

BRITISH NEWS.

THE MINISTRY.—It seems to be past all calculation that a change in the ministry is to take place. The when, and the who, are yet undecided. Odium rests on the name of GORDON, according to our contemporaries. They say he has a most unlovely method of casting up his accounts, and that all his financial projects are crookedly devised, and utterly unintelligible. The Attorney-General, having touched that fretful porcupine, the Press, is doomed to death by its countless quills, and is made answerable for sins he never committed, as a sort of revenge for the sins he did commit. There is injustice and truth blended in all the complaints that issue from the broad sheets; and possibly the constant iteration of the changes may at last produce them. A man who falls into the habit of daily repeating any given lie, at last believes it to be true; or, if it be within his power, makes it true. The prophecy not infrequently forces on its own fulfilment. Should his Majesty's ear be wounded by the eternal topic, he may at last begin to see a necessity for relieving himself from a plague, and justifying, by an inter-conception, the exclusive information of the journals. Thus the ministry may be changed, and gossip stigmatised. We know of nothing more likely; for, to speak candidly, there never was a ministry so vividly represented in the House of Commons. But as we have no information to which we can safely trust on the subject, we cannot sanction, by acquiescence, the rumours that pass current elsewhere. Neither do we venture to distrust them. They may be well founded, but we do not happen to know that they are.—Atlas.

The annual Parliamentary allowance to his present Majesty, as his presumptive, amounted to only £32,500, being £17,500 per annum less than the income of Prince Leopold.

The present King is (though the fourth King William of England) the first English King of his name—William I. and II. being Normans, and William III. a Dutchman.

Mr. Hume.—It cannot be denied that Mr. Hume is a very troublesome opponent of Government in the House of Commons, or that, in the mere useless consumption of time, he does mischief more than sufficient to balance all the good he ever has done, or is at all likely to do. Neither can it be doubted, we think, that the minister, now that the royal family and court is decidedly ministerial—the former, we rejoice to believe, for the first time unanimously so—could easily have procured the return for Middlesex of a friendly candidate in opposition to Mr. Hume, or any other man whatever. But Mr. Hume has become in some measure identified in the opinion of the country with the cause of economy and retrenchment in the national expenditure. The opinion may be erroneous. We think it is so. But the fact of its existence is not to be questioned. To have exerted the influence of government in opposition to the return of that gentleman might probably, therefore, have given rise to injurious misconstruction. He has the merit of having been the most industrious and prominent, although not perhaps always the most judicious, advocate of economy; and this merit, it now appears, is enough to cover a multitude of sins in the estimation of a minister who, in the cause of economy, has more than his zeal with less than his rashness, and who, on account merely of his strenuous efforts in this cause—misdirected although many of them may have been—is yet disposed to regard him in the light of an ally rather than that of an opponent.—Morning Post.

Amongst the numerous instances of his Majesty's national partialities, it is said he intends wearing Woodstock in preference to French gloves.

His Majesty, quite unattended, walked up St. James's street recently; he was attired in a black coat and white trousers.

Of the nails used in the coffin of the late King, 4,000 were manufactured for the coffin of Queen Caroline. The plate is not silver but copper gilt.

Meddler on Pikes.—These obnoxious taxes hitherto levied on ships passing to the southward, will, it is hoped, be dispensed with, now that the nest of pirates against whom it was a protection, has politically ceased to exist.

SPRIT OF THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

ELECTIONS.—(Wholesale Advice.)—To attempt a detailed account of electioneering movements, would be to confine ourselves to one subject for the whole paper. We need only observe in general, that the gathering word has gone forth on all sides; that every county, city, and borough, will be a stage for the display of party feeling and personal animosity. Electors ought to keep their heads cool. Candidates should look to ultimate consequences, and writers on all sides consider the danger and impurity of exciting passions and provoking aggressions. Let every one remember the weight of responsibility that is attached to each individual who voluntarily engages in the contests that are about to ensue. Family peace disturbed, brotherly love changed to hate, social harmony turned into discord, friendships broken, ties severed that ought to be lasting; riot, ruin, and death, to say nothing of drunkenness, profanity, and party, are among the fruits of contestable elections. But they may be avoided. Now is the time to exert moral influence. Let the gentry, the clergy, and ladies in particular, endeavour to soft down the asperities and neutralize the bitterness of political differences, by setting an example of self-restraint, gentleness, and the spirit of charity.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.—There is a strong excitement prevailing throughout the Kingdom on the subject of the general election; although it does not appear likely that there will be many severe contests, or that any of the great interests will have much popular opposition to contend against. The system upon which our elections are conducted is calculated to throw the controlling influence into the hands of the aristocracy; for the enormous expense of a struggle in places that were hitherto held cheaply enough, is, of itself, sufficient to keep candidates of the middle grade out of the field, and to increase the chances in favour of those families

that have large possessions, can draw upon extensive resources, and that possess, by the usual associations of wealth, the advantages of government connections. It cannot be said that an English election resolves itself into the representation of public opinion. There is much done in England by money, that there is so little left for the free operation of principles. The badge of our title is cash. Half of the fault, however, is a human nature, that, under any circumstances, is prone to take the immediate good in preference to the remote. We believe that an alteration in the franchise, or in the manner of voting, would produce very little effect by way of reformation. Still the predominant power would lie in the purse. So long as there is a sort of domestic oligarchy formed in the nobility, by which a few absorb the energies and free-will of many, it can scarcely be hoped that a fresh modification of privileges, either in form or fact, can change the ultimate character of our House of Commons. The evil is too deep-rooted to be reached by any fanciful theories. It is mixed up with our institutions, and is inseparable from the present distribution of property. It would be absurd to say, that the exercise of an overbearing influence in the return of members to Parliament, constitutes one of the rights of property; that would contradict the common acceptance of a very common phrase; but it is visible and indisputable that such influence is the inevitable effect of property. The power which belongs to great wealth is manifest; nor can the ingenious constitutions of BENTHAM, or the reveries of MILL, assist us to a means of escaping from a doctrine so often rendered practical before our eyes, unless, indeed, they show how property might be equalized without breaking up the frame of society, and doing violence to all our notions of justice. The rights of property are sacred. We permit an aristocracy to grow up, and allow money to accumulate in heaps. The results are of our own creating. If we would have a more perfect popular representation, we should have kept down our social organization somewhat nearer to the democratic scale, and so preserved the habits and practices of a nation of citizens. But our commercial and ambitious character—our open constitution—the accidents of increasing liberty—and the inspiring successes of our arms—have all led to the formation of a higher class, that have now become necessary to our stability, however they may have come by concentration to interfere with the expression of popular opinion. The progress of knowledge has done much towards arresting the inherent despotism of wealth. We believe that it is to knowledge alone we must finally look for a correction of our representative system. Even within a few years that system has rapidly advanced to a healthier and purer condition; and we entertain no doubt that the next Parliament will present an accession to the side of national independence. Our reliance is reposed in the trustworthy and uncertain refuge of distracting theories and worse measures. We have Lord BACON'S authority with us, and are content—since no better remedy appears at hand—to wait the fulfilment, albeit it be lingering, of his immortal adage.—Atlas.

CITY OF LONDON.—Yesterday morning the scene opposite Guildhall was crowded to excess, to witness the nomination of the candidates. At twelve o'clock the Lord Mayor, Sir John Alderman, the Lord Mayor of the City, Sir Richard, the newly knighted Sheriff, opened the business. He hoped that no candidate would call for official interference, and that every one would have a fair hearing. The secondary read the writ of election, and the act against bribery and corruption in a very low one of the City. Sir P. Laurie stepped forward and loudly declared that he should not have presented himself had he not been told that this was the proper time to explain his reasons if he did not intend to offer himself as a candidate. He had the greatest respect for the late members, and the electioneering of the City was not his business. He had no objection to being elected, but he would not do so unless he had the sanction of his fellow citizens. He had but one object in view, and that was to be elected in a way that would be creditable to the City. He had no objection to being elected, but he would not do so unless he had the sanction of his fellow citizens. He had but one object in view, and that was to be elected in a way that would be creditable to the City.

It is said that Lord George Bunsford concedes O'Connell the first vote at Waterford, and is canvassing for second votes.

EXPENSE OF ELECTIONS.—Thirty-six years ago Warwick had 5 or 600 voters—now 1,200. Stafford 400 when Sheridan stood for it—now 800. The number of voters in the interior has been doubled in most places, and trebled in Coventry, Leicester, Preston, &c. The last Leicester election cost Mr. Evans £19,000, Otway Cave £10,000, Sir Charles Hastings £16,000, and the corporation £16,000, in all £61,000. Yorkshire cost Mr. Marshall £30,000; Warwick cost £27,000, without bribery. Stafford, £1,000, where the voters displayed the Beaumont cockades, said to be worth £5 a piece, in their hats. The chime of the Camelot voters was occasionally wrapped by accident in one pound notes of the Bank of England. The Northumberland elections cost a very large sum. Mr. Bell probably paid between 60 and £70,000 for his seat of two months from February, and his four sessions' seat from July 1826. Mr. Liddell probably £50,000, Lord Howick £12,000, and Mr. Beaumont was charged upwards of £100,000, but he contrived to pay with a much smaller sum. He encouraged his voters to riot and extravagance, and almost compelled the houses engaged for him to waste and prodigality, but his bills were most severely scrutinized, and the bills of some of his tradesmen, whose demands were allowed correct, remained unsettled long and late.

The London Herald states that there is not a county in England that could be contested for a seat in Parliament at a less expense than 20,000 or 30,000 pounds sterling. A contest in the county of York would cost 120,000 pounds.

The London Morning Chronicle, in the course of an article "On the French People, and their Example to the rest of Europe," remarks as follows:—"But will the effects of this victory be confined to France? Will the other nations of Europe view unmoved this grand struggle of a great and enlightened nation, to compel those to whose hands the power of Government are committed, to be accountable to the people? No, there is not a man in any corner of Europe, however re-

fracted, who will not be fired by the noble example set by the French. They have conquered, not for themselves, but for other nations. The nations the dearest sunk in the mire of corruption (and no nation perhaps exhibits a more loathsome spectacle than our own) will take courage from the example of the French, and instead of lending themselves as prostitute hirelings to the vile oligarchy who tempt a part with a share of the spoil of the whole, will learn to respect themselves as men bearing the image of their Maker. Yes, the people of England will become ashamed of the beastly orgies of an election, and the vulgar cajoling of candidates, and despise the affected condescension on the hustings of their masters during the rest of the seven years, as an insult to their understanding. In every town there are some men who can feel as they ought the contrast between the proud attitude of the French, and the mortifying attitude of ourselves, and who would infuse their spirit to their fellow citizens. We do not despair of seeing the day when a man will be as much ashamed of being descended from one who took money for a vote at an election, as from being descended from a thief or a murderer.—Though good, the people of England are far from being in circumstances so favourable for vigorous resolution as the French. Let no man despair. We appear lost in selfish considerations, and timid, as selfish and luxurious men usually are; but let not the oligarchy of this country be too confident. The principle of hatred to them is indestructible even in the bosoms of those who live on their bounty. The first favourable moment their power will be assailed, and will yield to the onset."

PURITY OF ELECTION.—At a Parliamentary Reform Meeting, held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, on Friday, Col. Jones related the following anecdote of Sir Isaac Coffin. It happened that he (Col. Jones) and Sir Isaac were fellow-passengers from America.—In the course of conversation, Sir Isaac said to him, "Do you know, Jones, that I should have no objection to be a member of that jacking-house, called the House of Commons? I think I should make no shy figure there." (Hear, and a laugh.) Well, he thought no more of the matter, till walking one day near Pall-Mall, he was touched on the shoulder by his friend, Sir Isaac, who said, "Do you know old boy, that I am a member of the jacking-house?" (Laughter.) "Pray, old gentleman, how did you become so?" "Why," explained Sir Isaac, "it was all through my friend Lord Darlington. I went down to Bath Castle, and said one day after dinner to his Lordship, 'Do you know, I should like to be a member of the House of Commons?' 'Indeed I said his Lordship.' 'Pray, how would you vote, supposing you were a member?' 'I have not made up my mind,' was the reply. 'Would you vote with me,' asked Lord Darlington, 'should I put you in?' 'I can't say,' said Sir Isaac; 'but I'll tell you what I shall do. I am a man of few words, and like to come to the point at once. I will tell you here on the table if I should vote, I shall vote with you; if that, just as it pleases myself.'—Lord Darlington agreed, heads it was, and here I am, old boy, a representative of the people."

WAR OFFICE, July 29.—To be Field Marshals in the Army, Gen. Sir A. Clarke, G.C.B.; Right Hon. Sir H. Pakenham, G.C.B.; Sir F. B. Turner, G.C.B.; Sir Wm. Williams Wynne, bart., Royal Dragoon Guards; Col. Sir J. Maitland, K.C.B.; Sir John Keane, K.C.B.; Sir Hudson Lowe, K.C.B. To be Major-Generals—Colonel N. M. Loade, half-pay New-Brunswick Fusiliers; A. G. R. Norcott, C.B. Rifle Brigade. To be Major—Capt. Donald J. Menzies, 74th Regt.

To be Aide-de-Camp to his Majesty, with the rank of Colonel in the Army—Lieut. Col. Sir R. Gardner, K.C.B. Royal Artillery; J. Freemantle, Coldstream foot guards; Lord G. W. Russell, 90th foot; E. Wynyard, 2nd Grenadier Guards; J. Ferguson, 52d foot; T. W. Brotherton, 96th foot; Sir A. J. Dalrymple, h. p. 2d Grenadier; Sir J. H. Reynell, half-pay 53d foot; W. Smith, 27th foot; A. Crough, 51st foot; J. R. Arnold, royal engineers; W. Wreny, h. p. 93d foot; G. Fitzclarence, half-pay unattached.

The King has been pleased to appoint the following Colonels of Militia to his Majesty's Aids-de-Camp for the service of his Militia Forces:—Colonel Sir Wm. Williams Wynne, bart., Royal Dragoon Guards; Colonel George Earl of Abingdon, K.T. Aberdeenshire Militia; Colonel J. Lord Dufferin and Clarendon, Royal North Down Militia; Colonel Thomas Wood, Royal East Middlesex Militia. His Majesty has at the same time been pleased to direct that the said Colonels should take rank as the four senior Colonels of the Militia, immediately after the junior Colonel of his Majesty's Regular Forces.

August 3.—11th Brigade.—Major Wm. Eeles, to be Lieut. Colonel, without purchase; Capt. John Charles Hope, to be Major, vice Eeles; Lieutenant John Fry to be Captain, vice Hope; 2d Lieut. John Cooper, to be 1st Lieut. vice Fry; Lieut. Cadet Robert Moorson, from the Royal Military College, to be 2d Lieutenant, vice Cooper.

THE NAVY. Admiralty Office, July 2.—This day, in pursuance of his Majesty's commands, the right hon. James Lord Gambier, G.C.B. Admiral of the Red; and Sir Charles Miles, vice Pile, GCB Admiral of the Red, were promoted to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet. July 2.—Sir I. Coffin, to be Admiral of the Red, E. G. Colquhoun, to be Vice Admiral of the Red, Sir E. Cordingley, GCB; Sir David Milne, KCB, to be Vice Admiral of the White, Rear-Admirals W. T. Luke, Sir C. Ogle, bart. to be Vice Admirals of the Blue; Capt. Sir J. Brenton, bart. KCB; Sir P. B. V. Broke, bart. KCB, to be Rear Admirals of the Blue.

FRENCH NEWS.

Paris, August 3. OPENING OF THE CHAMBERS. The Chambers of Deputies and Peers, assembled at the Chamber of Deputies, at a deplorable violation of the Charter and of the laws, defended them with heroic courage! In the midst of this sanguinary struggle all the guarantees of social order no longer subsisted. Persons, property, rights—everything that is most valuable and dear to men and to citizens, was exposed to the most serious dangers. In the absence of all public power, the wishes of my fellow citizens turned towards me; they have judged me worthy to concur with them in the salvation of the country; they have invited me to exercise the functions of Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom. Their course appeared to me to be just, the dangers immense, the necessity imperative, my duty sacred. I hastened to the midst of this valiant people, followed by my family, and wearing those colours which, for the second time, have marked among us the triumph of liberty. I have come firmly resolved to devote myself to all that circumstances should require of me in the situation in which they have placed me, to establish the empire of the laws, to save liberty which was threatened, and render impossible the return of such great evils, by securing for ever the power of that Charter, whose name invoked during the combat, was also applied to after the victory.—(Applauses.)

"In the accomplishment of this noble task it is for the Chambers to guide me. All rights must be solemnly guaranteed, all the institutions necessary to their full and free exercise must receive the development of which they have need. Attached by inclination and conviction to the principles of a free government, I accept beforehand all the consequences of it. I think it my duty immediately to call your attention to the organization of the National Guards, to the application of the jury to the crimes of the press, the nomination of the departments and municipal administrations, and above all to that fourteenth article of the Charter, which has been so lately interpreted.—(Fresh applauses.)"

"It is with these sentiments, Gentlemen, that I come to open this session. The past is painful to me. I deplore misfortunes which I could have wished to prevent, but in the midst of this magnificent transport of the capital, and of all the other French cities, at the sight of order reviving with marvellous promptness, after a resistance pure from all excesses, a just national pride moves my heart, and I look forward with confidence to the future destiny of the country. Yes, gentlemen, France, which is so dear to us, will be happy and free; it will show to Europe that solely engaged with its internal prosperity, it loves peace as well as liberty, and desires only the happiness and repose of its neighbours."

"Respect for all rights, even for all interests, good faith in the government, are the best means to disarm parties, and to bring back to people's minds that confidence, to the institutions that stability, which are the only certain pledges of the happiness of the people, and of the strength of the States. Peers and Deputies, as soon as the Chambers shall be constituted, I shall have laid before you the acts of abdication of His Majesty King Charles X. By the same act His Royal Highness Louis Antoine de France also renounces his rights.—This act was placed in my hand yesterday, the 2d of August, at 11 o'clock at night. I have this morning ordered it to be deposited in the archives of the Chamber of Peers, and I caused it to be inserted in the official part of the Monitor."

"The cries of Vive l'Orléans! Vive la Liberté! were again heard more loudly than before. The Prince appeared to be deeply affected; he saluted the assembly several times, and withdrew with him back to the door, the deputation which conducted him to the door."

LONDON, August 6.

WE have received the Act of Abdication of Charles X. and the late Dauphin. It will be seen that it is qualified in favour of the Duke de Bourdeaux.

It would be clear to him, if adversity had taught the King a little sense, that he is in no condition to make terms with an armed people whom he has outraged. All he has to do is to descend from the throne; it is for the French nation (the compact between which and the Bourbons has been violated and annulled) to say who shall fill it.

(From the Monitor, August 4.)

PARIS, August 3. (Official).—The following Act, superseding the one which the Duke of Orleans, Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, has been designated by order of the Duke of Orleans, in the Archives of the Chamber of Peers:—

Randolph, August 2.

"My Cousin—I am too profoundly grieved by the evils which afflict or might threaten my people not to have sought a means of preventing them. These, therefore, taken in the resolution of the Chamber of Peers in favour of my grandson, the Duke de Bourdeaux."

"The Dauphin, who prides his sentiments, also renounces his rights in favor of his nephew."

"You will have then, in your quality of Lieut. Gen. of the Kingdom, to cause the accession of Henry V. to the Crown to be proclaimed. You will take, besides, all the measures which concern you to regulate the form of the Government during the minority of the new King. Here I confine myself to making known these dispositions: it is a means to avoid many evils."

"You will communicate my intentions to the Diplomatic Body; and you will acquaint me as soon as possible with the proclamation by which my grandson shall have been recognised King of France, under the name of Henry V."

"I charge Lieutenant General Vincent de Foligno-Lamour to deliver this letter to you. He has orders to write with you the arrangements to be made in favour of the person who have accompanied me, as well as the arrangements necessary for what concerns me and the rest of my family."

"We will afterwards regulate the other measures which will be the consequence of the change of the reign."

"I repeat to you, my Cousin, the assurances of the sentiments with which I am your affectionate cousin."

(From the Monitor, Official part)

ORDINANCE OF THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL OF THE KINGDOM.

"Art. 1. The French nation resumes its colors. No other cockards shall henceforward be worn than the tricoloured cockade."

(From the Constitutionnel)

Orders have been addressed by the telegraph from Baton Louis to all the agents of the Treasury. To day he has received the assurance of all those who are depositaries of the funds of the State, that they would not dispose of any sums without the authority of the provisional Ministers of the Finance."

The Duke of Orleans has just subscribed the sum of one hundred thousand francs for the relief of the brave men who were wounded in the memorable days of the 27th, 28th, and 29th of July, and of the families of the slain."

(From the Monitor)

PARIS, July 30.—The prohibition of departures from the bacheliers of Paris, without permission, has been extended to the bacheliers of Algiers, already in the present Order of the Day. The communications are entirely free, both towards and outwards."

LAFAYETTE.

We have before been led to remark on the droilery of the relative position of Charles X. and his grandson, the Duc de Bourdeaux. The following account of the fate of the submission of the Bay of Tiffet, also received to-day, is, in the way of humorous coincidence, scarcely less piquant:—

"Extract of a letter received from Algiers, published in the *Stamphore de Bourdeaux*, of the 28th July:— 'In the name of God, &c. I renounce the absolute sovereignty to the victorious and grand Charles the Tenth; and I agree to pay him the tribute; and will also furnish him with the contingent, obeying him in the same manner and in the same form as my predecessors and the Dey of Algiers. I also expect to receive from the victorious Charles the Tenth all success and protection that a subject has to expect from his legitimate king.'"

It would appear that Charles X. will proceed inwards Cherbourg, where there are two American vessels, in one of which he intends to embark, in order to proceed either to Havre or Southampton. It is asserted that Charles X. requires an annual allowance of 4,000,000 francs, and the liberty of taking with him whomsoever he pleases. It is supposed, that the latter part of his demand will not be complied with, and that he will be suffered to take with him only a limited number of servants, well ascertained to be such.—*Journal du Commerce.*

A plan of complete counter-revolution has been found among the papers of the Duchess d'Angoleme. It will be soon published.

It is impossible to witness so much prudence, promptitude, energy, and composure, as are manifested in these extraordinary events, without a spontaneous tribute of admiration at once to the heads, hearts, and hands of those who produce and guide them.

We stop the Press to announce that a third Express has just been received from Paris, bringing further information that the abdication of the

The spirit of the body no doubt exists, but it is not the same as the spirit of the soul. The spirit of the soul is that which is immortal, and which is not subject to the laws of nature. The spirit of the body is that which is mortal, and which is subject to the laws of nature. The spirit of the soul is that which is the source of all our thoughts and feelings, and which is the seat of our conscience. The spirit of the body is that which is the instrument of our senses, and which is the seat of our passions. The spirit of the soul is that which is the source of all our virtues and our vices, and which is the seat of our moral character. The spirit of the body is that which is the instrument of our actions, and which is the seat of our physical strength.

Doctor. From the Boston Patriot.

THE DEAD.

Pence to the silent dead! Pence to your voiceless sleep—pale race of men, Cut-reed from sea and land, from hill and glen To fill the same cold bed!

SCIENTIFIC PURSUES.

SCIENTIFIC PURSUES.—Science does not in this country reward her votaries as the various professions do their members. There are no offices of honour, or emolument, to which scientific attainments are the passport.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

ROYAL SOCIETY.—The distinction of becoming a Fellow may be purchased for £30, by any one tolerably recommended, and it costs the most eminent philosopher precisely the same sum—a sum which to the greater number of men of science, is no trifle.

THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.—A more accurate and satisfactory knowledge of the form and extent of this immense empire cannot, we believe, be so readily and distinctly gained as by an attentive inspection of the beautiful map of that country, which appears in the second part, just published, of "The Family Cabinet Atlas," with other maps, of France, Europe, and Scotland.

Tom Growler.

TOM GROWLER.—The great bell of St. Paul's cathedral is known under this elegant cognomen. The hours are struck upon it, and when struck, like other growlers, it gives a loud and sudden noise and remains quiescent; but when tolled or rung out in the usual manner, its sound has been known to cause such a percussion of the air as to break all the windows in the neighbourhood, and rock the mighty dome in which it hangs.

Who shall decide when Doctors disagree?

Who shall decide when Doctors disagree?—Pitcairn calculated the force at which the heart contracts in order to ensure the due circulation of the blood to be equal to 117,088 lbs, at each contraction; and Berelli, at 180,000 lbs; whereas Monro calculates it at not more than five ounces!

At the commencement of 1801, Fulton presented to Bonaparte his memorial on steam-boats.

At the commencement of 1801, Fulton presented to Bonaparte his memorial on steam-boats. I urged a serious examination of the subject. "Bah," said he, "these projectors are all either intriguers or visionaries. Don't trouble me about the business."—Bourrienne.

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, & CORN.

The subscribers have just received per JULIA from N. York, and offer for Sale: BARRELS Superfine WHEAT FLOUR; Ditto RYE do.; Ditto Pilot, Navy, and Ship BREAD;

CORDAGE, SPUNYARN, &c.

3 TONS CORDAGE, assorted, from 6 thread Ratline to 5 inch; 1 Ton 2 and 3 yarn Spun yarn;

FLOUR.

200 BARRELS FINE FLOUR; 100 Barrels Howard-street RYE FLOUR;

Soap, Canvass, Cordage, & Linen.

THE Subscribers have received per the brig Prince Lebo, from Cork, an extensive assortment of the above articles, which will be sold low, if applied for immediately.

WINE.

Landing, ex Brig LA PLATA, from Jamaica: 145 PUNCHIONS RUM;—for Sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

DAY & MARTIN'S BLEACHING.

Received per the Saran from London, and for Sale: 50 BLS. DAY & MARTIN'S LIQUID BLEACHING—Assorted sizes;

NEW GOODS.

D. HATFIELD & SON, Have received by the BRITONS, from LIVERPOOL, and other recent Arrivals, part of their Supply of BRITISH & AMERICAN GOODS,

CLOTHS, Flannels, Linens, Cottons, Muslins, Silks, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Caps, &c.

CLOTHS, Flannels, Linens, Cottons, Muslins, Silks, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Caps, &c. suitable for the season—Linen, Twines, Cordage, Canvass, Kedges with Chains, Cambooses, Ship Chandlers, &c.—Paints, Glass, Crockery and Hollow Ware, Tinware, Hardware, Cutlery, Ironmongery, &c.—Flour, Corn, Rice, Bread, Naval Stores, Sperm and Tallow Candles, Soap, Starch, &c.—Wood's improved (commonly called Flycatcher's) patent Ploughs and Castings, &c. &c. &c.

Per Brig JOHN BARRY.

20 CRATES BROWN WARE, containing—Milk Pans, Water Jugs, Stew Pots, Turtle Mugs, &c.

RECEIVED.

Ex Brig PLACER, from Newcastle: 5 TONS CORDAGE, assorted, from 6 thread Ratline to 7 inch Shrouding;

FOR SALE.

THAT Valuable Tract of LAND belonging to the Subscriber, known and distinguished as Lot No. 1, lying on the north side of the Great Road from Loch Lomond to Quico, 18 miles from this city, and containing 500 acres, more or less.

PALE SEAL OIL.

The Subscriber offers for Sale—A QUANTITY of very superior PALE SEAL OIL, in casks from 26 to 80 gallons.

AGNES CAMPBELL.

N. B.—All Persons are hereby cautioned under the highest penalties of the Law, against trespassing on the above Land by cutting Trees, Hay, or otherwise.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber, in addition to his former Supply of BRITISH MERCHANDISE, Has just received the remainder of an extensive Spring Importation of GOODS, suitable for the Season

GENTLEMEN'S & Ladies' Gloves, ass'd

Ditto Ditto Shoes & Boots; Ditto Ditto cotton & worsted Stockings and half Hose;

A variety of Merkin and Gimp Lace; Lace Veils; Bobbinets; Gros de Naples; Blue, black and brown, broad and narrow Cloths, of all descriptions;

Prints and Oil—raw and tailed; Boxes Gigs—assorted;

Box syc low and Windsor Soap; Brown and Bleached Canvass;

Finnels; Bombazetts; Shalloons; Gent's fine Beaver Hats; mens' and boys' do. assorted;

An extensive assortment of furniture, printed and plain Cottons, bleached & unbleached; Silk Handkerchiefs;

Coloured and black Lining Cambrics; An extensive assortment of Ironmongery;

Nails, Bolt and Bar Iron; Camp ovens, Pots and Kettles, &c. &c.

Brandy by the Hogshead; Hollands Gin; Port and Madeira Wine.

Prime Mess Pork; Kegs Pearl Barley; Bags; Pepper; Indigo, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on moderate terms for prompt payments.

NEW GOODS.

Received per late Arrivals, and for Sale by the Subscriber: COGNAC BRANDY; 2 bbls. do.;

2 tons Shot, from BB to No. 9; 4 rolls Sheet Lead, from 4 to 10 lbs.;

1 ton Pig Lead; 4 casks raw and boiled Linseed Oil;

150 boxes brown Soap, 27 to 120 lb. boxes; 100 bags Nails, from 4 to 20 lb.;

100 bags Spikes, from 3 to 9 inches; 60 casks Nails, assorted;

5 casks very superior sheathing Nails; 10 tons Iron, assorted—flat, square & round;

2 tons Axe Iron, double reined; 2 tons blistered Steel;

2 bbls. Potty, in bladders; 1 case Paint Brushes; 1 case brass Combs;

80 casks Gunpowder; 6 bales Lines and Twines, assorted;

15 hogs Almonds, soft shell; 20 bbls. Coal Tar; 5 do. bright Varnish.

15 Crates Earthenware; 20 barrels Superfine Flour;

100 barrels Rye do.; 40 ditto Meal; 5 tons Cordage, assorted; 80 bolts Canvass;

2 Hemp Cables—12 and 13 inches; A quantity of Stone Jars;

15 puns. Jan. Spirits; 5 bales Cloths, ass'd; A quantity of Sops, &c. &c.

SARAH, from LONDON.

LOWE & GROOCCOCK, Have received per the above Ship, from London, a very extensive and well selected Assortment of GOODS,

of a superior quality, and of the newest and most approved patterns, all of which being purchased for Cash, are unusually low—and are offered at prices yet unexampled in this City—viz:

SUPERFINE Black, Blue, Olive, Brown, Oxford Mix'd, Claret, Bottle Green, Drab, Grey, and Claret Olive BROAD CLOTHS;

Black, blue and drab Saxony Casimeres; White, blue and drab Bibles; Black, plain, & striped Denim Satins and Gambroons;

Fancy figured Valentin, for Gent's Vests; Fustians; Braverettes; London printed Cottons and Muslins; Cotton and Linen Bed Tick; White and unbleached power loom Cottons; Buff and Olive Twill'd Nankens; India do.; Paddings;

Ladies and Gent's black and colored Kid, Woodstock, Limerick, Silk and other Gloves; Gulls and Boys' do. do. SILK PUNTERS;

Ladies Silk Parasols, with Ivory handles; Milk, jammet, cambric, lace, cork, check, and striped Neckties; colored Lining Cottons;

Check and Stripes; Scotch Home-spun; Watercolor black, crimson, & drab Merceus—with a very large assortment of washed and silk Fringes, to match a Norwich Capes—variety of shades;

Blue, black and brown Lining and Casimeres; 1 web and pair in black and colored Handkerchiefs; Black Handkerchiefs; the Subscriber's Travelling Caps; Lisle Legging & Straw Bonnets; Wands & Girls do. Silk Casimeres, Wascos & Embroidered Stacks;

White and Coloured Slips; White and Coloured Ties; Cases; 1 web and pair in Green, Naples and Saracens; Extra rich muslin and Cap Ribbons; Colored & black extra rich Ribbons, of all widths and shades;

Gen'l. black and fancy silk Handkerchiefs; Ladies silk and gauze do.; Every description of Hosiery; Linen and Cotton Shirting; Gilt, metal, pearl and Florentine Buttons; Quilling, and 4-4 Velts;

Threat, Gimp & Uting Laces; Tassels; Black and white Lace Purses; Lace Collars; Ladies white and black Cotton and Silk Hose; Gent's do. do.; Gent's, white, unbleached, & colored cotton Half Hose; black & colored Silk do.;

Children's white and colored Cotton Socks, of all sizes; Black and slate worsted Hose; Gentlemen's Super Super Elastic Waterproof Black & Drab Brazer HATS; Silk do. do.;

White, green and yellow Marking Canvass, with an assortment of worsted Cravats; Embossed coloured Cottons, for lining Curtains;

Sixteen Rules of Printing, Writing, and Wrapping PAPER—of all descriptions; Printing, Playing, and Message Cards; A Variety of Jewels and Perfumery; Ivory handle Knives and Forks; Razors, Penknives, Scissors, &c. &c. &c.

With many other Articles, well adapted for the present season, too numerous to mention—All of which have been carefully selected by Mr. L. and will be found a Choice Assortment.

GEORGE D. ROBINSON,

Has received by the Fortin, from Glasgow, a Part of his SPRING SUPPLY,

—consisting of: HIDS of Double & Single Refined Sugar;

Bales Brown and Bleached Cottons; Ditto Shirting Stripes and Homespun;

Ginghams and Checks; Casks and Jugs Raw and Boiled Oil;

Kegs White Lead; Boxes 7 x 9, 8 x 10, and 10 x 12 Glass, &c. &c.

St. John, April 27.

Received per St. John from LIVERPOOL: 7 B B SALES SLOPS, assorted;

1 Bale Super. Blue, Black, Olive, and Brown CLOTHS;

1 Bale BOMBAZETTS; 1 do. SHALLOONS; 1 Do. TARTAN PLAIDS;

1 Do. CAMBLET and LASTING. For sale at reasonable rates.

July 13. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. RUM, SUGAR, & MOLASSES.

Just Received per sch'r Dispatch from Trinidad, A SUPPLY OF RUM, SUGAR, & MOLASSES,

Which will be sold cheap for Cash, or other prompt pay—by D. HATFIELD & SON. 6th July.

QUEBEC BEEF, BOSTON CLEAR PORK, &c. &c.

Just landed ex Sch'r Dispatch from Quebec: 30 BLS. Prime Beef, latest

20 Kegs Lard; 15 bags Ship Bread. In Bond—DUTY FREE, for the use of the Fisheries:

A Few Barrels Boston Clear PORK. —IN STORE—

75 Barrels Navy Bread; 125 Do. Ship Stuff—in Bond;

50 Do. Nova-Scotia Pork; 50 Do. do. Beef;

A few Firkins Butter and Barrels Salmon; A few Barrels Keil's XXX All, of superior quality;

An Assortment of very handsome Rush and Wood bottom'd Boston manufactured CHAIRS.—For sale very low by E. DEW. RATCHFORD. July 20.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE. THE PRIMA INSURANCE COMPANY

of Hartford, Connecticut, continue to Insure HOUSES & 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 authorised to issue Policies, Renewal Receipts, &c. ELSHA DE W. RATCHFORD. St. John, May 21, 1828. Agent.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement of business in this City, and begs to intimate to his Customers and the Public generally, that he will continue the above Business, in its several branches, at his shop, North West corner of the Market-square, adjoining the Drug and Medicine Store of Mr. W. O. SMITH, and hopes, by strict attention and a disposition to please, to merit a continuation of their patronage.—All favours will be gratefully received and executed in the best and most fashionable manner, on moderate terms. St. John, August 10.

FOR SALE—By Private Bargain, THE DWELLING HOUSE

in King-street, presently occupied by the Subscriber, opposite the Market Inn. It contains three Stores, which rent for £100, besides accommodations for a large family, and the situation is considered inferior to none in the City for a Boarding House or Tavern.

—LIKEWISE— A FARM at Black River, containing 300 Acres, of which about 15 acres are cleared.—The situation is capable of much improvement, and of easy access either by land or water.

If these Properties are not sold by the middle of October, they will then be offered at Auction.—Apply to JAMES ROBERTSON, Watch-Maker, 13th July. Prince Wm. Street.

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY COMPANY

respectfully inform the Public, that having lately imported from Great Britain a quantity of the first quality Pig Iron, they are now prepared to execute with promptitude and accuracy, orders for Machinery Castings, of all kinds; Hollow Ware; Franklins; Cooking Stoves, and Apparatus; Grates; &c. &c. Composition Rudder Braces, and Brass Work executed in the best style.

N. B. Orders left at the Foundry, Portland, or at HARRIS & ALLAN'S, on the Mill Bridge, will be carefully attended to. Portland, June 22, 1829.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public in general, that he has purchased the improvements belonging to the BREWERY in Carmarthen-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.

—ALSO— 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.

N. B.—Persons having Barley for sale, will please apply to Mr. JOHN MONAHAN, North Market Wharf, or to the Subscriber, Lower Cove. EWEN CAMERON. St. John, N. B. 25th January, 1830.

BEAUFES

of various kinds for sale at this Office.

J. HARDING, M. D., Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Member of the Royal Physical Society, Edinburgh,

announces, that it being his intention to practice the different branches of his profession in Saint John, he purposes publishing some Remarks on the Diagnosis and Prognosis of certain diseases of the Heart and Lungs, which have recently been so very frequent both in Dublin and Edinburgh, where so many opportunities have occurred to him, (during his assistance in different Hospitals) of forming Clinical remarks, with a strict attention to Auscultation, or the use of the Stethoscope

invented by LAENNEC.—Dr. HARDING has forwarded a Prospectus to Boston, with the view of obtaining Subscribers, and as soon as a sufficient number have come forward, he will immediately proceed in publishing the work.—Any persons residing in this or the neighbouring Provinces, wishing to become Subscribers, will be received by forwarding their names to Dr. HARDING, at his residence in Prince William-street, (in Mr. PETTINGELL'S house).

Advice to the Poor, between the hours of 9 & 11 a. m.—gratis. August 10.

WILLIAM LIVINGSTONE, Surgeon, Accoucher, &c., Licentiate of Glasgow University, respectfully intimates to the Inhabitants of Saint John and its neighbourhood, that he has commenced practicing all the different Branches of his profession; and may be consulted at Mrs. Cook's Boarding House, Prince William-street, every day from 9 a. m. to 12 m. and from 3 p. m. to 7 p. m.—Town and Country Business attended to.

As Mr. L. has studied under the most celebrated Oculists and Aurists of the present day, and for the last five years had extensive experience in diseases of the Eye and Ear, patients afflicted with either of these, or any other of the maladies attendant upon the human system, may depend upon being treated upon the most scientific principles: He has also had wide, and very successful experience in all the different diseases of Women and Children. Teeth extracted with the greatest ease and safety upon the improved plan. Mr. L. is in possession of the most satisfactory testimonials of Professional ability from those whom he studied under, viz. Dr. James Jullivry, Professor of Anatomy, Dr. J. In Towers, Professor of Midwifery, &c. &c.

Night calls attended to by ringing the Door Bell. Advice to the poor GRATIS. May 18.

NOTICES.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late HUGH JOHNSTON, Esquire, deceased, will render the same for settlement, within twelve months from the date hereof: And all Persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to make immediate payment to J. JOHNSTON, Executor. St. John, 30th March, 1830.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of the late Hon. JOHN ROBINSON, deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscribers; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to W. H. ROBINSON, Executor. BEVERLEY ROBINSON, } tors. St. John, N. B. 25th October, 1828.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of WILLIAM GODSOE, late of Golden Grove, County of Saint John, deceased, are requested to present their Accounts, duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof: And all those indebted to said Estate, will make immediate payment to NATHAN GODSOE, Adm'r. St. John, May 23, 1830.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on Lots No. 8 & 9, Golden Grove, or conveying therefrom any of the Stock, Farming Utensils &c. as in the event they will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the Law. NATHAN GODSOE. May 25.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of COLIN BANIER, late of this City, Master Mariner, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same, duly attested, to the Subscriber, within Three Calendar Months from the date hereof: And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to W. P. SCOTT, Sole Adm'r. St. John, June 15, 1830.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of DAVID VAUGHAN, Senior, late of the Parish of St. Martin, County of St. John, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same, duly attested, to the subscribers, within Three Months from the date hereof: And all those indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to RACHAEL VAUGHAN, Adm'r. DAVID VAUGHAN, } Adm'rs. SIMON VAUGHAN, } August 21th, 1830.—41*

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of ALEXANDER M'COY, late of the Parish of Portland, deceased, are requested to present their Accounts, duly attested, within six months, from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, will make immediate payment to JAMES M'CALLAUCH, Adm'r. August 31, 1830.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

Published June 1, 1830. THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf of Superfine Flour, to weigh, - - - - - 2 5 The Sixpenny Rye - - - - - 3 6 And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion.

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

SEPTEMBER—1830. SUN Rises, Sets, Moon Full.

22 WEDNESDAY - 5 59 6 1 9 11 2 16

23 THURSDAY - 6 0 6 0 9 56 2 56

24 FRIDAY - 6 2 5 58 10 35 3 43

25 SATURDAY - 6 3 5 57 11 25 4 43

26 SUNDAY - 6 5 5 55 12 5 5 59

27 MONDAY - 6 6 5 54 0 22 7 20

28 TUESDAY - 6 8 5 52 1 26 8 32

First Quarter 25th, 2h, 28m, 0.0ring.

SAINT JOHN:

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON, BY DONALD A. CAMERON, AT HIS OFFICE, IN MR. HATFIELD'S BRICK BUILDING, WEST SIDE OF THE MARKET-SQUARE. Terms—12s. per annum, exclusive of postage, half in advance.