

GREAT-BRITAIN, & C.

THE KING.
LONDON, May 18.—We are happy to observe by the following Bulletin, that His Majesty's health is improving. We have been informed from private sources, that the King has rallied within a few days considerably beyond the most sanguine hopes and expectations of his medical advisers.
 Windsor Castle, May 18.—The King has passed a tranquil night. His Majesty's symptoms are all alleviated.
 (Signed) "HENRY HALFORD, M. J. TIERNEY."

We may at length venture to congratulate our readers on the favorable turn which His Majesty's illness has taken. It is now confidently affirmed, that the King may, for the present at least, be considered out of danger.—Morning Chronicle.

Windsor, Sunday, May 23.
The strong, brighting Easterly and North Easterly Winds have been blowing almost without intermission since Thursday evening, and again retarded His Majesty's recovery. His Majesty's private apartments are on the eastern flank of the Castle; and as I mentioned to you in my note of Friday evening, the wind had not got round into that quarter more than two hours, when His Majesty's respiration was materially affected by it. On Friday night the wind changed to due west, with warm rain; and, as you have seen by the next morning's bulletin, His Majesty had a 'better night,' but yesterday afternoon the wind again got round into the east; and again His Majesty's breathing was affected, and he had of course a rather restless night. The official bulletin issued this morning calls it a 'good night,' though the same 'cautiously worded' document admits that 'His Majesty suffered from embarrassment in his breathing occasionally,' and surely that night hardly deserves to be called good night which is disturbed even occasionally. The fact is, as I have stated it—His Majesty was very restless in the early part of the night; though he had afterwards some hours' sound repose, and I am happy to add that his occasional restlessness has not affected the general amendment in his health.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS.
MAY 20.—The King has passed a good night. His Majesty's symptoms continue to improve.
MAY 22.—The King's symptoms remain the same; His Majesty has passed a better night.
MAY 23.—The King passed a good night; but His Majesty suffered from the embarrassment in his breathing occasionally.
MAY 24.—The King's symptoms continue the same. His Majesty has passed a sleepless night.
MAY 25.—The King passed yesterday very comfortably; but His Majesty has had a good night, and feels himself better this morning.
MAY 26.—The King has passed another good night—but His Majesty's symptoms have not improved.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MAY 24.
HIS MAJESTY'S HEALTH.

The Duke of Wellington—My Lords, I hold in my hand, by command of His Majesty, a Message to this House, which I propose may be read.
The Lord Chancellor then read the following Message:—
"GEORGE REX.
"His Majesty thinks it necessary to inform the House that His Majesty's severe and painful indisposition renders it inconvenient and painful to sign with his own hand those public instruments which require the sign manual. His Majesty relies upon the dutiful attachment of Parliament to concert, without delay, the means by which His Majesty may be relieved from that pain and inconvenience, by providing for the discharge of that important function of the Crown, without detriment to the public interest."

The Duke of Wellington then rose and said—My Lords, I did not consider, when I moved the reading of the Message of His Majesty, that it would be the anxious wish of your Lordships to take the very earliest opportunity of replying to it, and to communicate to His Majesty the sorrow, which I am convinced your Lordships, in common with all His Majesty's subjects, feel at the lamentable indisposition under which His Majesty has been and is now labouring. On a future occasion the measure proposed in the Address will be taken into consideration by your Lordships; but I beg to take the earliest opportunity, as I have just stated, believing that your Lordships will accede in the course of expressing our sorrow at His Majesty's lamented indisposition, and our hopes that his health may be speedily established. I am persuaded, my Lords, also, with respect to that part of His Majesty's Address which relates to the mode of giving relief under which his Majesty labours in attaching his signature to public documents, that your Lordships will be anxious to comply with the Address. Under these circumstances I do not apologize to your Lordships, but, on the contrary, now move, my Lords, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, assuring His Majesty this House deeply laments that His Majesty is labouring under so severe and painful an indisposition; but that the House hopes, under the blessing of Divine Providence, his Majesty may be speedily restored to health; that this House will proceed to consider without delay the means by which his Majesty may be relieved from the pain and inconvenience of signing with his own hand the public documents; and that the discharge of those important functions of the Crown may be accomplished without detriment to the public interest."

Earl Grey, after expressing his sorrow at the lamentable illness of His Majesty, said the proposed measure was one of deep importance to the public, as it was nothing less than a delegation of the Royal Authority, which might, if due care were not taken, establish a precedent dangerous to the future interests of the country.—The address was then agreed to.

Prince Leopold.—The Earl of Aberdeen informed your Lordships that on Friday evening last he had received an intimation from his Royal Highness of his intention to resign the situation he had accepted, and abdicate the high honor to which he had been raised by the contracting Powers, tho' it was known that Greece herself was anxious for the appointment of His Royal Highness.—And that all the documents respecting Greece, would soon be laid before their Lordships.

LONDON, MAY 24.
The state of His Majesty's health has had quite as serious an effect upon the trade in provincial towns as in the metropolis; and the prospect of convalescence has been followed by an equally favourable result.

Stock Exchange, Tuesday, May 25.—Three per Cent. Consols for the Account, opening 21st inst. rose this morning from 92½ to 93 and 93 sellers, in the face of a Bulletin stating that His Majesty had passed yesterday very comfortably, the concluding sentence of which, importing that the King feels himself now better, gave a new and at least temporary impulse to the Money Market.
Some of our manufacturers, in the full expectation that His Majesty would not recover, proceeded to anticipate his immediate death by casting thousands of his medals, on the most of which the month of May is engraved as the month in which our beloved Monarch died. The welcome intelligence of the King's rapid recovery has been to these loyal speculators a source of the greatest consternation. Should he fortunately live beyond the present month, their hasty speculations will be as much a source of loss to the parties as they are now of laughter and ridicule to the public.
Birmingham Journal.

The American Minister has had several conferences lately with the Earl of Aberdeen respecting important commercial relations between the United States and this country, the West-Indies, &c.

GREECE.—The crown of Greece is yet in the Market; for Prince Leopold, wisely considering the difficulties and dangers to which he will be exposed who wears it, has broken off the negotiations, and declared his final determination not to accept the dangerous honour which the Allied Powers designed for him. From the explanations on the subject of Greece, given by the Earl of Aberdeen, in the House of Lords, on Monday night, it appears that the negotiations were at first much impeded by the determination of the Prince that a large loan, guaranteed by the Allies, should be a *sine qua non* with regard to the further progress of the affair, and that after this had been conceded, new difficulties were suggested by him, which ended in a resolution on his part to have nothing further to do with the matter. Lord Aberdeen did not vouchsafe to inform the House what those difficulties were, but we can readily conceive why his Royal Highness should prefer the enjoyment of £50,000 per annum in peace and safety, to the sovereignty over a fierce and turbulent people, particularly as he would have been forced upon them, without even the ceremony of asking their consent. It will be seen from our Parliamentary report that Sir R. Peel hinted at something of this kind in the House of Commons on Monday.

FRANCE.—The dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies has been followed by some changes in the Ministry. M. de Montbel, who was Minister of the Interior, has been appointed Minister of France, and is succeeded in his former office by M. de Peyronnet, who was one of the most unpopular members of the administration of M. de Villele. M. Chateaufort has been appointed Minister of Justice, and M. de Chabrol and Courvoisier have resigned. It is inferred from these changes, that the party of M. de Villele is gaining ground in the Cabinet, but no symptoms of a change of system has been yet observed, and the Ministry continues as unpopular as ever. The funds experienced a decided fall on the announcement of the new appointments. The new Ministers belong to the Ultra Royalists. Both parties confidently anticipate a majority on the ensuing elections. Part of the expedition against Algiers has sailed from Toulon, so that we may expect to hear speedily of the commencement of hostilities. The French liberal papers abound with rumours and reports of the alleged intention of Great-Britain to take the side of Algiers in the ensuing struggle, but nothing has transpired to countenance the idea of any such interference. The following is an extract from a letter dated Messina:—"The whole of the British fleet, with the exception of the Britannia, has sailed for Algiers. It is reported that a detachment of the Russian squadron will follow. It is believed here, that it is occasioned by the necessity of guarding the lives and property of Europeans. There is, however, a rumour of a misunderstanding between the English Consul and the French Admiral off Algiers."

Change in the French Ministry.—The following extracts are from the French Papers—"M. de Chabrol and Courvoisier having resigned, it is asserted that the King has appointed M. de Montbel, Minister of Finance; and M. Chateaufort, Minister of Justice. M. de Peyronnet takes the place of Montbell at the Interior."

In the House of Commons, on the evening of the 17th, Lord Stanley, presented a petition from the President, Vice President, and Members of the Chamber of Commerce at Manchester, praying that the House would take measures to prevent the invasion of Mexico by Spain. Ordered to be printed.

The second reading of the bill for the emancipation of the Jews, has been refused in the House of Commons.—Yeas 165, Noes 288. Majority against the second reading, 123.

The Archbishop of Canterbury in the House of Lords 10th May rose to lay on their Lordships' table a Bill for the commutation of tithes. To a composition of tithes, for a reasonable term of years, neither he nor any member of the Bench on which he sat, entertained any objection. The Bill he proposed to introduce would allow parties to enter into composition for terms not exceeding 21 years. Bill read a first time.

Mr. Hume's motion on the 14th May to vote an address to His Majesty, to consider whether the Government of Ireland by a Viceroy is any longer necessary, was lost; the minority amounting to 115; and against the motion 229.

The subject of the new spirit duty will be brought forward this session as originally proposed, and become a Cabinet question, notwithstanding the opposition of the distillers and agriculturists.
There will be no alteration of the duties on sugar this year.
The Morning Journal Newspaper, published at London, appeared for the last time on Thursday May 13th. This is the paper which was prosecuted for a libel on the Duke of Wellington. It appears that notwithstanding its Whig Politics, it could not survive the Ministerial frown.
A dreadful accident happened in Sunderland Roads on the 16th, in the evening. The Durham Packet lying ready for sea, broke from her moorings in consequence of a fresh running down the harbor, and was hurried furiously against the next tier of ships, which were also driven from their moorings, and all on the south side of the Were were soon drifting to sea. They stopped in a ship forming a dam across the river—one of them being forced out by the flood, the whole drifted to the entrance of the harbour and grounded. The damage done was immense.

Another account says:—
Great damage was suffered by the shipping in Sunderland harbour on the night of the 16th. "It is calculated that at least from 65 to 75 ships have suffered more or less. The scene is truly distressing; ships dismantled, bowsprits lost, some in a state of complete wreck, and six or eight sunk."

FREE NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—The time may not be distant when the free navigation of the Mississippi to Upper Canada may be as important as that of the St. Lawrence itself. We have at present the right by treaty, to navigate the Mississippi from its source to the ocean, but as matters stand at present, it is a nugatory right to the Upper Canadians, inasmuch as, until we are admitted from Lake Huron to the river no advantage can be derived from it.—Courier.
Military Supplies.—It is reported that two ships laden with Congreve rockets have sailed from the river Thames, bound to Algiers, where they mean to land their cargoes in spite of the blockading squadron, either at Algiers itself, or at least at some port of the coast from whence they may be easily conveyed to the warlike city, to burn, sink, and destroy the French fleet, wherever it should approach within cannon shot. It is added, that artillery men, in disguise, have proceeded to the same destination, and that it is hoped that the successful resistance of the Algerines may, for a long period to come, damp the aspirations of the French navy. Great doubts, however, are entertained, of the possibility of such a shipment being made without the knowledge and acquiescence of Government, and still greater scepticism prevails as to the probability of Ministers permitting such succour being given to a power at war with one of the allies of Great Britain. It is moreover asserted that, notwithstanding the favourable report given in the French papers respecting the trials of Congreve rockets at Toulon, all the experiments have failed, and that, consequently, England remains in the exclusive possession of these formidable projectiles.—London paper.

[From the London Morning Herald.]
THE TIMBER TRADE.

MR. EDITOR.—A statement has appeared in the Courier of the amount of duties paid for the last three years on British North American timber, and of the amount which similar qualities would have paid if imported from the Baltic. A remark is added by the editor that the difference is a boon on the North American merchant, and that moreover his timber is of inferior quality. Now, Sir, it would have been but candid in the editor, or those who have given him his lesson, to point out which kind of timber imported by the colonial merchant is inferior; for not one of the Baltic merchants pretend to say that it is all of inferior quality. I proceed to state to you that no article of wood goods imported from British North America, which is also imported from the Baltic, is inferior to the latter.
The British North American wood trade was called into importance by Mr. Pitt, when the Baltic was shut against us by those who were then our enemies, and who, for any thing we can tell, may be so again. The safety of our country induced him to look to the British North American Colonies, and accordingly they supplied all her wants. The large, sudden, and unexpected demand, however, necessarily led to a want of attention, on the part of the colonists, to the seasoning and perfect manufacturing of the wood. When peace returned, the colonist began gradually to season and manufacture his wood goods better, and at this day not only Government, but all the large timber dealers, take part of their supplies from the North American colonists. There is now a notice of a tender from His Majesty's Navy Board, for Canada red pine timber, elm thick stuff, oak timber, and ash or rafters, for the supply of the Navy; and it is known that the Government also supply their wants largely from North American mast, spruce, and staves.
There is a party in the country who keep up the old cry that the North American wood is inferior. I have candidly admitted that a charge did justly exist against the colonial wood of this kind; but I as stoutly affirm that it does not now justly lie against it.
Sir H. Parnell, as the leader of the party, writes and talks much of the extra tax paid by the public in the shape of a higher duty on Baltic timber, and he proposes reducing the duty by 20s. per load. What will you say, Sir, when I tell you that on an average not more than 12 loads of timber are used in the vast bulk of good houses built in the United Kingdom? Here are £12 saved in a house value £1200! Would it not be more honest in that party to speak out, and say that they wish to destroy the colonial timber trade, and with it the shipping trade of the country?

There is a timber imported from British North America which is not so durable for some purposes as the red pine of Canada or the Baltic—that is the yellow pine timber. There is no such timber, however, grown in the North of Europe; therefore it is not just, on this account, to compare it with Baltic timber. As well might it be said that Baltic red pine is not so durable as English oak; therefore let us exclude it from our consumption altogether. The yellow pine timber and yellow pine deals of British North America are used for many purposes for which neither Baltic red nor Canada red pine are wanted, and on this account also it is unjust to compare them in strength or durability.
Those who have looked at the effect of the reduction of the duties on foreign iron and hemp will agree with me, that even the paltry saving of £12, as before adverted to, will be a delusion, for, if the duty on timber were reduced by 20s. per load, the price in the Baltic will rise as much.—I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,
LONDON, MAY, 1830.
MERCATOR.

EXPEDITION TO ALGIERS.
LIVERPOOL, May 20.—Last night we received Paris papers to Saturday. The first division of the expedition was to embark on the 11th, the artillery on the 12th, the second division on the 13th, the third on the 14th, and the whole with the exception of the cavalry and one or two regiments of infantry, would probably sail on the 16th.
TOULON, May 5.—From the 20th to the 25th of May, 50,000 Frenchmen (35,000 belonging to the land forces, and 15,000 to the navy) will be landed on the shores of Africa. The English Parliament has abolished the negro slave trade. Thanks be to the King of France, the slavery of the whites will soon cease also. Before the Revolution, the corsairs of Algiers, Tripoli, Tunis, and Morocco, were kept in check by the Maltese Knights. The first crusade was preached in France; and in France also the standard ought for the last time to be raised, without, however, violating the character of the age, and without employing those means which are no longer congenial to our manners. Petty commercial interests can no longer contract the grand interests of humanity. It is high time for civilized nations to free themselves from the disgraceful tribute which they paid to a handful of barbarians. It is high time to put an end to the slavery of Christians.

TOULON, May 11.—The fleet is ready to put to sea; every thing is embarked, both the men and the material. The first division of the flotilla awaits itself of a light breeze to get under sail. Thus the movement has begun.

ROME, April 24.—The mother of Napoleon has just met with an accident which endangers her life, and plunges in affliction the Members of the Bonaparte family at Rome, as well as all the persons in this city, Italians and foreigners, who still retain some affection for the Ex-imperial family.
On Thursday the 22d, while walking in the Villa Borghese, Madame Mere, slipped and fell, though leaning on her attendant gentleman the Chevalier Cozzani, who, being very old, had not strength enough to prevent her falling. Trying to rise, she exclaimed that the whole weight of her body had fallen on her thigh, where she felt great pain. Her domestics, with much difficulty, placed her in her carriage, and brought her back to her palace. The medical men who were called in found that the thigh was broken. This is the third day, and the patient is in great danger. Her great age

(83 years,) and the probability of inflammation, prevent the application of all the remedies necessary in such cases.
The immense jewels which she possesses, make people desirous to know her will, and the final addition that she may still make to it by a codicil. Of all the accounts that I have been able to collect, the following seems to me the most probable, as coming from a very good source.—Madame Bonaparte appoints the Duke of Reichstadt, son of Napoleon, her heir; she leaves 500,000 francs to each of the children, and to Cardinal Fieschi; she bequeaths numerous pensions and tokens of remembrance to all those who have been in her domestic service; lastly, she leaves large sums to be distributed among the poor of Rome and Corsica. All the artists of this city, who are engaged in the numerous works ordered by Madame Bonaparte and her children, besiege the gate of her palace; their honorable existence is connected with the prolongation of a life, the days of which seem to be numbered, and which, if we may credit the predictions of the physicians, and therefore they inspire, must soon come to an end.

[From the Boston Courier.]
ALGIERS.

This piratical state, which occupies the site of the ancient Numidia, and Mauritania, once so celebrated for their fertility and populousness, had a sea coast of nearly 600 miles, and an average breadth from north to south of 150 miles, not including the arid territory south of Mount Atlas. A double chain of mountains, called the great and little Atlas, crosses the state from east to west, and gives rise to a great many rivers and streams, which fertilize and refresh the land. Protected from the south winds by these mountains, Algiers enjoys a mild temperature and the greatest salubrity. Diseases are rare, and Europeans there are never exposed to those fatal epidemics which rage the Antilles. Even the ophthalmia, so prevalent in Egypt, is unknown in Algiers.

For the most part, uncultivated and abandoned to wandering and pastoral tribes, who adopt this mode of life to avoid the exactions and violence of a tyrannical government, this country might become a delightful asylum to the numerous emigrants, who are constantly pouring into the United States. Its proximity to Europe would give it a preference in the climate were not sufficient inducements. Besides, the fine wool, oil, silk, and wax, which it would furnish in great abundance to the state which might conquer it, a great part of the territory is suited to the cultivation of the sugar cane, cotton, and indigo, whilst the pastures of Mount Atlas would feed innumerable herds.

The population of Algiers must be nearly as follows:—Moors, Arabs, cultivators, and mechanics, 1,200,000
Independent Arabs, 400,000
Berbers, settled in Villages, 200,000
Jews, 30,000
Turks and renegades (forming the aristocracy), 20,000
Descendants of the latter, but in an inferior class, 20,000
1,870,000.

The town of Algiers, on the land side, is in circuit less than a mile and a half, and on this side it is not susceptible of any considerable defence, but is extremely strong towards the sea, where its mole, and ramparts with bastions are bristling with numerous artillery. The curtain or wall that connects the bastions, and the bastions themselves, are weak and without covered ways, and the ditches are not very wide or deep. At the western angle, in the most elevated part, is the citadel, Casaba. The southern and eastern angles are defended by small forts and batteries. Two weak castles on small eminences, and furnished with artillery, always defend the access to the city, which is surrounded by a great number of steep hills, that command the town, and from which it could be easily cannonaded.

The garrison is composed of from 6000 to 6500 Turks or renegades. The Moors and others that could bear arms amount to from 7500 to 8500—of these 14 or 1500, about one-seventh are cavalry. The Dey who is chief of the military aristocracy which sways the country, has under him three lieutenants or vassals, who are almost independent, and are called Beys.—That at the east resides at Constantine, a town more than 200 miles from Algiers; about 50 miles from the sea coast, and containing about 60,000 inhabitants. This Bey has under his command about 2000 Turkish soldiers, and could muster about 5 or 6000 Arab and Moorish cavalry upon occasion, but they are without any sort of discipline.

The Bey at the west resides at Tremecen and Mascara, defenceless towns not far from the sea, but about 250 miles from Algiers. His military force is about 1500 Turkish and perhaps 4 or 5000 Moorish and Arab cavalry, no better than those of the other Bey. A vast desert of sand separates this western part of Algiers from Fez, in the empire of Morocco.

The southern Bey has no fixed residence. In fact, for a long time no one has been appointed by the Dey, who sends one of his principal officers at the head of 1000 Turks, to extort a tribute from the Arabs and Berbers who inhabit Mount Atlas, and the plains and base of these soldiers without skill or courage, are armed with a bad musket, a pained and two pistols.

The towns in the interior are of little importance or strength, with the exception of Tifich or Tiflis, a tolerably strong town on the confines of Tunis. Near the coast are to be seen the remains of many towns, once flourishing but now poor and depopulated.

The tyranny of the government which oppresses Algiers, and the plague which rages here every twelve or fifteen years, insensibly diminish the population. Two or three centuries ago, it was probably double what it is now. Civilization and industry have made no progress here—the very art of war, the only art to which barbarians attach any value, remains stationary, as it was in the sixteenth century.

The first expedition undertaken against this country by Ferdinand of Spain, in 1508, consisted of 12,000 men.—Oran was captured but so feeble an army could not penetrate into the country.—Oran was abandoned.

In 1510, a new expedition of 11,000 foot and 4,000 horse, retook Oran and captured Bugie. In 1516, another army of 9000 men laid siege to Algiers, and after losing two thirds of its numbers, the army retreated to Spain.

In 1641, Charles V. left Malaga in the worst season with 25,000 men. He landed about four leagues from Algiers, but a violent tempest caused the enterprise to fail, and Charles returned with half his men.

In 1681, Louis XIV. sent 3000 men to Giger to establish a colony there and keep the Algerines in check, but being attacked by a superior force, the French decamped with 400 men.

In 1683 and 1684, Algiers was bombarded by the French.

In the course of the eighteenth century, several expeditions were sent against this nest of pirates. In 1779, a Spanish expedition of 20,000 men failed.

In 1816, Lord Exmouth appeared before Algiers, and the Dey promised to restore all Christian slaves for a stipulated ransom.—No sooner was he gone than the treaty was violated by the horrible massacre of a great number of Neapolitans. Lord Exmouth returned with a reinforcement, and the Dey prepared for defence. The Algerine fleet was entirely burnt, the strong batteries which defended the harbor were completely demolished, and the Dey restored all the captives without ransom, and reimbursed what he had received, and abolished the slavery of Christians in his territories.

UNITED STATES.

National Courtesies.—The letter annexed has been addressed by the British minister at Washington to the Secretary of State:—
The undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has the honour to inform the Secretary of State of the United States, that the Commander of H. B. M. sloop Pelorus having made known to the Lords Commissioners of the admiralty, his grateful sense of the assistance, which was rendered to him by the squadron of the United States while his vessel lay on the rocks near the

entrance of Port Mahon in the Island of Minorca, the undersigned has received instructions from His Majesty's government to convey to the Government of the United States the acknowledgments of the former, for the part which the squadron under Captain Wadsworth, took on the occasion in question, in assisting to rescue the English sloop from her perilous situation.
The undersigned has great satisfaction in communicating to the government of the U. States the grateful sense entertained of the service of Captain Wadsworth, and he has the honor to renew to the Secretary of State the assurances of his highest consideration.
CHARLES R. VAUGHAN.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 23.—By the arrival of the Scher. Repeater, Capt. Rose, at this port, yesterday, in 30 days from the Coast of Africa, we have received the following intelligence:—On the 19th May, he was boarded by a boat from his H. M. sloop of war Melina, who informed Capt. R. that a despatch vessel from Sierra Leone, bound to Sierra Leone, was boarded a few days previous by a pirate, and treated in a most horrible manner, tying the Capt. and first Officer back to back, and throwing them into the sea, and so continued until twelve others shared the same fate. After remaining thirty hours, plundering and destroying all that was on board, they cut away the masts, and fired several shots through the hull. Five of the crew, during this time, were concealed below deck and thus escaped a watery grave; they afterwards rigged jury-masts, and fortunately reached their destined port.—Republican.

BOSTON, JUNE 23.—From Holland.—Despatches from Mr. Preble, our Minister in Holland, arrived here on Sunday in the Augustus from Rotterdam, and have been sent on to Washington. We learn, verbally, that the subject of the Northern boundary of the United States was before the King of the Netherlands, as Sovereign arbitrator of the controversy between us and Great-Britain; that the ministers of the two nations were engaged in giving necessary explanations of the numerous documents presented to him; but that no calculations could be made when the result of the umpirage would be disclosed.—As the convention by which the high parties agreed to refer the important subject to some friendly sovereign was not signed till April, 1828, the result cannot reasonably be expected for some months to come.—That result, it was anticipated, would be worthy of the justice and impartiality of his Netherlands Majesty. He had recently made a short visit to Amsterdam, and, as reported, on important business. Preparations were making at the Hague, for the temporary removal of the Court to Brussels—where the ministers would repair.—Centinel.

FROM TURKEY.—Letters from Constantinople, dated the 15th of April, received here, state, "That a commercial arrangement with the Sultan, allowing American vessels free trade to the Black Sea, was completed on the 13th of April, by the American Agent, Mr. Rhine, and that a firm had been obtained for the Java, Com. Biddle, and the Lexington, to proceed to Constantinople."

HEALTH.—The Boston Gazette states that there were only five deaths reported at the health office during the last week. This number is remarkably small for a population of 65,000 inhabitants. The superintendent of burial grounds, who has faithfully served the city for twelve years, informs us that the smallest number reported in any previous week, within his remembrance, was ten. The average number of deaths per week for the last three weeks did not exceed eleven.

A Northampton paper states that for eight successive Sundays, rain has fallen in great quantities in that vicinity, to the great disappointment of the ladies, who had made considerable preparations for a display in their Dunstables and choice silks.

The Collector at New York has revived an old law, under which he has seized several vessels, arriving at that port, loaded with Plaster of Paris, requiring a clearance. The expenses on them have been from fifty to one hundred dollars each. The clearances were never demanded before.

PEACHES.—One farmer who resides within the hours sail of this city, sold thirteen thousand dollars worth of peaches in the market last season, and he expects to bring to market near 10,000 bushels the coming season. Several other farmers in the same vicinity, have from 5 to 10,000 trees.—N. Y. Sen.

The Courier.
SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1830.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.
Director next week, . . . N. Disbrow, Esq.
DISCOUNT DAY, THURSDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 3.

Bills for Discount, must be lodged with the Cashier before 3 o'clock on TUESDAY.

MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.
Committee of Directors for the ensuing week.
THOMAS BARLOW,
H. JOHNSTON, Junr.
JOHN V. THURGAR.

By the Halifax Land Mail, this morning, London dates of the 27th and Liverpool of the 28th May, have been received. Extracts will be found in our preceding columns. The Novascotian of Wednesday last, gives the following summary of the intelligence:

Our readers will see by the Bulletins we have extracted, that though favorable symptoms had at times appeared, yet that great fears were still entertained of the fatal issue of His Majesty's complaints.—His Majesty being unable to sign the usual papers, Parliamentary provision was making for His Majesty's relief.

The most prominent article of the papers contains the resignation by Prince Leopold of the throne of Greece; various causes are assigned for this. But there is strong reason for supposing that the intrigues of Russia, who wishes to keep the Greek nation under its control, are at the bottom of it. It therefore becomes very problematical at what the independence of Greece may terminate in.

The Pacla of Egypt is augmenting and strengthening his fleet, and placing the whole under the command of French officers.

The dissolution of the French Chambers, which took place on the 21st May, has thrown that kingdom open to the agitation of a violently contested election. The expedition to Algiers had sailed.

All these circumstances show that the seeds of war are fast generating in Europe, and lead to strong fears that the present state of tranquillity will not be of very long continuance.

THE WEATHER.—For some time past, we have been visited with such an unusual quantity of rain, that considerable injury has been manifested as to the injury that might be sustained by the crops throughout the Province. We are, therefore, happy to state, that intelligence from the Country bordering on the main River, informs, that should warm weather now prevail, the crops in that quarter would not be materially injured, but would be fully equal to those of average years.—The rivers and streams, in many places, have risen to such a height as to enable timber to be floated, which the low freshets in the spring did not permit being brought to market.

Melancholy Accident.—On Thursday last, a young man named JAMES WOODS, recently from Ireland, while standing on a rock at the Back Shore, (whither he had gone for the purpose of bathing,) accidentally slipped into the water, which, at the time, was about seven feet deep. As neither himself nor those who were with him could swim, it was some time before assistance was

rendered, and which eventually arrived too late, the body having lain three quarters of an hour in the water before it was recovered. Every means were used for the purpose of producing resuscitation, but without effect.

Mr. Woods, who is spoken of as a young man of much promise, was son of JAMES WOODS, Esq. of Banbridge, and arrived here about a month since in the barque William Booth, from Bristol. A Coroner's Inquest was held on view of the body, and a Verdict of "Accidental death by drowning," returned.

Arrival.—ALEXANDER GRANT, Esq. Warehouse-keeper, from St. John's Newfoundland, via Digby.

ST. JOHN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a Meeting of the Stockholders, on Monday last, the following Gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—
John Ward, Junr.
Thomas Barlow,
Stephen Wiggins,
John V. Thurgar,
T. T. Hanford,
Charles Hazen,
David Haffen,
William Bowman,
Thomas Merritt,
Craven Calverley,
R. W. Cookshank,
G. D. Robinson,
James Kirk.

And, at a Meeting of the Directors immediately after, JOHN WARD, Junr. Esquire, was elected President, and THOMAS HEAVISIDE, Esq. Secretary.

The degree of M. D. was conferred on Mr. GEORGE J. HARDING, of America, by the University of Glasgow in May.—Boston Patriot.

COLONIAL ITEMS.

MONTREAL, JUNE 23.—In a late number we mentioned that there was a sensible falling off in the number of emigrants which left this for the U. States. Not only does this continue to be the case, but those who have gone there are returning with unwonted rapidity. One of the steam boats on Lake Champlain, a few days ago, brought to St. Johns, four hundred of these persons, some of whom left Britain this season, and others a few years ago.—Gazette.

The supply of ashes in our market this season has been considerably greater than usual. Notwithstanding the quantity already shipped, there are upwards of 11,000 barrels in the Inspection Stores, which, at a moderate consumption, may be estimated as worth £75,000 currency.—Id.

Emigration.—There is certainly a much greater number of settlers coming out to this country from Great-Britain during the present year, than there has been any other single year. The number already arrived is upwards of 12,000, and probably as many more may be expected. The number from Ireland has lately much increased, and the latest Irish papers speak of the inhabitants of the inland parts of the country, as all in motion towards the sea port towns. It is understood also that by much the larger number of the families are persons having a little capital. Indeed the proof of this appears from the circumstance, that very few, compared with former years, remain about Quebec in search of employment. The steam boats have generally gone alongside of vessels at their arrival, taken on board the passengers and shipped the baggage, and proceeded soon after to Montreal.—Quebec Gazette, June 28.

The Quebec Star expatiates upon the great number of arrivals at that port, and the crowds of emigrants from the old world landing upon the wharves of that city.—From Beauport to Point a Pitzeu, the river appears a forest of masts—the streets are thronged with strangers—the warehouses filled with merchandise—and every thing is bustle and activity.

Statement of the number of Ships arrived at Quebec on the 15th of June, between 1821 and 1830, both inclusive, together with their tonnage and the number of settlers:—
Year. No. of Ships. Tonnage. Passengers.
1821 144 35,615 1604
1822 254 69,221 3535
1823 169 41,071 3635
1824 260 69,097 1757
1825 272 71,503 4076
1826 281 76,761 4242
1827 220 57,537 3685
1828 253 66,804 5553
1829 254 71,636 5669
1830 303 82,095 9948

Intelligence of the difficulties between the Council and Assembly of Nova-Scotia had reached London; and the newspaper accounts had been republished.
[From the Royal Gazette, of July 1.]

HEAD-QUARTERS, Fredericton, 5th July, 1830.
MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HIS Honor the President and Commander-in-Chief, is pleased to direct that Lieut.-Col. SIMMONS, Commanding the St. John County Militia, will forthwith proceed to form into an African Company, all the people of Color within the District of the First Battalion St. John County Militia, who are subject to be enrolled, which company will form a part of that Battalion.

His Honor is further pleased to appoint to the command of this Company, Robert Jenkins, Gent. to be Lieutenant, and Joseph Beattie, Gent. to be Ensign of the same.

By Command,
GEORGE SHORE, Adjutant-General.

KING'S COLLEGE, FREDERICTON.

Among the many blessings we enjoy in this rising Colony, perhaps there is none which we should view with more sincere gratification and thankfulness than our Collegiate Establishment, an Institution which although so lately put into active operation, has already become essentially useful and promises to be of permanent benefit to the Province.

The first Enceenia or Annual Commemoration of the foundation of the University was celebrated on Thursday the 24th ultimo, according to the directions of the Statutes.

On Sunday morning the 20th ultimo, in the Parish Church, Freder