

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

SIR R. GRANT AND THE BRITISH JEWS.—Several of the most eminent Jews in the Metropolis, have presented a handsome piece of plate to the Right Hon. Sir Robert Grant, as a testimony of their obligations to him for his exertions in behalf of the British Jews. This testimonial, which consists of a Paandau (a vase used at Indian tables for handing round rose water, &c.) was forwarded to the right hon. gent. on Monday, accompanied by a letter signed by thirteen of the subscribers, including Messrs Goldsmid, Rothschild, &c. expressing their gratitude for the services he had rendered their cause, and their wishes for his future happiness. In the conclusion of their letter they observed,—"Your labours have not as yet produced their full effect, but we cannot believe that any long interval of time can separate us from the accomplishment of a measure, the intrinsic justice of which has been recommended to the legislature and the country by the arguments and authority of such an advocate as yourself." The Paandau bears the following inscription:—"August, 1834, presented to the Right Hon. Sir Robert Grant, as a slight token of gratitude for his invaluable exertions in behalf of the British Jews."

Two of the Government lighters are hourly expected from Woolwich, for the purpose of raising the wreck of the unfortunate *Cameleon* cutter, which will then be brought into Dover, and the bodies taken out in order that an inquest may be held upon them, and doubtless a very strict investigation will be instituted, by direction of the Admiralty, into all the circumstances of the melancholy catastrophe. It has further transpired that the crew of the *Cameleon* had boarded yesterday morning a smack belonging to Rochester, and the boat's crew which had been so employed were engaged in reefing the main-sail, their backs being turned to the *Castor*, who did not perceive that the *Cameleon* was lying to, until too late to prevent mischief. The *Cameleon* was sunk in about 14 fathoms water. Several small vessels are cruising near the scene of the calamity, and it is apprehended that no difficulty will be experienced in raising her, and it is stated that she may be even again rendered sea-worthy.

Gibson, one of the survivors on board the *Cameleon* had a very narrow escape; he was in his hammock, when he perceived his danger, and leaped upon deck, whence he caught the chains of the frigate, and was taken on board, divested of all clothing. The two lads saved their lives by swimming; one of them sunk in the cutter, but rose, and as he was an expert swimmer, he kept afloat until he was picked up by the boats of the frigate; the mate of the *Cameleon* was killed by the boom of the cutter falling on him as he was springing forward to endeavour to catch the ropes of the frigate. The survivors have been examined by the Mayor (Mr. Pilchop) but very little information could be gathered from them touching the disaster; they were so panic struck at the moment that they cannot distinctly relate the circumstances.

WEST INDIA BANK.—It is proposed to form a West India Bank, with a capital of £1,000,000, the head quarters of which shall be in England, and the branches divided among the colonies.

The following judicious remarks are from the *London True Sun*, on the subject of Gold, and the effect of the adoption of the entire Gold Currency.

If there were no paper money in the world, gold would be at all times dearer than it is at the present moment. The value of gold would, in fact, be perpetually and silently on the increase, while the value of labor, and of all the products of labor, would perpetually and silently be sinking. If the introduction of money be justly deemed an improvement on the saving custom of barter, what words shall measure the intensity of that folly, which should induce commercial countries to reject the machinery best adapted for commercial exchanges, and fall back upon barter of the most contracted kind? A gold currency renders the intervention of gold necessary to the completion of all exchanges, the simplest as well as the most complicated.—The earliest inhabitants of the world—the first inventors of the system of barter—were wiser than to hamper their rude transactions by such a clumsy device. They admitted as instruments of barter all the commodities which they found useful—corn, sheep, oxen, salt, the fruits of the earth, implements of war, and of the domestic arts, the materials of clothing,

and all besides which possessed value in their eyes. They were too wise to select one commodity as the sole instrument of their process of exchange. They were too wise to select salt, or sheep, or any thing else, and invest it with unnatural value. But we, some thousands of years later in the history of the world, are advised by wise and able men, not merely to re-adopt the clumsy and inconvenient custom of barter—but to erect one commodity, gold into the exclusive instrument of carrying on that primitive system of exchanges?

If gold money were the only sort of money known in the world, not only would our whole system of commerce be liable to derangement from causes over which no amount of prudence could invest us with control—but the value of gold would augment from hour to hour, at the most unnatural rate, and at the expense of industry, and of all the products of industry. Paper money, on the other hand, such as a National Bank could supply, might be augmented to any extent; as the commercial exchanges of the country should be augmented—might be preserved of the same value as gold—might quicken industry and enterprise, instead of cramping and depreciating them, as gold must, of necessity do—and might yield an enormous revenue to the State, instead of costing the country those annual millions which the metallic portion of our country, at this moment does.

MONUMENT TO SIR WALTER SCOTT.—Subscriptions in aid of the above object have been received from Calcutta, amounting to about £493, 0s. 8d.; and also that of £104, 19s. 2d. has been sent from Bombay for the same purpose.

A bottle of wine was picked up by a fisherman one day last week, from the wreck of the *Royal George*, which sunk at Spithead in the year 1780, having been 54 years under water. The bottle was covered with oysters, wincles, &c. *Lon. Paper.*

The celebrated singer Braham, died at London, of Cholera, August 12.—Also on the 19th of August, the celebrated pianist Weipert.

DEATH OF COLERIDGE.—We have this week to record the departure of another mighty spirit from among us—the quenching in the darkness of the grave of another of the few bright stars which yet remain to us. His life was one of precarious fortunes, the consequence of those singularities of character, temperament, and habits, which grew out of his original and peculiar genius. Those who have read his *Biographia Literaria* will not forget his account of his journey, to solicit subscriptions for his *Watchman* nor his extraordinary harangue against periodical literature in the house of one for whose patronage he was then soliciting. It was a type of the man—a sure token that, in the hard business of life, its strivings, and its anasings, he could not be successful.—*Antenacum.*

POWER OF MACHINERY IN GREAT BRITAIN.—Mr. W. Pares, at a public meeting lately at Birmingham, stated, in proof of the increase of the powers of production, by the improvement of machinery, that in 1792, the machinery in existence was equal to the labour of ten millions of labourers—in 1827, to two hundred millions—and in 1833, to four hundred millions. In the cotton trade, spindles that used to revolve fifty times in a minute, now revolve in some cases eight thousand times a minute. At one mill at Manchester there are 136,000 spindles at work, spinning one million two hundred thousand miles of cotton thread per week. Mr. Lanark, with 2,500 people, daily produces as much cotton yarn as will go round the world twice and a half. The total machinery in the kingdom is calculated now to be equal to the work of four hundred millions, and might be increased to an incalculable extent under proper arrangements.—*Birmingham Journal.*

THE STATUE OF MR. CANNING.—executed in marble by Chantry, out of the proceeds of a subscription set on foot by the friends and admirers of the deceased statesman, has lately been placed in Westminster Abbey. It stands (says a late *London paper*) in front of one of the pillars which support the roof of the north transept on the eastern side, the face looking toward the organ loft. The figure is enveloped in a senatorial gown, the folds of which are sustained by each arm, crossing over the chest, the attitude is that of an orator in the act of addressing with calmness and deliberation; a public assembly. In the right hand is a scroll of paper, and at the feet are two thick volumes.—The following is the inscription:—"George Canning, born 11th

April, 1770. Died 1th August, 1827. Endowed with a rare combination of talents, an eminent statesman, an accomplished scholar, an orator surpassed by none, he united the most brilliant and lofty qualities of mind, with the warmest affections of the heart. Raised by his own merit, he successfully filled important offices in the State, and finally became first minister of the Crown. In the full enjoyment of his Sovereign's favour, and of the confidence of the people, he was prematurely cut off, when pursuing a wise and enlarged course of policy, which had for its object the prosperity and greatness of his country, while it comprehended the welfare, and commanded the admiration of all nations. This monument was erected by his friends and countrymen."

Notice is given of an application to Parliament, next Session, for a bill authorising the formation of a railway to London from York, which will be from 300 to 400 miles in length.

Lord William Bentinck, Governor General, is expected home by the next arrival from the East Indies. The state of his health renders his return to Europe necessary.

At the great annual sheep-fair at Bradford, near Salisbury, upwards of 80,000 sheep and lambs were exhibited—lambs sold for 30s. ewes 34s. wethers 35s.

The crops throughout Great Britain and Ireland are represented to have come in well.

The number of bricklayers, together with the laborers who attend on them, out of employment in consequence of their having struck, is computed to be about 15,000; and supposing that they earn when employed, on an average, 20s. a week each, which is under the mark, the sum which they and their families have lost during the last fortnight amounts to £30,000.

His Majesty's steam vessel the *Lightning*, left Woolwich on Saturday last, with Prince Lieven, family, and suite, who had been 22 years the highly esteemed Russian Ambassador in this country.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

It appears certain, says the *Gazette* de France that Colonel Caradoc has been recalled by the British Government, and it is affirmed that the British Cruisers on the Spanish coast confine their operations to the protections of the English trade.

The German papers of the 3d instant, states that the Porte has abandoned its hostile designs against Mehemet Ali in Syria.—It is surmised that the energetic movements of the Egyptian Pacha, by which he rather unexpectedly suppressed the Syrian insurrection, have deprived the Sultan of a sufficient pretext to interfere. If the Syrians have submitted and made their peace, the intervention of the Porte would be without a pretence.

We were to have a war in Syria, but the Sultan fought shy, and the royal ruffian who rules in Egypt has put down the rebellion.

Don Carlos is without succours or hope in Spain; and all the rest of the world is in profound repose.

COLONIAL.

(From the *Halifax Journal*.)

Having a desire at all times to be correct in the information which we convey to the public, we feel obliged to a Correspondent for the following information:—

To the Editor of the *Halifax Journal*.

SIR—I observe in an extract copied from the *Falmouth Packet* into your paper of Monday last, that Sir Colin Campbell was believed to have risen from "the humble, but honorable rank of a private soldier."—Although his early military career can be of very little importance, still it is well that any statement given of it should be correct. Sir Colin's first entry into the service was as a Lieutenant in the Bredalbane Fencibles, then commanded by his uncle, Col. John Campbell. He was afterwards appointed to the 1st West India Regiment, and went out to the West Indies as Brigade Major to his uncle General Archibald Campbell, and he has since progressively risen to the rank he now enjoys.

Halifax, 22d October, 1834.

MEETING OF DELEGATES.—On Thursday last, at nine o'clock, the Delegates from various Temperance Societies, waited upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor at Government House where they were most graciously received, and an address was read by J. Leander Starr, Esq. President of the Convention, and presented to His Excellency, as follows:—

To His Excellency Major General Sir Colin Campbell, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

The humble address of the undersigned Delegates, representing various Temper-

ance Societies established throughout the Province of Nova Scotia, in general Convention now met at Halifax.

Most respectfully sheweth: that we represent fourteen thousand of His Majesty's loyal Subjects in this Province, and are convened this day for the purpose of concentrating our influence upon the magnanimous enterprise of Temperance Reform—that we feel sensibly the need of the countenance of the exalted and influential in order to succeed in our important and arduous task.—That we hail with emotions of peculiar gratitude and satisfaction the advancement to the Government of this Colony of a personage of your Excellency's character, distinguished alike by the highest attributes of Military renown, and for the benevolent efforts which have already marked your Excellency's conduct since your arrival amongst us.

We therefore most respectfully beg to solicit the co-operation of your Excellency in this cause which has enlisted among its supporters in Great Britain men eminently distinguished by the highest rank and talents, and where the benefits of its effects have been so irrefragably tested.

Were it necessary to urge any thing further upon your Excellency's attention, we might advert to the direful effects of intemperance so fearfully developed during the prevalence of the Cholera in this town, and the universally acknowledged fact that its influence is strong in perpetuating and cherishing the existence of that dreadful scourge wherever it has once appeared.

We have the honor to subscribe ourselves (in behalf of the Societies we respectively represent.)

Your Excellency's most obedient and humble Servants.

J. LEANDER STARR, President.
J. WADDELL, Committee on behalf
R. KNIGHT, of the Delegates.
Halifax, N. S. 16th October, 1834.

His Excellency then returned the following very gratifying reply, and afterwards in the most frank and condescending manner conversed freely with the different Delegates upon the importance of the cause they were engaged in.

Halifax, 16th October, 1834.

GENTLEMEN,
I have received with much satisfaction the Address from the Delegates representing the various Temperance Societies established throughout this Province.

I should consider myself unworthy the situation which His Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint me to fill, if I did not by every means in my power give my support and countenance in forwarding the laudable object of the Societies which you represent.

I have long seen the baneful consequences of intemperance, and since my arrival in this Province the effects of it among the lower classes have in many instances proved fatal.

I have reason to believe that many individuals indulged in intemperance (who were not before addicted to that vice) under the mistaken idea that it would guard them against the epidemic which has proved so destructive among us, but it is to be hoped that those who have escaped will now be convinced that Temperance is the best and only antidote against all diseases, as well as most irregularities. Gentlemen, with your praise worthy exertions and example in enforcing Temperance and cleanliness in your different situations, and amongst those whom you employ, I trust that with the blessing of God this Province may not again be visited by the Epidemic which has proved so destructive; but should it unfortunately be so, the measures which you are now adopting, and recommending, will in a great measure tend to mitigate the disease, and afford you the pleasing consolation that the Temperance Societies in this Province have been the means of inducing many individuals to support their families by industry, and frugality, instead of squandering their earnings in dissipation and irregularities.

Gentlemen, you may always rely upon my best exertions in giving every support to the Societies from which you are delegated.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient Servant

C. CAMPBELL,
Lieut. Governor.

To the Delegates representing
the various Temperance
Societies in this Province.

A LITTLE INFLATED.—The *Bermuda Gazette* says, "We understand that some very scientific experiments have been tried in Halifax, N. S. by means of balloons for the discovery of the *miasma* in the air, but of which we have seen no public statement. It is said that one was sent up from the centre, and two others from the suburbs, of the town, with mackerel in each—and those which rose from the most filthy parts, the suburbs, came down in a state of putrefaction, and that which ascended from the centre, the clean and healthy part of the town, came down perfectly sound."

Some experiments of this kind were tried, but we believe in a manner so careless as to prove nothing. The balloons were only common kites, with the substances to be operated upon tied to their tails.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The Legislature of this Island has been dissolved, and the writs for a new House made returnable on the 29th Dec. An address has been presented by the inhabitants of Charlotte Town to His Excellency Sir Aretas W. Young, on his return to the Colony, and to the Hon. George Wright, on his retiring from the Administration of the Government.

CANADIAN TIMBER.—White Pine has been sold in the Quebec market at 8d. measured off, and 8½d. merchantable; Red 11d. measured off, but a superior lot; this may be quoted as the price of merchantable for fair parcels.

Neilson's *Gazette* says—"The high prices of lumber in the market now admit the owners of rafts of lumber, on the way down from Montreal, to pay large sums to be towed by the steamers; and several of the latter have been thus engaged during the last week. In one instance as high as £170 is said to have been paid for one raft; another raftman offered £100 to be towed down, which was refused. This kind of occupation of the steamers has not occurred since three or four years ago, when the *Hercules* was employed in the same way.

FROM JAMAICA.—On the night of the 7th Sept. several severe shocks of an Earthquake were experienced at Port Royal. The *Herald* says:—

"There were indeed four distinct shocks within the space of about two minutes—but the first was truly awful and alarming. Many persons were awakened by it, and found themselves rocking in their beds, while the roofs, shingling of the houses, and furniture were rattling—the glass on the sideboards ringing, and lamps swinging to and fro. It was both preceded and followed by a short and sudden gust of wind, accompanied by rain, and a peculiar noise, resembling the rumbling of heavy carriages at a distance. The undulations were from east to west, and the duration of the first shock from 10 to 15 seconds—the other three shocks followed in rapid succession, but were gradually fainter and fainter to the last. It is but too probable that this was but a slight effect of a more dreadful and disastrous convulsion that may have occurred at the same moment on the continent; and we shall look with much anxiety for intelligence from thence."

The paper of the 11th says—"The earthquake appears from our country letters to have been severely felt from one end of the Island to the other, and to have caused great consternation. We have not heard that it occasioned any serious damage. Houses however have been more or less injured in almost every parish.

SAINT ANDREWS, 9th October, 1834.

Gentlemen—I have the honor to inclose a Letter just received from Sir Howard Douglas, in reply to mine of the 20th March last, covering a petition of the Inhabitants of Charlotte on the subject of the Timber Duties, from which you will be gratified to perceive that our late much esteemed Lieutenant Governor still cherishes the same friendly feeling, and paternal solicitude for the welfare of the Inhabitants of this Province, that so strongly marked his conduct during the administration of the Government.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours, respectfully,
COLIN CAMPBELL,
Chairman, &c.

To John Wilson, Jas. Rail, and J. Douglas,
Esquires, Committee, &c.

LONDON, 21st July, 1834.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 20th March, transmitting a copy of a Petition from the principal inhabitants of the County of Charlotte, against the threatened alteration of the Timber Duties, and the resolutions voted at the same time by a numerous and respectable meeting, at which you were called upon to preside.

I request you will take an early opportunity of making known to the persons who composed that meeting, that I have much satisfaction in the reflection that the Shipping and Commercial interests of New Brunswick still consider me a staunch advocate of those interests; that I receive with much satisfaction, the expression of their thanks for what I have done, and it will further afford me great pleasure, founded on a sense of public duty devoted to the highest considerations of imperial policy, if, by any exertion or influence, I should have it in my power to prevent, or again defeat, a measure so injurious, in principle and in detail, to the security and power of the Colonial Empire of Great Britain.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient
humble servant,
HOWARD DOUGLAS.
Colonel Colin Campbell, &c. &c. &c.

CAUTION.

THE Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing a NOTE OF HAND, drawn by the Subscriber in favor of JOHN COLLINS, for Twenty Pounds, dated the 23d day of June last—said Collins having absconded from the Province, and the conditions of the Note not having been complied with.

JOHN H. RYAN.
Grand Falls, Parish of Andover,
8th October, 1834.

ALL Mackerel; Flour; prime Mess Irish Pork; Net Herring; Nails; Window Glass; &c. &c. just received and for sale low for Cash and Country Produce.

To let till 1st of May 1835.

A comfortable Parlour with two Bed Rooms, and the use of a Kitchen, and part of a good Cellar. Also—Two or three Barns, near the Barracks.

M. MACKINTOSH.
Fredericton, 13th October, 1834.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Tuesday the 10th day of February, if not previously disposed of at private sale, that well known farm on the upper part of Kingsclear, belonging to the late William Smith, containing 200 acres more or less, with a good House and Barn, and considerable other improvements thereon. Possession will be given immediately.

The Subscribers also request those persons who have any legal demands against the Estate of the late William Smith, to render the same for settlement; and those indebted are required to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM SMITH, } Exrs.
THOMAS T. SMITH, }
October 7th, 1834.