwernicki, has been withdrawn from the patriot cause, by the more than 100,000 men, which he has carried off to the Polish frontiers. The new Chizowski has thus proved himself at the outset a worthy successor to the brave and able Dwernicki; though we trust he is not destined to experience the same vicissitudes of war, or the same treachery from pretended neutrals.

From the Messenger des Chambers. WARSAW, May 16.—The enclosed document from the Lithuanian insurgents to the National Government is of great interest, and will interest every man who prizes independence. The events in Lithuania, you will remark, are detailed on the 29th April, on which day, according to information brought here on the 13th inst. a little took place.

The insurgents encamped near Kowony, 27 miles from Wilna, on the road to Kovno. Kreutz, Prince Metemich, and 4 battalions, 400 cavalry, and 4 cannons. Prince Ozinski and Count Chas. Zaluski commanded the insurgents. The Samogitian infantry was commanded by Bilewicz, and the Upiatse cavalry by Przeszewski. The combat extended to Ostanki, and continued until the 13th inst. The Lithuanians during the combat, in which the Russians were beaten, and compelled to retreat with great loss.

A general enthusiasm reigns throughout the Polish provinces of Samogitia. All the male population are under arms; they swear, on the tombs of their ancestors, to shed the last drop of their blood rather than submit to the Russian yoke.

Even children of 12 years of age were armed with rifles or axes. The news communicated to them that several insurgents have been shot in Wilna had the effect of increasing the courage and exertions of the Lithuanians. The clergy animate them with the spirit of liberty; they preach in the fields; their patriotic discourses operate on the heart, and dispose the hearers to brave glorious death. The women partake of the same feelings, some of whom fear not to travel many leagues to bring their husbands the necessaries of life.

It is therefore clear, from the conduct of the Samogitians and Lithuanians, and the known sentiments of others, that all the provinces formerly belonging to Poland will make common cause with the kingdom of Russia. The ferocious wishes of the Emperor of Russia do not increase their hatred, and render opposition to his measures more necessary. The measure of oppression was full, he became a burden, and liberty or glorious death must result from the contest. Troops are already on the route to Lithuania, to discipline the volunteers, who you will perceive must be formidable, as well in physical force as in the spirits that animate them.

TO THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

I have the honor to announce to the National Government that Gen. Chizowski occupies Klock, where he fell in with the rear guard of the Russian General Tiliemon, composed of Cossacks, and of the cavalry regiments of Czarnomorski and Atamanicki. This year round consisted also of many detachments, making part of the third corps of the cavalry of reserve.

Without the loss of a single soldier, General Chizowski made 128 prisoners in Klock, among whom were four officers, and 1000 men. He has been followed with various military effects, and another carrying portable camp chapels; a magazine containing a considerable quantity of cloth also fell into his possession. An Aid-de-Camp of General Kreutz, named Kinkaboff, is among the prisoners; he is thought to be a Polish nobleman, and has been followed by the regiments of Czarnomorski and Atamanicki, who have been following him since the river Wisla, near Lysobiki.

(Signed) "SKRZYNECKI." "Jedziogor, May 11, 1831."

The Prussian Government, it grieves thought it does not surprise us to see, has begun the game of "cordons sanitaires" against the emancipation of Poland. The English and French cabinets have themselves declared to the general public, that in the crises of the 18th century had better believe with more circumspection in what belongs to the laws of neutrals.

The Algerine Zeitung states that it is at length determined that the soldiers of Dwernicki's corps shall be sent in several detachments to Transylvania and Moravia; and that Laybach is assigned to General Dwernicki and the majority of his officers as their abode. Under the head of St. Peterburgh, Fr. Kiska to carry on at all hazards the war with the Poles.

Our Government is now seriously resolved to put an end to Polish insurrection, and no longer to tolerate such a state of things, while it ruins Poland, and weakens the due influence of the greatness and power of Russia on the affairs of the world. Even should the entire army confided to the command of General Dichtich be destroyed, which is impossible—even should the events of the war take the most unfavorable turn, masses of troops are at this moment in motion, which are doubling, to make up for the loss, to make the Russian name respected, and to give Europe security against the intrigues of a demagogical party in Poland. The Emperor will never negotiate with rebels, or recognize revolutionary principles, and submit to the sovereignty of the people, to which the vicissitudes of Warsaw would so willingly do homage.

From the Correspondent of the London Times. PARIS, May 28.—The King, although only 24 hours returned to St. Cloud from his short provincial tour, has already held two councils; and two likewise have been held within the last two days, at the residence of the President of the Council. These are stated to have had reference exclusively to foreign affairs, as despatches have been almost daily arriving in Paris from Italy, Vienna, and Belgium. From Poland the communications were within the past week less frequent; delays, examinations, and fumigations, having been required on the Polish frontier, as a precaution against the diffusion of the cholera morbus, which I am sorry to inform you, in contradiction to the accounts given in the French journals, is making dreadful ravages in Poland; the Russians, consistent in every thing to render hideous their barbarous aggressions, in almost every instance abandoned their infected sick, carried off their medicine chests, and left behind them a livid tumulus of pestilence, as a trophy to record the glory of their exploit. The French physicians have totally changed the mode of treatment of the disorder in use among the Russians; they have substituted, and in the hospitals of Warsaw with great success, the application of opium in place of venesection. The French medical commission will set out next week. They will be joined in Berlin by a Prussian and Austrian contingent of professional observers in this important inquiry.

Each the Russian and Polish main armies are again in motion, the apparent object of Dichtich being, as I mentioned to you several days ago was the opinion of high French military authorities who had often immoed 2 on the same ground, to attempt the attack upon Warsaw from the opposite side of the Vistula, that of Praga having been on two occasions found by him too serious a task.

Meanwhile the Poles are fighting like lions against their tyrant, and absolutely determined to perish rather than to submit. I have seen, during the present war, more than twenty letters from persons in Warsaw, who have the best means of information; two of them are from French medical gentlemen who have been in the Polish camp, and who are now in attendance at the central hospitals; they declare that such is the enthusiasm which prevails among the people, and so unquenchable the hatred of Russian domination, that even the wounded part to be restored to a condition for rejoining the camp. The peasantry, who were at first morbid and insensible to the national spirit, have now fully inhaled it, from the desolation of their fields, and the cruelty of their invaders, and are every where assailing to collect all the elements of resistance. A more battle won, therefore, will do no good to Russia. The war to finish must be one of extermination; and will Europe have the heart to see a race of heroes crushed by a barbarian host, and all this done in defence of the faith of treaties which England, France, Austria, and Prussia are parties to?

In Italy, according to the latest private letters received in Paris, Austria continues to baffle France in the attempts made by the latter to induce the evacuation of the fortresses of that country. All that the French Government has gained are civil assurances—a promise that no blood shall be shed by the triumph, and that real grievances shall be inquired into. The fact is, that I can tell you, when Marshal Maison has an audience with Prince Metemich, the latter produces from his bureaux a number of treaties, in which he shows the old soldier that nothing can be more moderate than the Italian proceedings of Austria, for that she is called upon in virtue of these treaties made with Rome, and the little powers which govern the most beautiful country in the world, to do ten times more than she has yet attempted.

Some fresh despatches, received from Austria, seem to have created a sensation at Paris, and an express had been sent off to the King, in consequence of which Mr. Metemich seems to be industriously availing himself of all the advantages which Gen. Sebastiani has given him, and there is too much reason to fear that war, however it may be postponed for a time, is inevitable between France and Austria. The French Ambassador has been fairly loved out of Rome by the Pope.

French Army.—I am informed that the returns of the effective strength of the French Army, fully equipped, drilled, and armed, received at the War Office last Saturday, gave a force of 267,000 men. Conscripts and recruits now drilling and moving to the front, amount to 97,000. The National Guards of France, all now fully armed, and under arms, are said to amount to 750,000. One million is the round number returned, or estimated, from written enrolments, but I understand the actual strength is what I have given.

Cholera Morbus.—A letter received from St. Omer states that symptoms of that dreadful disease the Cholera Morbus, have appeared among some English families in that town.

BELEM.—The plenipotentiaries of the five Great Powers have agreed to a protocol, in which it is stated that the Belgian government must speedily withdraw all the Belgian troops that may be in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, (which is declared to form a part of the Dutch territory,) must entirely cease from all interference in the affairs of that country, and immediately send commissioners to the Hague for determining the boundaries and the division of the debt contracted by the government of the king of the Netherlands, on pain of non-recognition by the rest of all relations with the five Powers; and further, that all attempts of the Belgian government or of its troops against the territory which is declared to be Dutch, and every violation of the armistice concluded between the Belgian and Dutch governments, shall be considered as an act of hostility against the five Powers, and as such followed by all those measures which they may consider as the best calculated to maintain the integrity of the States threatened, and to attain the objects which are laid down in the fundamental protocol of the 20th January, 1831.

Lord Ponsonby has communicated a note to the Belgian Congress, announcing—1st, that the Great Powers are willing to mediate between Belgium and Holland for the surrender of Luxembourg, but they are resolved to confirm Holland in the possession of Limburg; and, secondly, that the Protocol respecting the joint debt is to be considered only as a proposal. One of the Brussels Papers states, that according to Lord Ponsonby's note, Prince Leopold will accept the Crown; but it omits to state that he has consented to accept it only on the conditions laid down by the Great Powers, and by which the Belgians are expected to consent to a mediation respecting Luxembourg, and to relinquish all claims upon Limburg. The sense of the Belgian Congress has been already expressed almost unanimously in Prince Leopold's favour, and a formal motion upon the subject was to be entertained on the first of June. His Royal Highness's accession to the proffered throne is, under all circumstances a consummation most desirable.

London, May 30.—Although the discussions concerning the election of Prince Leopold to the throne of Belgium have not yet commenced, it is evident, from the preliminary proceedings and the express declaration of the deputies, that his Royal Highness will have a great majority of the Congress in his favour. Out of 122 of the Members present, 96 declared themselves his supporters, and only two pronounced themselves against him, the rest reserved their votes.

TERKEY.—Letters from Constantinople of the 25th of April, and from Smyrna of the 19th, state that the Sultan was using great exertions to put down the insurgents in Albania and elsewhere. An army of 30,000 men, with a large train of artillery, had assembled near Adrianople, and was preparing to march against the rebels; and a squadron, composed of a frigate and several ships, had sailed for the coast of Albania to blockade its ports. It has remained faithful, little doubt was entertained that the Sultan would triumph at last over the rebels. But there seems to be a good deal of apprehension on that point, as a great number of desertions had lately taken place among the troops under the orders of the Grand Vizier; and the cause of the rebels appears to be more generally popular than that of the Sultan.

Earlham at Saguenay.—During the night of the 28th of March, several shocks of earthquakes were felt in Saguenay. The first shock took place at 18 minutes past 7. It was slight and in a vertical direction.—The second more violent and horizontal, happened at 16 minutes past 8. The third was of extreme violence and lasted about 20 seconds, commencing at 22 minutes past 2. At a moment before, the animals announced it by their cries and confused movements; the dogs howled, the horses stamped, and endeavored to break their halters. The convulsions were from North to South. They affected violently the ships moored in the Road, which experienced a commotion similar to that caused by striking the ground. The alarm was general—the entire population were roused. A great number of houses were injured so as to create anxiety whether they would stand. It is supposed that if the commotion had continued many seconds longer, the whole city of Saguenay would have been destroyed. It was observed that the barometer was slightly depressed, but pointed to fair weather.—At 15 minutes past 5, and at 24 minutes past 8 the next morning, there were other shocks, and for several days certain sub-marine phenomena were observed in the Bay.

The Mother of Bonaparte.—A very fine trait of maternal affection is related of Madame Letitia Bonaparte. She was confined to her bed by sickness, and almost expiring, when her son Jerome came into her room and read an article from a newspaper, announcing that the French Government was about to replace the statue of Napoleon on the column in the Place Vendome. This sudden intelligence seemed almost instantly to revive her; she soon became evidently better, and is at the present time actually convalescent.

UNITED STATES.

DEATH OF MR. MUNROE. Another of the Presidents of the United States closed his mortal career in this city on Monday last, the anniversary of that independence which he fought and bled to achieve.

The distinguished object of this brief notice was born in Virginia in 1758; his family had originally settled in that district by virtue of a grant of Charles II, as a testimonial of his gratitude for previous services rendered his father. James Munroe was bred to the profession of the law, but the Revolution closing in a great degree that avenue to fame, and unbending the spirit of the times, he enrolled himself in the army of Washington, and accompanied the General throughout several campaigns, and particularly distinguished himself at the battle of Trenton, where he was severely wounded. At the conclusion of the war, he returned to his former profession, and rapidly rose in the opinion of his countrymen, who rewarded his abilities by twice conferring on him the governorship of his state. He was at length elevated to important posts in the General Government, filling the war and treasury departments, and finally the office of Secretary of State under Mr. Madison. His diplomatic career was no less brilliant than his other pursuits in the service of his country, and the treaty which he arranged in conjunction with Chancellor Livingston for the acquisition of Louisiana to the United States, will remain an example of his skill in negotiation. Mr. Munroe was at length elevated to the Presidency, and occupied the highest office in this Republic for two terms.

The private life of this amiable and illustrious man was distinguished by many virtues, and the estimation in which he was held by those whom he has left behind, may be recognized by the obsequies paid to his remains on Tuesday last. Every testimony that could be paid by each order in society, was gladly yielded over the grave of so distinguished a fellow citizen.

It is not often the custom of this journal to discuss the politics of the United States; but if we were to express our opinion, we should certainly say, that the brightest part of Mr. Munroe's public life was displayed, when he made the great tour of the Republic in 1817-18. This journey, which was of prodigious extent, was performed with extraordinary diligence and rapidity. Two great parties at that time agitated the United States, and it being shortly after the war with Great Britain, the hostile feelings engendered among Americans by difference of opinion upon this great question had not yet cooled. Mr. Munroe, with the most magnanimous and generous spirit, forgot party feelings, and received all respectable citizens at his different levees with kindness, and without distinction. The most violent partizan was received so kindly, that hostility, if any existed, was instantly disarmed; and at the end of his tour, Mr. Munroe was not only President of the United States, but also of the people and their affections.

We do not know that we have any business to advert to these times and circumstances; but we could not resist the inclination to describe the impression they made upon our minds, then recently arrived in this country, with all our preparations alive to the new and interesting scene before us. We certainly did think, that Mr. Munroe's great civic exploit on that occasion eclipsed all the glory that he had earned at any former time.

We have only now to advert to the remarkable circumstance of three Presidents of the United States closing their lives on the Fourth of July. Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Adams died on the 50th anniversary of the independence which they had mainly contributed to bring about; and Mr. Monroe, who had shed his blood in the same cause, died, as our readers all know, on the 53rd anniversary of the same event, just past.—New-York Advertiser, July 9.

JAMES MUNROE was born on Munroe's Creek, Westmoreland County, Virginia, in September, 1758; the precise day we have been unable to ascertain.—He was descended from a respectable Scotch family, remarkable for its loyalty and patriotism. His ancestor who came to this country in 1624, was a Captain in the army of Charles I. and was rewarded for his fidelity with a grant of land by Charles II. His father was Spence Munroe, a farmer in the County of Westmoreland. His mother was a sister of the late Judge Jones, of Virginia.

James Munroe was educated at the College of William and Mary, and subsequently studied law in the office of Mr. Jefferson.—Scotsman.

Of four Ex-Presidents of the United States deceased, three have died on the memorable Fourth of July, and two of them on the same Fourth of 1831. A coincidence so extraordinary is scarcely to be found in history.—Adams died in the 91st year of his age; Jefferson in the 84th; Munroe in the 73d.

New-York, July 5.—A most destructive fire occurred last night in the upper part of the city, which nearly destroyed an entire block of buildings, bounded on the north by Charlton, on the south by Vandewater, on the east by Varick, and on the west by Hudson-street, and the loss, including furniture, &c. is estimated at upwards of one hundred thousand dollars. The fire spread with such rapidity, that many families are supposed to have been sleeping in their beds, and in one instance a person was dragged from his bed, after the bedstead was on fire. Two children, who were left locked up in a room by their parents, who had gone to the Theatre, have not been found.—From appearances, this morning we have no doubt that many families are in great alarm. It is computed that one hundred and twenty-five families are rendered homeless by this disaster, to several of whom beggary is added.—Among the buildings destroyed, was the Baptist Church in Vandewater-street.—It is supposed the fire was occasioned by a candle, which fell by boys, in Kenor of the 4th July.

Within the last few days, a married couple, most of all who have been lately married, have been seen in the streets of New-York, and in the vicinity of the city, in the company of a young man, who is supposed to be the husband of the wife of the young man, who is supposed to be the husband of the wife of the young man, who is supposed to be the husband of the wife of the young man, who is supposed to be the husband of the wife of the young man, who

POETRY.

THE BACHELOR'S DILEMMA.

By all the best that in the world of love,
Has ever been, so lately, longingly fair,
I can't make up my mind which to choose of the pair.

VARIETIES.

CEPID—Was pained blind by the mevents, to signify that the afflictions prevent the sight, not so much from perceiving outward as inward defects.

A WEDDING JURY.—The officer in whose province it is to summon the jury court joins for this town, having been found fault with at the last court, for bringing together so poor a jury, was requested on the next occasion to invite a more wealthy and substantial class of men accordingly, on Thursday last, he introduced into court a set of jolly looking fellows whose weight and substance will not be questioned, when it is known, that the twelve good men and true, on being put into the balance at the close of the day's business, were found to weigh 1 ton 7 cwt. 2 lbs., or 3,043 lbs., the lightest man amongst them being 17 stone.—Preston Chronicle.

Bears are by no means devoid of intelligence. Their senses for outwitting seals, and other animals on which they feed, often display considerable ingenuity. The manner in which the Polar bear surprises his victim is thus described by Captain Lyon.—On seeing his intended prey, he gets quietly into the water, and swims to a leeward position, from whence, by frequent short dives, he steadily makes his approach, and so arranges his distance, that at the last dive he comes to the spot where the seal is lying. If the poor animal attempts to escape by running into the water, he falls into the jaws of the bear; if, on the contrary, he lies still, his destroyer makes a powerful spring, kills him on the ice, and devours him at leisure. Some sailors, endeavoring to catch a bear, placed the nose of a rope under the snout, baited with a piece of whale's flesh. The bear, however, contrived, three successive times, to push the nose aside and to carry off the bait unharmed.—Cabinet Library.

THE KING OF FRANCE.—Louis Philippe is exceedingly like a jovial English farmer, in his personal appearance, bearing, of course, the graces of royalty.—His face is bluff and expressive, illuminated equally by intelligence and bonhomie. He is not a man well adapted to a trying crisis. He has sufficient firmness and good sense; but he lacks that quality which may be called mental rigor. In times of peace, perhaps, there is no living monarch who could better pre-empt the prosperous fortunes of a country.—He is the very representative of prosperity; he not only looks the picture of content and plenty, but is exactly the sort of individual to find the blessings he is so well formed to illustrate.—From a Paris Letter in the Atlas.

OMISSION IN ROYAL BANQUETS.—That luxury may be purchased at the expense of civility, has been more than once curiously exemplified in the omission made in royal banquets by attempts at ultra refinement. At a splendid entertainment given by the civic authorities of the metropolis to the allied sovereigns during their brief sojourn in England, the first thing which hit the Majesty, then Prince Regent, called for, was not by any means to be precursory—a glass of sherry! The most rare and expensive wines graced the banquet; but sherry had been purposely omitted, as too ordinary a beverage ever to be named in the presence of royalty. We believe it was at the same entertainment, that, amidst a profusion of "all the good things of this world," two of the royal dukes were put out of countenance by a fine apple. I believe, when required to eat the round rinded variety, although gold and silver knives abounded, yet, of mercurious steel there was not one upon the table, nor in the banquetting hall, and some time elapsed ere one could be procured. Upon another occasion, his Majesty, then also Prince Regent, threw the Lady Mervyn and suite at an entertainment at the Mansion House, into the utmost perplexity, by requesting a cup of tea.

COFFEE.—The roots of sucroty, and those of the dactylon, form the best substitutes for coffee. Dr. Howison, of Edinburgh, prefers dandelion coffee to that of Mocha; and many persons, all over the Continent, prefer a mixture of sucroty and coffee to coffee alone. Dig up the roots of dandelion, wash them well, but do not scrape them; dry them, cut them in bits the size of pens, and then roast them in an earthen pot or coffee roaster of any kind, and grind them in the coffee-mill, or bruise them in any way. The great secret of good coffee is to have it fresh burnt and fresh ground.—London's Manual of Cottage Gardening, &c.

PROVERBS.—At the present season it may not be superfluous to recall to the recollection of our country friends the fact which has been recently promulgated in France with respect to the growth of that useful root the potato. By nipping off the flowers after they are full-blown, an increase of full one-third may, it is said, be anticipated in the crop.

AGE OF APPLE TREES.—We can but regret that many favorite old sorts of these fruits are unavoidably falling to decay. Trees, like animals, grow old and decay; and it is observed, that every bud or graft of such old trees, when attached to another stock, still inherits the age of its parent, and its consequent disease. The invigoration yielded by its new alliance is only temporary. Thus, concisely, we warn our readers from vain attempts to propagate healthy trees from worn-out varieties. Every man should propagate from seeds, or graft from sorts that are known to have been recently raised; and fruitful plantations would be the consequence.—Landscape Motive Garden.

INSURANCE.

SANCT JOHN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. THE Election of Directors of the MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, for the present year, having taken place at the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, on the 5th inst., agreeably to the Act of Incorporation:—Notice is hereby given, that the Business of the Company is continued, and Risks taken upon the most eligible terms.

WEST OF SCOTLAND INSURANCE OFFICE. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has lately received instructions to take Risks at lower rates than heretofore; and also, to issue New Policies at the reduced rates for all Insurances now effected, at the termination of the Present Policies, instead of Renewal Receipts.

THE ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, continue to insure HOUSES and BUILDINGS of all descriptions, GOODS, FURNITURE, &c., within the Province of New-Brunswick, on the usual terms; for which, with any other particulars, please apply to the Subscriber, who is duly authorized to issue Policies, Renewal Receipts, &c.

ELISHA DEW RATCHFORD. St. John, February 17, 1830.

NOTICES. THE Subscriber having this day resigned his Business to Mr. EDWARD L. JARVIS, requests all persons to whom he may be indebted to present their accounts for payment; and those who are indebted to him are requested to call and settle their accounts, either by immediate payment or otherwise, at the Store lately occupied by the Subscriber. Such accounts as may remain unsettled after six Months from this date, will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

EDWARD L. JARVIS having succeeded to the business formerly conducted by R. M. JARVIS, Esq., offers for sale his late Stock of British MERCHANDISE, at reduced prices.

THE Subscribers having a Power of Attorney from Mr. THOMAS SMITH, late Merchant of this City, together with Mr. DANFORD, his Assignee, by which they are authorized to collect the Debts due Mr. SMITH, requesting all persons indebted to him to call and settle the same without delay, or they will be put in suit.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. Friends and the Public, that they have formed a connection in business as AGENTS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, under the Firm of MACKAY & MOORE, and respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION. THE Co-Partnership Business of KEATOR & SANDS, having expired on the 1st inst., by mutual consent; all persons indebted to the Subscribers, either by Note or Book account, are requested to call without delay, upon JAMES KEATOR, at the Store of KEATOR & THORNE, who is duly authorized to settle all concerns relative to said business.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. THE Subscribers having entered into Co-Partnership, under the Firm of KEATOR & THORNE, have commenced business in the Store lately occupied by Messrs. D. HATFIELD & SON.—They are in daily expectation of receiving a General Assortment of DRY GOODS and HARDWARE, which, together with their present Stock, will be found worthy the attention of purchasers.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. THE Subscribers having entered into Co-partnership, beg leave most respectfully to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have removed to the Store lately occupied by Mr. W. LAMBERT, lead of Peter's Wharf, and commenced business as

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants; where the smallest favor will be thankfully received.

THE Co-Partnership of DAVID HATFIELD & SON, will be dissolved, by mutual consent, on the first day of May next. All Persons having demands or unsettled accounts, are requested to present the same for adjustment; and all Persons indebted, will make immediate payment.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of HENRY CUMMING, of Liverpool, England, Merchant, deceased, are requested to leave them for arrangement and settlement, within Three Months, at the Office of W. & F. KISSNER. And those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the said W. & F. KISSNER.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late ALLEN WAGLER, deceased, are requested to present them for settlement within Three Months from the date hereof: And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate payment to SAMUEL FREEZE, Adm'r.

THE SUBSCRIBERS.

Offer for sale, on liberal terms: 10 PUNCHONS Old Jamaica RUM; 20 Hogsheads MOLASSES; 5 Hhds, and barrels Jamaica SUGAR; 30 Barrels Lard; 30 Ditto Family Superior Wheat and Rye FLOUR; 50 kegs CRACKERS; 10 Kegs superior TOBACCO; 50 Do. Wrought and Cut NAILS; 11 Chests Souchong TEA; 25 Bags Yellow Corn; 80 coils CORDAGE; 75 Gross PIPES; 2 inch CHAIN, 45 fathoms; 1 Case Gents. White Beaver HATS; Cotton Warp; Starch; Palm HATS; Chocolate; Refined Sugar; Pearl Barley; Black Pepper; Glass-ware; Linens, Fustians, Florentine, Bed Tick, Indigo, &c. &c.—And an elegant assortment of Jockey, Hussar, Whisk mounted, and Green-back Riding WHIPS.

NEW-BRUNSWICK OAT MEAL, At a Reduced Price. 100 BARRELS Fresh Ground OAT MEAL, at 15s. per Cwt. A constant Supply of the above Article is kept for Sale by J. & H. KINNEAR, May 21-64

P. HATFIELD, BEGS leave to apprise the Public that he has opened an Auction and Commission Warehouse in Ward-street, adjoining the Store of Messrs. JOHN WARD & SONS, South Market Wharf, where he will execute all orders with promptness, and on the most liberal terms. He has on hand, at the present time: Cloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Slops, Home-spuns, Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings, Muslins, Laces, Ribbons, tortoise shell and horn Combs, black and drab Beaver Hats, Parasols and Umbrellas, Shoes and Boots, Silk and Twist, Spool Cotton, &c. &c. &c.—A variety of SHIP CHANDLERY, Ironmongery and Cutlery, including Joiners' Tools, &c., Iron, Steel, Anchors, small Chains, Cambooses, Cast Iron Ware, Tin Ware, Stone and Earthenware, &c. &c. Also, Groceries, Flour, Corn, Bread, Naval Stores, and other American Produce.—All of which will be disposed of at the most reduced prices for prompt payment; and as the greatest allowance will be made to Dealers and Retailers, the Assortment is well worth their attention.

Fashionable London HATS. LOWE & GROCOCK, Have received from London via Liverpool, per ship Jane, 2 CASES of Extra Fine Gentlemen's Black HATS, which they will sell at a small advance Dr Cash. May 3.

LOAF SUGAR, WHISKEY, &c. Per Isabella.— 6 CASES refined LOAF SUGAR; 2 Casks double refined ditto; 2 Pouchons best WHISKY; 2 Pipes BRANDY; 2 half pipes ditto; 1 Pipe GIN; 2 half pipes ditto; 400 Pieces Grey Cotton; 100 Pieces striped Shirtings and Homespuns; 5 Cases printed Muslins and Cambrics; A bale of Pump and Sole Leather; 30 Dozen Bonnets; 5 cases Sheathing Copper; 1 Ton Sheathing Paper; 100 Rods 3/4, 2, and 1 inch Copper; 6 Pieces green ground Scotch Carpeting; 5 Pieces Venetian stair Carpeting; 8 Pieces Venetian Carpeting, yard wide, various patterns and figures, &c. &c.

LIME. THE Subscriber respectfully returns thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal support he received last year, and takes this method to inform them that he will have on hand during the ensuing season, a constant supply of the first quality LIME, which will be sold on the most moderate terms.—Every attention given to the supplying of Slopms, Brats, &c.—He will also bring the LIME to the city when required.

WRITING. THE Subscriber would be thankful to get employed in any manner of Writing, which he will endeavor to do with accuracy and dispatch and on reasonable terms.—To those who have already employed him in this line, he returns many thanks, and begs a continuance.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his former Customers, and the Public in general, that he intends carrying on his business in the MASON LINE, in this City, in all its various branches, viz.—Brick and Stone Laying, Plastering, Stucco Work, and Stenciling, all of which will be done with neatness and dispatch.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public in general, that he has purchased the improvements belonging to the BREWERY in Carnarthen-street, Lower Cove, formerly belonging to Mr. JOHN MONAHAN, where he offers for sale the following BEERS—viz: BURTON ALE, MILD Do. PORTER and TABLE BEER. YEAST, GRAINS, and VINEGAR. Having employed an experienced Brewer, he flatters himself, that he will be able to give satisfaction to Customers, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public in general, that he has purchased the improvements belonging to the BREWERY in Carnarthen-street, Lower Cove, formerly belonging to Mr. JOHN MONAHAN, where he offers for sale the following BEERS—viz: BURTON ALE, MILD Do. PORTER and TABLE BEER. YEAST, GRAINS, and VINEGAR. Having employed an experienced Brewer, he flatters himself, that he will be able to give satisfaction to Customers, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public in general, that he has purchased the improvements belonging to the BREWERY in Carnarthen-street, Lower Cove, formerly belonging to Mr. JOHN MONAHAN, where he offers for sale the following BEERS—viz: BURTON ALE, MILD Do. PORTER and TABLE BEER. YEAST, GRAINS, and VINEGAR. Having employed an experienced Brewer, he flatters himself, that he will be able to give satisfaction to Customers, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

A GENERAL Assortment of Black and Drab Extra Fine Waterproof HATS, (Broad and Narrow Rims, of latest fashions)—Men's Plated HATS; Beaver BONNETS; Youths' and Children's Black and Drab HATS, &c. Warranted Waterproof and Silk HATS, of their own manufacturing, which they will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

NEW GOODS. A SANDS, Has Received, and is now Opening, at the Store lately occupied by KEATOR & SANDS, a General Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season,—Comprising:— SUPERFINE Black, Blue, & Olive Cloths, Gentlemen's Beaver Hats, Glazed and Cloth Caps for Boys, Furniture-Calicoes, Fine Col'd Cambrics, Calicoes for Dresses, Col'd Sarisets, Boudles Cotton Warp, Long Cloths, Shirting Cottons, 8-4 Brown Sheetting, Silk Pocket and Neck Handkerchiefs, India Nankens, Book & Jacket Mus-Gauze and Silk Handkerchiefs, [Liu] Molekin, Striped Jeans, Laces, Black and White Hooks and Eyes, Buttons, Needles, Black Peppers, Paints, Nails, Strythes, and Shorrels, And many other articles; all of which will be sold very cheap for Cash. May 31-64

SUGAR. 48 Hhds. SUGAR, received this day per Brig Robert Ray, from Trinidad—for sale, cheap, by P. HATFIELD. May 10.

JAMES KIRK, Has just Received per Ship ISABELLA, from Greenock, part of his SPRING SUPPLY of British Merchandize: WHICH will be Sold Cheap for approved payments. Also—Six Chain CABLES, assorted sizes; ANCHORS: Hhds. LOAF SUGAR; Hhds. HOLLANDS GIN, &c. &c.

WINE, WHISKEY, PORK, &c. THE Subscribers have just received, —ON CONSIGNMENT— 3 PIPES Old PORT; and 4 Pouchons WHISKY—which they will sell in any quantity from five gallons and upwards.

Bourrienne's Napoleon, &c. PRIVATE Memoirs of Napoleon Bonaparte, during the periods of the Directory, the Consulate and the Empire. By M. De Bourrienne, Private Secretary to the Emperor, in 2 vols. 8vo.—Songs of the Adorations, with other Poems, by Felicia Hemans—Comes and Evils of Contentious Unwieldy, in Letters to Christians, by Noah Worcester—Tales of Travels in the North of Europe, by Solomon Bell—Memoir of the Rev. Thomas Scott, abridged—The Young Gentleman, designed for Common Schools, illustrated by cuts; by Samuel Worcester—Pious Reflections for every day in the Month, translated from French of Fenelon—2d vol. History of Bible, being No. 13 Family Library—Memoirs of the Life of the Rt. Hon. George Canning, 2 vols. 12mo.—Just received and for sale by Esq. J. H. HIRAM S. FAVOR.

SADDLERY, &c. Just received per ship Wolga, from Hull—on Consignment: A FURTHER supply of SADDLERY—at reduced prices. —ON HAND— Brown and Bleached CANVAS; Bolt Rope, Marlines, Spunwars, Shrodding, Hawsers, and other CORDAGE; Fine E. I. INDIGO; crates Earthenware. A few bbls. Hoxcar-street Superfine Flour, 100 bbls. Middlings Do. For sale low by June 14. E. DEW RATCHFORD.

NEW GOODS. Per Ship ISABELLA, from Greenock, the Subscriber has received: 200 PIPES White COTTONS; 200 Do. Grey ditto; 100 Pieces Checks and Stripes; 1 Bale No. 10 Threads; 2 trunks Muslins; 2 Trunks Cotton Handkerchiefs; 6 Bales Carpeting; 1 bale Tartans; 50 Boxes Soap; 6 casks Linseed Oil; 100 Jugs Linseed Oil; 150 kegs White Lead; 20 Kegs Yellow Paint; 2 casks Putty; 2 Hhds. double refined SUGAR; 2 Pipes BRANDY; Boxes 7 x 9, 8 x 10, & 10 x 12 Dumbar-tone Glass, Tea Kettles, Iron Pots, Bake Pans, &c. &c. May 10. GEORGE D. ROBINSON.

THE Subscriber will be glad to supply Families with good MILK, CREAM, and BUTTER, either at his residence, or sent to Town every morning, by leaving their address at Mr. A. Wilson's Grocer, Duke Street. Wright's Cottage Garden, June 11.

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR. MR. LIVINGSTONE, Surgeon, Licentiate of Glasgow University, begs to inform the inhabitants of Saint John, and the Province of New-Brunswick in general, that he still continues to practice the scientific treatment of the insuperable diseases of both these invaluable organs; and may be consulted at Mrs. COOK's Boarding House, Prince William street, every day from 9 a. m. to 12 m. and from 4 to 7 p. m. The uniform success which he has experienced in the many cases intrusted to his care since he commenced here, is a sufficient proof of the efficacy of his treatment. Diseases in every stage, age, or any length of time standing, if depending upon diseased action, speedily and easily cured.—Mr. L. mentions, for the encouragement of old people, that he has "completely cured patients, who had been deaf for upwards of forty years. Saint John, 24 May.

SARAH ANN from LIVERPOOL.

LOVE & GROCOCK Have received by the above Vessel, 10 Hhds. of well assorted HARDWARE, which they offer at a small advance for Cash, or other approved payment. Also—On Hand: 2000 Tons White Pine TIMBER; 1500 Tons Red Pine ditto; 160 Tons Birch ditto; —AND— 2 Tons of very superior Fresh Ground OAT MEAL. July 5.

SUPERFINE CLOTHS. A SMALL assortment of superfine Blue and Black CLOTHS, some of superior quality, just received per ship Joanna, from Liverpool. Being a Consignment direct from the Manufacturers, they will be sold low. E. DEW RATCHFORD. May 31.

P. DUFF BRITISH GOODS.

A FINE Stock Irish Linens, warranted of the best quality; Bleach'd and Brown Drills; Linen Bedtick; Fine Black and Brown Hollands; Fine Linen Cambrics and Lawns; Regatta Stripes; a few pieces fine Black, Blue, and Olive Cloths, and Flannels; Scotch Carpeting; Wilton and Tow-Back Hearth Rugs; a good stock of Muslins and Barbicots; Fanny's patent UMBRELLAS; an assortment of very handsome SILK and Tulle Vesting; Pearl and Metal Straps and Buttons, in great variety; Tooth, Hair, Cloth, Plate, and Hat Brushes; Gentlemen and Ladies' Japan'd Tin and Leather Dressing Cases; Imitation and fancy cur'd English Shell Combs; Finest Ivory and Boxwood do.; Plain and Ornamented Hooks and Eyes, and Tube Snaps; Gilt Vest Rings; Finest Silk Braid and Ribbon Watch Chains; Velvet and Leather Reticules; Work Boxes.—A small assortment of JEWELLERY, consisting of Fine Gold, Cav'd Coral, Jet and Cornelian Ear Rings, Seal Lockets, Silver Vinegarrets, Emery Baskets and Staff Boxes, Ladies' Gold Watch Hooks, Soles and Keys, Spectacles, Purse Snaps and Tassels, Bracket Snaps, Silver mounted portable Ink Stands with Telescope Pens, silver Fruit and Butter Knives, Silver mounted Scissors, &c. —ALSO— A few small casks best London Bottled ALE; a few casks well assorted Glass.—The whole at his usual low prices for Cash. June 14.

Provincial Vaccine Establishment. DOCTOR BOYD will give attendance at his house, in Prince William-street, every Tuesday and Friday, between the hours of Eleven and Twelve o'clock, for the purpose of Vaccinating the Poor—GRATIS. July 5.

NEW GOODS. Just received by late arrivals from Great Britain:— 60 BOXES GLASS, 100 Boxes Soap, 20 Tons Lard, square, and round English Iron, from 1/2 inch to 1 1/2 round and square, and from 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 inch wide, 2 Tons double refined Axe Iron, 300 Pieces Cotton Linings, 100 Pieces Grey Cottons, 5 Tons Sikes, from 3/4 to 9 inches, 1 Ton Nails, assorted, 100 Kegs White Lead, &c. &c. May 31. JOHN ROBERTSON.

LANDING. Ex Brig Elizabeth, from St. Kitts:— 8 HOGSHEADS } SUGAR; 7 Tierces } 110 Barrels } 102 Hogsheads of MOLASSES; 13 Pouchons extra-proof RUM. Ex Brig Ann, from Liverpool:— 200 Half-boxes fresh Muscatel RAISINS; 30 Packages best Double Refined Loaf SUGAR—about 1 Cwt. each—for sale by April 19. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

PER ISABELLA. THE Subscriber is receiving:— A FEW Half Pipes best HOLLANDS; 2 Pipes Siely WINE; 2 Hhds. LOAF SUGAR. May 10. E. DEW RATCHFORD.

SUPERFINE CLOTHS. A SMALL assortment of superfine Blue and Black CLOTHS, some of superior quality, just received per ship Joanna, from Liverpool. Being a Consignment direct from the Manufacturers, they will be sold low. May 31. E. DEW RATCHFORD.

FRUIT, BRANDY, &c. Received per ship Frederick from Liverpool:— 10 SMALL Bales SLOPS, assorted; 30 Boxes Lemons; 10 kegs Raisins, 1 Pipe BRANDY. For sale by April 26. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

FOR SALE. A VALUABLE Lot of LAND, in the Parish of Springfield, and County of Kings, six miles from the Bellisle Bay, and forty-two from St. John. There is a good Log House, and twenty-five acres cleared. It may be divided into two Lots of 200 acres each, if more convenient for purchasers. Inquire of JAMES HOLMES, St. John.

N. B. BLACKSMITH Work and Horse SHOEING, executed with dispatch at his Shop, Brittain-street, Lower Cove. Feb. 8. TO LET, from 1st of May, the STORE in Ward-street, adjoining the premises of G. D. Robinson, Esq. D. HATFIELD & SON. Nov. 30.

WANTED TO CHARTER. A VESSEL of 125 Tons, to take a Cargo hence to the North side of Jamaica; and one of 150 Tons, for a Voyage to a Windward Island and back to this port. Vessels coming from Liverpool can have Freight engaged, of Rock Salt, deliverable at Eastport, by applying to June 7. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

BLANKS for Sale at this Office.