

LONDON, JUNE 12.

DEATH OF THE COUNTESS OF LIVERPOOL.
—It is with sincere and deep concern that we have to announce the death of this truly amiable ornament of her sex, and valuable member of society to the full extent of her power.—The Countess had been ill for some time, but it was hoped that the issue would not be fatal. In every relation of life a more exemplary character never existed; merit never wanted her benevolence. She paid the debt of nature this morning at half after six o'clock, at Five House, Scotland Yard.

JUNE 25.
The Times of this day says, that—"a report prevails (which we have reason to believe not unfounded), that her Majesty claims to be crowned as matter of right"—Our readers will remember, that a few days ago we intimated, that her Majesty had been advised to adopt a measure calculated to throw some obstacles in the way of the approaching National Solemnity, and as the Paper alluded to is understood to be in the confidence of her Majesty's Advisers, it seems probable that we were not misinformed.

An Exposé of the state of the Russian finances has been published at Petersburg, in a supplement to the Conservateur Imperial of the 29th May. From this document it appears that the whole debt of Russia, including the balance not yet paid up of the last loan reduced into sterling money, does not exceed £47,000,000. Yet such has been the state of public credit in this vast empire, that the paper ruble issued by the government 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, while the value of the silver ruble is three shillings. The recent loan of Russia has been chiefly contracted for the purpose of buying up and extinguishing this paper circulation. It is said that one of the ships under the orders of Commodore Sir Thomas Hardy, on the South American station, is to be sent to endeavour to penetrate through Bhering's Straits, in the hope of meeting with Captain Parry.

The Paris Paper of Friday and Saturday are nearly barren of intelligence respecting the cause of the Greek insurrection. The Turkish advanced guard is again said to have entered Jassy, but the report still wants confirmation. The Turks having succeeded in cutting off the communications with Wallachia, nothing is known respecting YPSILANTI and his army; but it would seem from all accounts that he has crossed the Danube, and had commenced actual hostilities. The news from Odessa, of the 2d ult. state that the mortal remains of the patriarch of Constantinople, transported into that town eight days before, were each day visited by thousands of Greeks who came to bedew with their tears this martyr to their Faith, and to implore Heaven in their affliction. We trust that the horrid spectacle thus exhibited, and the cruelties daily exercised against the Heads of the Greek Church and their principal families, will have the effect of uniting all the Greek and Christian subjects of Turkey in the struggle against their worst of oppressors.—The Archipelago is covered with Greek vessels of all sizes, which capture with ease all the Turkish vessels they meet; and such is the alarm at Constantinople that the Porte will not allow any ships to pass the Dardanelles.

We learn from Spain that the insurgents are increasing, and shew themselves at various points: and that all the measures taken against MERINO and his band have been hitherto unsuccessful.

The King of SWEDEN has published a Decree empowering and ordering the Council of State at Christiania to dissolve the *Storting* of Norway as soon as they attempt to discuss any measures that are not proposed by the Government. This misunderstanding between the Diet of Norway and the Swedish Government arose out of the Decree for abolishing the hereditary Nobility, which was passed by the Diet contrary to the wishes of the King. In consequence of this Decree, his Majesty demanded from the Diet the debt of three millions due from Norway to Denmark.—The Diet wished to delay the settlement of this affair, and in one of its sittings M. Rosenkilde submitted a proposition declaring the Diet permanent. On receipt of this intelligence, the King wrote a letter to the Diet, informing them he considered the proposition as an incitement to rebellion, and desired them to pass a law punishing those Deputies who dared to submit motions of this description.

JUNE 27.
In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Maxwell moved for the appointment of a Commission to proceed to New Lanark, there to examine Mr. Owen's New State of Society, in full operation, and then to report upon what they saw, and to recommend we suppose, that all, or a considerable portion of Mr. Owen's system, should be generally adopted in directing the industry of the labouring classes. It is almost superfluous to add, that Mr. Maxwell's motion was negatived. With respect to Mr. Owen himself, and his fanciful theories, we have never entertained but one opinion. As an individual, we cannot withhold from him our esteem, because his very absurdities, "lean to virtue's side." A benevolent enthusiast, but still an enthusiast, and an ardent one, he has speculated so much upon the machinery of the human character, that he has utterly lost sight of its free agency. His entire system goes upon the assumption, that the whole perplexed maze of man's nature, his complicated motives, passions, instincts, dispositions, and even physical energies, may be unravelled and made smooth, and one master principle set in action to supply their place. This is the philanthropic part of his plan, and a wilder dream was never engendered by mistaken benignity. A man has only to cast his eyes upon a group of any ten children that may be accidentally assembled together, to feel convinced of the moral impossibility of impressing upon them one uniform impulse.

But we take a higher ground of objection, and contend, that even were the thing practicable, it would be pernicious. It would make society one level plain of stunted vegetation, instead of being, as it now is, fertile at every step, with boundless and majestic variety. Men would crawl to their graves in monotonous succession, and drop from the world as little observed, and as little worthy of

observation, as a pumpkin ripens and decays. Every incentive, every motive, to those aspiring efforts in arts, in arms, in science, in literature, which now constitute—not the glory of individuals, merely—not the glory of nations, even—but the deathless renown of human nature itself—would be annihilated. It is unnecessary, however, to pursue any further the consequences of a system which it would be impossible to establish, or we might argue upon its peculiar unsuitability for a country like England, where the political habits of the people interpose an insurmountable barrier. We are only surprised that any person can deem it a project worth investigating, in reference to its general adoption. The thing may work well enough at New Lanark, under the immediate and constant superintendance of the inventor; and parts of it may even be advantageously introduced into workhouses and large factories; but this introduction may be safely left to the discernment of those whose particular interests would be promoted by it.

JUNE 28.
By the Madrid papers of the 14th, it seems that the revolution is producing its legitimate consequences in that distracted country—plots and counter-plots, banishments, executions, assassinations, rapine and civil strife, daily increases; and we may ask what has Spain gained by the change, where a change might have been expected to produce improvement?

Tranquillity had been restored at Constantinople several days previous to the 25th of May, and affairs had resumed their usual course, but debtors do not pay. No ship, under any flag, bound for the Black Sea, with grain, dare proceed.

The Duke de Infantado had been missing from Madrid for several days previous to the 15th of June.

It was supposed that the King of Spain would be forced to call an extra meeting of the Cortes.

JUNE 29.
The private accounts from Spain to the middle of the month, are more alarming. The kingdom is in an agitated state. The Spanish army is taking an active part in politics, and presented a petition to the King in favour of the prolongation of the sitting of the Cortes.

A letter from Vienna of the 15th instant states, that the daily executions of the Christians at Constantinople continued. Amongst the recent victims is the brother of the Drogoman, Prince Moronsi. Several of the most wealthy Armenians had been strangled. The destruction of all the Christians in the Ottoman empire seems contemplated.

Two French vessels had arrived at Marseilles from Smyrna, which had been boarded by Greek ships in search of Turkish property. This act has given great offence to the French, and two line of battle ships and five frigates have been ordered to proceed from Toulon to the Archipelago. A Dutch squadron has sailed for the same destination.

SAINT VINCENT, July 21.
DEATH OF BONAPARTE.

Various reports of this event have reached us in course of the week, but those derived from Barbados being most circumstantial, we have copied the following particulars respecting it from two cotemporary prints of that Island:—

From the Barbados Mercury July 10.

His Majesty's ship Tartar, Commodore Sir Geo. Collier, arrived this morning from the coast of Africa, on her return to England. This frigate called at the Isle of Ascension, where she was informed that a brig had touched there, being the bearer of dispatches to Government from St. Helena, at which Island NAPOLEON BONAPARTE died on the 6th of May, of pleurisy and dropsy.

From the Globe, July 12.

His Majesty's Ship Tartar, Commodore Sir George Collier, Bart. K. C. B. arrived on Tuesday last from the Coast of Africa. She left Ascension on the 27th of May, at which place accounts had arrived of the death of BONAPARTE on the 6th of that month, of a cancer in the stomach, the same disease of which he said his father died, and that he was aware of his approaching dissolution and the nature of his complaint; and that he had repeatedly told Surgeons they had mistaken the nature of his disorder, and that it was not (as they supposed) the Liver Complaint.

On his being opened, a hole was found to have been made into the stomach, and which was filled up by a portion of the liver, apparently at some distant period; the liver was sound, but the cancer had spread over the stomach, and was the cause of his death.

He was laid in state for several days, and buried in a little shady spot, which he had himself made choice of for that purpose!

His funeral was attended with all the military honors that the Garrison of St. Helena could afford.

From the New York National Advocate.

MAJOR ANDRE.

The Duke of York, in compliance with the suggestions of the British Consul in this City, has ordered him to cause his remains to be disinterred, and sent in a ship of war to England, to be buried in Westminster Abbey, near the monument long since erected to his memory. This act of justice to the memory of a gallant and unfortunate victim, should not have been so long deferred by his government. Had he fallen in battle, it would have been the duty and the pleasure of a civilized people to have paid due honour to his remains, but as his end was ignominious, and admitted by the law of nations and of war to have been just, any public military demonstrations of respect, would be a reflection on the illustrious members of the Court Martial

who condemned him, and the father of his country, and of virtue, who ordered him to be executed. The great ends of public justice having been answered, and the liberties of this country probably preserved by the example, private sympathy has free scope to lament the fate of this gallant and accomplished young man, who was sacrificed by the traitor Arnold, and fell a victim to a mistaken sense of duty, in his attempt to crush the rising independence of our country. His accomplishments, gallantry, and magnanimity, created him many friends and admirers; and, as the grave has cancelled his crime, and absorbed all national animosities, his remains are entitled to the respect of the liberal, the humane, and the magnanimous. Let them be peaceably transferred to his native country, to receive those honours which that country is in honour bound to pay to the unfortunate victim of its own policy.

From the narrative of the voyage of Capt. Parry, made in the Polar Sea.

"Wednesday, 12th.—I was out walking this afternoon when the thermometer was 51 below zero, and, owing to the weather being calm at the time, I felt no more inconvenience from it than if it had been at zero in a breeze of wind. A small quantity of strong brandy was exposed in the open air this afternoon, for the purpose of experiment. It had not been above ten minutes on deck, when it began to congeal, and in the course of half an hour it became of the consistence of honey, and not unlike it indeed in appearance. It never became harder than this, although left on the deck for upwards of an hour: it was tried again in the evening, and after being exposed to the same temperature, we found the only difference somewhat like brown moist sugar. The freezing did not appear to alter either its taste or strength in the least; we tasted it in its proper state, without suffering any inconvenience from it, except a little smarting of the tongue."

FROM THE NORFOLK BEACON.
The Whooping Cough cured by Vaccination.

Influenced by motives of humanity for a large and peculiarly interesting class of our community, who are now laboring under Whooping Cough, I am induced to communicate the following, on the influence of Vaccination, in mitigating and finally removing the most tormenting disease of infantile nature. If parents and guardians will avail themselves of the practice recommended, I can assure them the result will be satisfactory and fully proved by experience.

That experienced and able physician, John Archer, M. D. of Hartford county in Maryland, writes to his friend, Dr. Mitchell, of N. York:

November 15, 1808.

"You may recollect that about three or four years ago, I mentioned to you, that it was my opinion that vaccination would cure the Tusus Convulsivi; that I had made one experiment, and that it succeeded fully to my expectations. I mentioned the case to several physicians, and requested their making a trial of its effects, when they should have any patients with whooping cough. The beneficial effects of vaccination above mentioned, determined me, in every instance that occurred of the whooping cough, to vaccinate. I therefore have vaccinated six or eight patients that had the whooping cough, and in every case it has succeeded in curing this most distressing disease.

The whooping cough does not come to its height in less than six weeks from its commencement, and then, when a favorable termination is expected, the declension of the disease is gradual, and it does not terminate in less than six weeks more. To arrest this afflicting disorder, in its progress, I would recommend vaccination in the second or third week of the whooping cough, i.e. when the symptoms of the whooping cough are fully ascertained, then to vaccinate. Should the convulsive cough be violent, I should immediately vaccinate: being well assured that the distressing symptoms of the whooping cough are checked by vaccine disease. The termination of the vaccine disease will be the termination of the whooping cough; that is, as soon as the vaccinated part loses the efflorescence, and the scab begins to dry and becomes of a bluish or brownish color, there will then be an evident change in the whooping cough for the better, and the severe symptoms will cease.

Thus, of two formidable diseases to which the human race are liable, the Small Pox and Whooping Cough, the first is prevented, and the latter is cured.

These observations I conceived it my duty to communicate. You will dispose of them as may be most agreeable to you."

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of MURDOCK M'KENZIE, late of the Parish of Nelson, in the County of Northumberland, deceased, are requested to present them duly attested within Six Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

MARY M'KENZIE, Adm'rx.
August 10, 1821.

NEW GOODS.

MARK NEEDHAM, has just received by the *Ann Grant*, from Clyde, and *Sophia*, from London, a supply of GOODS suitable for the Season:— Among which are Teas, Porter, Cheese, Soap, Candles, Loaf Sugars, (best Cogniac Brandy) W. I. Madeira, (Port and White Wines) Geneva, London Paints and Oil, 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. fine Nails, &c. which will be sold low for Cash.

ALSO,

A few Barrels PORK, on Consignment. * * Persons that have not paid their Accounts for Supplies, to 30th December last, he cannot extend Credit to, until those accounts are paid.

Fredericton, 22d May, 1821.

JUST received per the *Ann Grant*, from Greenock, an assortment of GOODS, which will be sold low for Cash.

Those persons indebted to the Subscriber to the 24th December last, (and who since have paid no part of the balances due at that time) are requested to settle their accounts without delay.—And they will be pleased to take notice, that it will not be in his power to supply them with any more Goods, until their respective balances are fully discharged.

P. FRASER.

Fredericton, May 22, 1821.

JEDEDIAH SLASON,
HAS just received by the *Brigs Sophia* and *Wilmington* from London, an extensive Assortment of
British Goods,

which he now offers for Sale on reasonable terms, for Cash or short approved credit, together with RUM, GIN, BRANDY, WINES, SUGAR and MOLASSES.
Fredericton, 2d July 1821.

THE Co-Partnership of M'PHERSON & WILLOX, being this day dissolved by mutual consent: all persons having any demands against the said Firm, are requested to present their accounts for adjustment, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to JAMES WILLOX, who is duly authorized to receive the same.

JOHN M'PHERSON.
JAMES WILLOX.

Fredericton, 22d May, 1821.

THE Subscriber informs his Friends and the Publick, that having purchased the Stock in Trade of the late Firm of M'PHERSON & WILLOX, he intends carrying on the *Saddle and Harness Making* Business in all its various branches, at the Shop formerly occupied by the said Firm, and solicits a continuance of the Publick favour.
JAMES WILLOX.
Fredericton, 23d May, 1821.

On the 8th day of September next, will be offered at Public Sale, on the Premises (if not previously disposed of by private bargain)

A FARM, containing 500 Acres, belonging to the Subscriber, in the Parish of Queensborough, about three miles from Fredericton, with a good House and other Buildings thereon—about 100 Acres under improvement. Terms of payment will be made known at the time of Sale.

BENJAMIN CLOSE.

Fredericton, 6th August, 1821.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Trustees of the Estate of Thomas Dodd, an absconding debtor, requests a general meeting of the Creditors of said Estate who may chuse to attend, on Monday the 30th day of July next, at the House of Charles Doucett, in Saint Peters, Bay Chaleur, to examine and see the debts due to each person ascertained.
JOHN JOHNSTON,
P. DUMARESQ.

Bay Chaleur, 6th June 1821.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Stock in Trade, of the late Firm of EZEKIEL SLOOT, & Co. consisting of a variety of British Merchandise, offer them for sale at the Store lately occupied by said firm, cheap for Cash, good Exchange, or Country Produce.

JAMES SLOOT

Fredericton, 12th July 1821.