GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

DISSENTERS' ADMISSION BILL.

In the House of Lords, on the 1st August the bill for admitting Dissenters to the Universities, was thrown out by a large majority. Lord Radnor moved the second reading of the bill, and contended strongly for the principle of allowing Dissenters to graduate. It was only following up what had already been recognized in the repeal of the Corporation and Test acts.

The Duke of Gloucester declared that no measure was ever brought forward so uncalled for—so cruel!—so injurious and mischievous. He moved an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

The Duke of Wellington considered that the admission of the dissenters would be a violation of the University charters, and anticipated the subversion of the church itself, were the barriers removed, which their ancestors had opposed to the admission of Dissenters into the seats of learning.

Viscount Melbourne would vote for the second reading, but he thought a compromise between the dissenters and the Universities better than a resort to the forcible measure of an act of Parliament.

The Lord Chancellor was in favor of the claims of the dissenters, but said that when they obtained the right to receive degrees they had all they were entitled to ask. As to the subscription oath, he inquired if it did not bring odium upon ceremonies to which it was intended to add reverence. Whether those who signed the 39 articles would not as readily subscribe 69! The truly conscientious man was the only one who would refuse to subscribe them.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Caernarvon, and the Bishop of Exeter opposed the Bill. The latter said he should consider its passage an act of *felo de se* in those who permitted it. The dissenters, he said, plainly avowed that this bill was only preliminary to a demand for the severance of church and state. Would the House be their accomplices? their tools? the ministers of their hatred against our sacred institutions?

In the House of Lords, August 11th, after an animated debate, the Irish Tithes Bill was *refused a second reading*, by a vote of 189 to 122; majority against the second reading, 67.

The King gave his Royal Assent to the Church Temporalities (Ireland) Bill, the Court of Chancery (Ireland) Bill, the Registration of Voters (Scotland) Bill, the South Australian Colonization Bill, the Sale of Beer Bill, and to several other Bills.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—AUGUST 1.

AFFAIRS OF CANADA.

Mr. Wallace said he had a petition to present of a very extraordinary nature, such as he had never expected the honour of presenting. It was from a gentleman of Canada, and complained of the most extraordinary grievance he (Mr. W.) had ever heard of. He would remark here that it was now more requisite to look to the interest of our Colonies; since the alteration of the representation by the Reform Bill, rendered it impossible for the colonies to obtain a representative by sending a certain sum of money, and thus purchasing a seat in that House, they were now compelled to get such members as himself to state their case to the best of their abilities. The petitioner was a gentleman of the name of Maurice Christie, residing at Gaspe, in Lower Canada, who stated that he had been five times elected as representative of that district and as often expelled by the Assembly of Quebec. The reasons for his exclusion were simply these. Previous to his election this gentleman had, as Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, been called upon as a matter of duty to send a list of those gentlemen whom he thought fit and proper persons to fill the office of Justice of the Peace, thereby giving him a power, which he was bound to exercise to the best of his knowledge and belief, of sending only the names of those whom he thought well worthy to fill the situation. This gentleman in the due exercise of his duty omitted the names of four gentlemen who had formerly stood upon the list. He (Mr. W.) submitted to the House that he was well entitled so to exercise his discretion, and he would ask if the Lords Lieutenants of Counties in this country were not bound to exercise a similar discretion. For this act, however, this gentleman was tried before a secret conclave; he was not admitted to hear the evidence against him, he was not allowed counsel, and he (Mr. W.) would ask, what would be the situation of the Hon. Mem. for Colchester if he had not had the opportunity of an open and fair investigation? But he would also ask if this conduct was not traceable to another matter? This district was situated at a distance of four hundred miles from the capital of the province, it was separated from it by a distance of four hundred miles of forest land impassable in winter and scarcely to be passed in summer. Its manufactures were of a totally different nature from those in which Quebec took any interest, and he would ask the House if it were not possible that some feelings towards the individual who had advocated the separation of this district from the province, and its addition to that of New Brunswick, might not have influenced the members of the Assembly of Quebec to act as they had done? This gentleman had most openly advocated a separation, and he (Mr. W.) in the same situation would have done the same, and he would promise that next session he would go more at large into this part of the subject.—This district contained a most influential and numerons population, amounting to 14,000, and the representative of this large number of persons had been five times expelled the Assembly of Quebec. [Hear, hear.] What would be said if that House should act a similar part to those Irish members who advocated a repeal of the Union, and had not the people of Gaspe the same cause to complain which the people of Ireland in such a situation would have? He was not aware that any objection was to be made to this petition. The petitioner prayed to be heard at the bar of that House, in order that that House might decide whether, as a gentleman, a magistrate, and an honest man, he had done any thing to disqualify him from being a member of the Assembly of Quebec. He claimed from the House on the part of this much injured individual an opportunity of showing that he was an honest and injured man, and he (the petitioner) was indifferent whether this opportunity was afforded him at the bar of the House, or before a public tribunal in his own country—it was to him one and the same thing. [Cries of hear, hear.] He hoped it would be enough to repeat that this gentleman had been five times unanimously elected, and as often expelled,—the constituency being thus in his person disfranchised—to induce the Government, as this was an extreme case, to step forward and interfere.

UNSEAWORTHY SHIPS.—Mr. Abercrombie presented a petition from the inhabitants of Edinburgh, complaining of the state in which ships were sent to sea by their owners, and more particularly ships intended to carry emigrants to the new colonies; and stating that in consequence of the unfit state in which those ships were sent out, the most heart rending loss of human life had taken place. The petitioners attributed this line of conduct on the part of ship-owners, in a great measure to the system of Insurance classification that existed at Lloyd's, and it prayed that the House would be pleased to appoint surveyors to inquire into and report upon the seaworthiness, or otherwise, of such ships and vessels, before they were allowed to put out to sea.

Mr. Buckingham agreed entirely with the sentiments and prayer of the petition. He did not think any subject more imperatively called for the immediate attention of Parliament.

AUGUST 6.

GRACIOUS ACT OF THE CROWN.—Lord Althorp presented a message from his Majesty acquainting the House of Commons that having taken into consideration the present state of reversions and remainders of estates in Ireland vested in the Crown, his Majesty deems it proper that measures may be taken to enable the proprietors of estates in Ireland forfeited by attainder, and where the reversion or remainder is vested in the Crown, to bar such reversion or remainder.

Lord Althorp, on moving that an Address be presented to the King in answer to his gracious Message, observed that the step taken by his Majesty involved a considerable sacrifice on the part of the Crown. He deemed it an act of great kindness and generosity, and one which would be very advantageous to Ireland.

Mr. Lynch, Mr. O'Connel, Mr. Shaw, and other Irish members expressed their satisfaction and gratitude at this liberal act of his Majesty.

AUGUST 8.

MILITARY FLOGGING.—A lengthened conversation arose on the presentation of petitions by Colonel Evans and Mr. Tennyson, for the abolition of flogging in the army.

Mr. Ellice repeated that a commission would be issued to promote the fullest investigation on the subject, and that the Government would exert itself to the utmost to amend a practice that directed public sympathy towards those punished for offences.

Sir. E Codrington congratulated the House, on the prospect of the discussion now leading to some practical result. Officers of the army and navy were most anxious to have corporal punishment done away with. He himself had often nearly fainted when compelled to witness its infliction. With respect to the issuing of a commission, he thought it would be better if it should be composed partly of civil and partly of military men; at least it was absolutely necessary that there should be some military men upon it.

Colonel Williams said that his experience on this subject began above fifty years ago, and no man detested the system of flogging more than himself, but he feared it could not be abandoned in respect to incorrigible offenders. One great means of reducing flogging would be to prevent drunkenness. (Hear.)

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, AUGUST 15.

His Majesty came in state to the House of Lords this day, and, the Commons having been summoned to attend, prorogued Parliament in the following Speech:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The numerous and important questions which have in the present, as in the two preceding years, been submitted to your consideration, have imposed upon you the necessity of extraordinary exertions; and it is with a deep sense of the care and labour which you have bestowed upon the public business, that I at length close this protracted session, and release you from your attendance.

"I continue to receive from all Foreign Powers assurances of their friendly disposition.

"The negociations, on account of which the Conferences in London upon the affairs of the Low Countries were suspended, have not yet been brought to a close; and I have still to lament the continued postponement of a final settlement between Holland and Belgium.

"On the other hand, I have derived the most sincere and lively satisfaction from the termination of the civil war which had so long distracted the kingdom of Portugal; and I rejoice to think that the Treaty which the state of affairs in Spain and in Portugal induced me to conclude with the King of the French, the Queen Regent of Spain, and the Regent of Portugal, and which has already been laid before you, contributed materially to produce this happy result.

"Events have since occurred in Spain to disappoint, for a time, the hopes of tranquillity in that country, which the pacification of Portugal had inspired.

"To these events, so important to Great Britain, I shall give my most serious attention, in concert with France and other powers who are parties to the Treaty of 22d of April; and the good understanding which prevails between me and my Allies, encourages me to expect that our united endeavours will be attended with success.

"The peace of Turkey remains undisturbed, and I trust that no event will happen in that quarter to interrupt the tranquillity of Europe.

"I have not failed to observe with approbation that you have directed your attention to those domestic questions which more immediately affect the general welfare of the community, and I have had much satisfaction in sanctioning your wise and benevolent intentions by giving my assent to the Act for the amendment and better administration of the laws relating to the poor in England and Wales. It will be my duty to provide that the authority necessarily vested in Commissioners nominated by the Crown, be exercised with temperance and caution; and I entertain a confident expectation that its prudent and judicious application, as well as the discreet enforcement of the other provisions of the Act, will, by degrees, remedy the evils which at present prevail; and whilst they elevate the character, will increase the comforts, and improve the condition of my people.

"The amendment of the law is one of your first and most important duties, and I rejoice to perceive that it has occupied so much of your attention. The establishment of a Central Court for the trial of offences in the metropolis and its neighbourhood, will, I trust, improve the administration of justice within the populous sphere of its jurisdiction, and afford a useful example to every other part of the kingdom.

"To the important subjects of our Jurisprudence and of our Municipal Corporations, your attention will naturally be directed early in the next Session. You may always rest assured of my disposition to co-operate with you in such useful reformations.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons.*

"I thank you for the readiness with which you have granted the Supplies. The Estimates laid before you are somewhat lower than those of former years, although they include several extraordinary charges which will not again occur. The same course of economy will still be steadily pursued. The continued increase of the revenue, notwithstanding the repeal of so many taxes, affords the surest proof that the resources of the country are unimpaired, and justifies the expectation that a perseverance in judicious and well considered measures will still further promote industry and augment the wealth of my people.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It gives me great gratification to believe, that in returning to your several counties, you will find a prevalence of general tranquillity and of active industry amongst all classes of society. I humbly hope that Divine Providence will vouchsafe a continuance and increase of these blessings, and, in any circumstances which may arise, I shall rely with confidence upon your zeal and fidelity. And I rest satisfied that you will inculcate and encourage that obedience to the laws, and that observance of the duties of religion and morality, which are the only secure foundations of the power and happiness of Empires."

The Lord Chancellor then declared the Parliament prorogued to the 25th of September next.

The Select Committee of the House of Lords appointed to enquire into the expediency of substituting a declaration in lieu of oaths, in certain cases, have made their report and recommended;—1. That the Lords of the Treasury be empowered to authorise and direct the substitution of a declaration in lieu of an oath, if they shall see fit, not being of a judicial nature relating to any of the public departments.—2. That the same power be given to the Universities, to all corporations, and chartered bodies.—3. That no accounts should be required to be verified by oath.—4. That a declaration be substituted for the oath now taken by church-wardens, according to a form to be settled by the Dean of the Arches and the King's Advocate General.—5. That the penalties which are now attached to perjury shall attach to wilful falsehood, in the case of false declarations or affirmations substituted for oaths.—6. That all persons administering or taking any oath not warranted by law be subject to a penalty.

The editor of the *Times*, in announcing the fate of the Irish tithe settlement bill, says,—"There is no denying this important fact—there is no disguising it—the subsistence of the Irish Protestant clergy is gone; unless, indeed, the Tory Lords contemplate a voluntary contribution among themselves for the support of those much injured ministers of the Gospel, smitten with destitution by the act of their own professed protectors."

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Consols rose about ¼ per cent. after the contents of the King's speech became known in the city. The last price for the account was 90¾; Exchequer bills left off at 41s to 42s premium.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—EXPORT OF GOLD TO AMERICA.—We understand that the amount of sovereigns exported from the port of Liverpool to that of New York is 380,000, or at most 400,000. From the port of London not more than 100,000 had been exported previous to the 4th inst.—A considerable portion of this amount would not, we believe, have been exported, had the advices from New York been received in time to prevent the last shipments. The exchange was rising at New York, and should the advices by the next packet show that it continued to rise, the export of coin will, for a time be checked. On Saturday 84,000 sovereigns were shipped on board the United States, which sailed on that day for N. York. It is calculated that 1,000,000 may be exported without causing any serious derangement in our circulation. Any export beyond that amount might produce embarrassment and difficulty in the money market. The Liverpool merchants calculate that from 700,000 to 800,000 will be the total number of sovereigns exported from England to New York.

We have good reason to believe that one of the projects of the Melbourne Administration is to provide for the Earl of Munster, in India. The Governor-Generalship has long been the object of the Earl's ambition, and he is now sedulously preparing for it.—*True Sun.*

Vice Admiral Fleming has been appointed Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, in the room of Sir Richard King, whose death was announced some days ago. Captain Alexander Ellice is appointed Admiral Fleming's Captain, and Mr. Granville Loch, the Flag Lieutenant.

The Earl of Mulgrave is appointed Keeper of the Privy Seal.

The Duke of Norfolk is made a Knight of the Garter.

The elevation of Lord Apsley to the peerage by the demise of his father, Earl Bathurst, will cause a vacancy in the representation of Cirencester, for which place he has sat since 1812.

Captain Alexander, late 42d Royal Highlanders, sets out shortly on his geographical mission to explore portions of Africa. The Captain sails for the Cape of Good Hope.

THE PALM OF ELOQUENCE.—The Members present yesterday, both Lords and Commoners, declared *una voce*, that his Majesty's speech was by far the best and most satisfactory speech of the Session.—it was so conclusive!

The new almanacks will be sold for a few pence each, the stamp duty (1s 3d) having been abolished.

STATE OF IRELAND.—On Thursday, Lieutenant Hiern proceeded, in command of a strong party of the 36th depot, from Nenagh to Killibeg, to aid the Sheriff in executing a writ of *Habere*, by which *he had to turn out of possession* 32 *families!* The duty being finished, the party returned to Nenagh the same evening, having performed a march of 33 Irish miles in one day. This is the 28th party of the 26th depot which has aided the civil power during the last six months. The soldiers were under arms for 18 hours without intermission, and, notwithstanding the extreme heat of the weather, returned to their barracks without the appearance of any fatigue, by the performance of this arduous duty.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

BELFAST.—August 2nd.—Every arrival from the neighbouring counties assures us that the crops present the most flattering prospects of an abundant and early harvest.—Potatoes are wonderfully improved in appearance.

The Parisian 'Times' states that the Emperor of Austria has been attacked with a disease in the spine, which threatens to end fatally.

Letters from Constantinople state that the British fleet, on 20th July, was cruising off the Dardanelles, and that the plague was raging with great violence at Constantinople.

Accounts have been received from Persia which state that the son of the late Prince Royal, Abbas Mirza, is adopted as the successor of his grandfather, the reigning Monarch. This settlement is deemed favourable to the interests of Persia as well as of England, especially as intrigues existed to prefer another Prince of his family, with whom the case might have been otherwise.

Accounts from Napoli to July 8, state that Maina had submitted, and that Greece was just returning to complete tranquillity.

The news from Spain is decidedly favonrable to the Queen.

The Cholera had broken out at Gottenburg. Thirty persons died in one of the suburbs in the course of a few days, and seven or eight in the city.

SPAIN.—The intelligence from the interior of Spain is not satisfactory. A Carlist conspiracy has been discovered, it is said, at Valencia, involving some persons of rank and influence, and throughout Old Castile there is much turbulent discontent. The massacre of the friars, in the late riots at Madrid, has created a bad impression in those parts of the country where the influence of the clergy is strongest. Very contradictory accounts are given of the progress of the war in the northern provinces; but there is no certain intelligence as to any event of importance. The fact appears to be, that the insurgents give way whenever they come in contact with the royal forces, but soon re-appear from among the defiles and passes of the mountain as strong as ever. Don Carlos, it appears, is endeavouring to make his way to the coast, with the presumed intention of embarking at the head of a small band. His followers are dispersed in all directions.

COLONIAL.

QUEBEC, September 17.

Public Health.—The number of deaths from cholera in the last five days, as officially reported, are only 3; the interments in the same period 17. It is quite natural to expect that a few cases of the disease will appear on the recurrence of unseasonable weather.

The quarantine station report of Monday gives no admissions; (this was the case for several days previous;) remaining in hospital sick of cholera, 3; other diseases, 10.

September 19th.—We regret to learn that the cholera had broken out on board the *Caroline*, Greig, from London, arrived at the Quarantine Station. This is the vessel which has brought out a number of *Saxons*, not Poles; and we learn that 12 of the passengers had died on the passage; and this is the first instance of any of our London traders having lost passengers on the voyage. The accounts from London mention that the cholera was prevalent there at the close of July.

The following are the details of the official report of deaths:—"5 adults from cholera, 1 doubtful, 2 children from cholera, 2 adults from diarrhœa, 1 child from ditto, 1 child from teething, 1 infant from want of proper nourishment, having lost its mother. The first death on board from cholera, took place on the 28th July, and the last death from the same malady, on the 3d of August. There were 74 Saxona, and 13 English passengers. 11 Saxons, and 1 of the crew, Richard Hopper, died during the passage." "The only case of sickness now existing among the passengers of the Caroline, is a child with protracted diarrhœa."—*Quebec Gazette.*

Mr. Orrok, Secretary to the London Children's Friend Society in the Canadas, has arrived in the *Concord*, from London, with twenty boys sent out to be apprenticed in the country. A number of poor boys were formerly sent out by the same society to the Cape of Good Hope, where about three hundred of them were apprenticed under the customary indentures of the colony. Mr. Orrok, we learn, proceeds to Montreal to establish himself there, should his expectations be realized, for the purpose of forwarding the views of the Society in London. Several of the boys have been already apprenticed in Quebec.—*Neilson's Gazette.*

NEWFOUNDLAND.—We have received Newfoundland papers of the 22d ult. The Legislature of that Island was to meet on the 26th. The reason of its being called together so soon after the prorogation, is understood to be the financial difficulties of the country, consequent upon the refusal of Government to accede to the prayer of a Memorial transmitted in the spring of the year for a grant of £10,000, in aid of the funds of the Colony. The *Public Ledger* states that the measure has been contemplated of laying an *advalorem* duty on all imports to meet the demands of the Colonial Chest. Hitherto the revenue has been chiefly derived from an impost on West-India produce, and that branch of commerce begins to suffer under the pressure which it has been made to sustain.—*Prince Edward Island Gazette.*

We have received *Jamaica* papers to the 29th ult. from which it appears that the new system has come into operation with great facility and satisfaction; but our files from *Demarara* shew that serious disturbances had taken place in Guiana from misconception on the part of the "labourers," as to the spare time, and as to the apprenticing of children. The Lieut. Governor has issued a proclamation recommending a modification of the terms of the law and suggesting measures to the proprietors, which are calculated to restore order and spread contentment among the labourers.—*St. Andrews Standard.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

MR. EDITOR,

Your Editorial remarks have frequently, when my time has been limited, given me a concise view of important events transpiring in the commercial, political and moral world. I was pleased with the Editorial remarks gleaned from the considerate, dispassionate Editor of the Novascotian.—It is pleasing that pacific measures were being adopted in christian Europe—that the blood of thousands stained not now the embattled field—that Don Miguel, the Portuguese usurper, ceased to agitate the Peninsula with his warlike depredations, and that the diadem is placed upon the head of the legitimate heir. The speech of the Princess Regent of Spain is replete with good sense, animation, encouragement, graceful indignation, clemency, and incitement to duty.

Here, Mr. Editor, may exist some little jealousy that a man beyond the sea should occupy a conspicuous place in our provincial jurisprudence.—I must say that those gentlemen who preside as Judges of our Courts, whom I have sometimes heard examine law matters, have always evinced much legal acumen, have sifted matters to the bottom and have given the most impartial decisions according to adduced testimony: but if our superiors at home send a man of condescending manners who will reward unassuming merit and amend our laws, it is our incumbent duty to acquiesce in their nomination, being an integral part of the British Dominions.

I have been often surprised that in this flourishing community in which are merchants of high standing and character—who possess highly cultivated minds—so many scholars capable of speaking upon all subjects, that no institution is established where Lectures can be given on Commerce, Literature, Mechanics, and other subjects. Now, sir, if an establishment of the above description were once agitated, and a few leading characters could lead the van, no doubt sufficient funds would be raised to hire a Hall, and to purchase Books and Apparatus. The inhabitants, both young and old, would derive incalculable advantage from such an Institution, and imbibe much practical and theoretic knowledge in various branches. Perhaps, in a short time, (if you approve the plan) when the public mind is less engrossed with other matters, I will hand you a synopsis of a systematic plan to promote the wished for object.

PHILANTHROPOS.

MR. CHUBB,

It is gratifying to find that our neighbours are laughing at us, because ridicule and satire often effect what complaint and supplication will not; and when an absurd custom or institution becomes an oppressive popular burden, against the pressure of which the sufferers vainly remonstrate, it may happen that the gibes and sneers, the ridicule and contempt of those around us, who are disinterested spectators of an evil which does not personally affect them, may in time produce an overthrow of the hated *incubus*. Let us devoutly hope that the risible animadversions of our Nova Scotian neighbours on what they are facetiously pleased to term our late display of "MILITIA FOOLERY," may work for us, poor miserably plagued mortals, some such glorious emancipation. Talk of "emancipating" Roman Catholics, West India "Niggors," Jews, *et id genus omne;* why surely we, poor harrassed, drilled, militia-ized "Blue-noses" stand fully as much in need of the liberating efforts of the philanthropist!—Who will venture to deny the real vexation, the palpable oppression, the contemptible absurdity, the utter uselessness of our whole Militia System, except those who "strut and fret their hour upon the stage," under the senseless honors and paraphernalia of its mock-military commissions; or those who comfortably pocket the pecuniary sweets derived under its operation; or those who, like the learned Member for Gloucester, look upon it as affording a capital holiday and lots of fun for idle folks, and who consider the public money well bestowed in providing an annual *burletta* for the amusement of those who ought to be better employed, or else to pay for their own pleasures?*—No, sir, none but such interested parties will attempt to assert that our Militia system produces any thing but contempt, disgust, and discontent in the public mind, while (as lately evidenced,) it serves also to excite the sneering ridicule of those around us. It is gratifying to find that Captain Humbert (the principal sufferer in the late farcical persecution) has found spirit enough to come out publicly with a detail of facts, and he deserves general thanks for having thus exposed them, and maintained his own honor. But he has not gone quite far enough: the public still desire to know whether he can so far degrade himself as to *re-accept* the versatile commission. Will he still continue to subject himself to affronts similar to those he has already received? Will he tamely consent to yield the post of honor to the juvenile *son of his Commanding Officer*? Will he be so very good a boy for the future as to submit to every innovation, infringement and vagary of the mighty powers with whom he has lately conflicted, merely for the sake of preserving his worthless captainship? Surely not, if he is the man I take him for; and having the pleasure of his personal acquaintance, I estimate his spirit and self esteem as above such a meanness. He seems to fear that *too much* has been or may be said in the public prints on this unpleasant subject: but let him be assured that the great bulk of the population of New Brunswick are decidedly of opinion, that the organs of public sentiment can never say *enough*, till their reiterated vociferations have thoroughly redressed the grievance, by procuring the entire abolition of the oppressive absurdity of which they so justly complain. Shot after shot must be fired, till the enemy unconditionally surrender.

Your's, &c.

King's County, Sept. 29. BLUE-NOSE.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1834.

By the arrivals at this port from Liverpool, we have English papers to the 25th August, sixteen days later than those brought by the English Mail last Saturday—but they are unusually barren of important intelligence.—His Majesty's Speech at the prorogation of Parliament, on the 15th, will be found among our extracts.

Her Majesty landed at Woolwich on the 20th, from her late visit to Germany.

Although we are among the number of those who approve of the publication of the Bulletin issued by the Board of Health on Thursday last, as having a tendency to allay rather than to increase the alarm which had spread in many parts of the Country—yet we think the cases ought to have been accompanied by some remarks, as it is well known to almost every person in the City that several of those who have been attacked with what has since been pronounced *Cholera*, had, by their previous habits or conduct, predisposed themselves to an attack of the disease, if it were at all prevalent among us. We think it is due to the feelings of many in this community who doubt that any case of *Asiatic* or *malignant Cholera* really existed here, to make this statement; and we are in hopes from the flattering report of the Board of Health this morning, that all unnecessary alarm and excitement will now cease.

The Board of Haalth conceive it to be their duty to announce that several cases have lately occurred in this City, which have been pronounced by the Physicians to be cases of Asiatic Cholera, viz: from the 25th September to the 2d October—

Cases.	*Died.*	*Recovered.*	*Remaining.*
11	5	3	3

(*all convalescent.*)

The Board are very happy to state that only one new case has been reported to them for the last four days, and they have full reason to believe that no others have appeared within this City and County.

Every precaution has been taken to prevent the disease extending, or contagious influence proceeding from the houses in which any of the cases have occurred.

By order of the Board of Health.
JOHN R. PARTELOW, Clerk.
St. John, October 2d, 1834.

The Board of Health have much pleasure in announcing, that no new Case of Asiatic Cholera has been reported by the Physicians since the statement on Thursday last; and they have no reason to believe that any new one has occurred in the City and County.

By order of the Board of Health.
J. R. PARTELOW, *Clerk.*
Saturday, 4th October, 1834.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.—The article which follows, detailing the symptoms of an attack of Cholera, and the mode of treatment to be observed in such cases, with some general remarks on the subject, was drawn up by a Medical Officer, who had much experience in the disease, during its prevalence in the East-Indies a few years since, and we are assured the remedies generally proved efficacious, although many of the attacks were of the worst kind. We, therefore, gladly comply with the request of the Gentleman who handed us the paper for publication.

SYMPTOMS.—Violent vomiting and purging of watery matter, spasmodic cramps in the extremities, extending to the abdominal and muscle of the chest—a collapsed countenance, the pupil and the white of the eye covered with a film, a suffusion of blood, and tingidity of their vessels—the eye at length sinks into its sockets, and immediately becomes fixed; the extremities are now become cold, and the pulse is not to be felt, and indeed the energy and action of the heart are considerably diminished.

TREATMENT.—15 grains of calomel dropped on the tongue, wash it down with 60 drops laudanum, 20 drops peppermint, in 2 ounces water.

REMARKS.—Laudanum, in a large dose of 60 drops, is not a stimulant but a sedative; whereas laudanum, in 15 or 20 drops, is a stimulant; the former produces profound sleep, removes spasms and irritability, whilst the latter excites considerable uneasiness and convulsive startings.

Calomel in a Dose from 5, 8, to 10 grains excites lassitude sickness, irritation of the bowels, and on account of its being a stimulant, acts as a good purgative, but Calomel in a Dose from 15 to 20 grains, is a sedative, allays vomiting, removes spasms, sends the Patient to sleep and produces one or two motions.

In treatment of Europeans, I should strongly recommend bleeding and never less than 20 grains Calomel, 60 drops Laudanum, 20 drops Peppermint in two ounces of water.

When the purging and vomiting are incessant as well as violent, we ought never to be alarmed in giving as far as 80 drops Laudanum, 20 drops Peppermint and 20 grains Calomel, and injecting 40 drops of Laudanum in Conjee (or Rice water) A few hours determines the safety of the Patient, therefore these few hours must not be lost by giving small and useless Doses.—After the first shock is over, that is after three or four hours, if there is much spasm and irritability remaining, the dose of Calomel and draught must be repeated, the Patient will then fall into a profound sleep, and awaken nearly recovered.

If all goes on well a dose of Castor Oil or 30 grains of Jalap must be given to clear the stomach.

The after treatment will be only to keep the bowels regularly open with Calomel and Jalap, and to give occasionally 60 drops of Laudanum to promote sleep. It is however to be remembered, that it would be an error to bleed persons who are weak and worn down by disease and age.

The most urgent symptoms of this disease are violent thirst, dreadful sensations of dreadful heat in the bowels and pit of the stomach; the frequent and lamentable calls for cold water should never be satisfied, as several have died in the act of drinking it.—Conjee should be given warm. Hiccough is not a dangerous symptom; there is scarcely a patient recovers but is subject to this spasmodic irritability.

Calomel should be given in powder, instead of pills, to prevent the chance of their passing through the stomach in the same state.—Laudanum should be given instead of Opium from the cause stated above:—one is directly active in its operations, the other has to go through the process of dissolving, or perhaps never dissolves, and passes through the system in the same state without producing any effect whatever.

It is not surprising that the present occasion should be taken advantage of in many places, by persons pretending to have discovered infallible remedies for the cure of Cholera; but the prescription to which we would direct public attention, is so simple, and so easily obtained, that until Medical aid can be had, its immediate use might be of essential service. The mixture and mode of treatment are as follows:—a tea-spoonful of salt, a table-spoonful of good cider vinegar, and a tea-cupful of boiling water; half a table-spoonful of this mixture to be given every five minutes; and flannels dipped in a similar mixture to be applied hot to the stomach and bowels.

A detail of several cases in New-York, where this remedy had been successfully applied, was published in the *City Gazette* of Thursday sennight; and we are informed that in a recent case in this City, recourse was had to it, and the Physician who was called in, continued its application until the patient was considered out of danger.

The Board of Health of this City and County have, we understand, dispensed with the internal restrictive measures which have been enforced for some time past at the Aboideau, on the main road of communication into this City, we would therefore suggest the propriety of the authorities at Fredericton and St. Andrews adopting similar steps; as it is found that a free internal intercourse in all parts, has a tendency to prevent rather than to increase the disease. It was on this principle that the Governor of Nova Scotia, refused to sanction the enforcement of internal restrictive measures at Yarmouth, as noticed in the Courier last week.

At the Sixth Annual Meeting of the "Albion Union Society," held on Thursday evening last, the following gentlemen were elected Office Bearers for the ensuing year, viz.—

MR. GEORGE BRAGG, *President.*
MR. WM. SCAMMELL, } *Vice Pres.*
MR. C. H. GROOCOCK, }
MR. H. BUXTON, *Treasurer.*
MR. GEORGE THOMAS, *Secretary.*

PORTLAND EPISCOPAL SABBATH SCHOOL.—An examination of the Episcopal Sabbath School in Portland Village, took place on Wednesday, at which 129 children were present.—Among the number absent, some were probably prevented attending by the unpromising appearance of the weather.

This school, at its formation in December last, consisted of 3 Teachers and 26 Scholars. There are now 13 Teachers and 150 Scholars. A few more teachers are greatly needed in the male department.

As scarcely ten months have elapsed since the establishment of this Institution, the progress and improvement of the scholars are very encouraging, and are calculated to animate the teachers in the discharge of those interesting duties, to which they have devoted themselves with such cordiality and zeal. Even the humble fruits which they are already permitted to witness, must be to them a subject of pleasing contemplation. May they be increasingly blessed in their work! and may it be their happiness to realize what is comprehended in that beautiful divine aphorism—"He that watereth shall be watered also himself"!

A Book was given to each of the Scholars, at the close of the exercises.

SCIENTIFIC AMUSEMENT.—An Exhibition well worthy of patronage, is to be found in the display of the effects of *Nitrous Oxide Gas* upon the human system, as developed by experiments of an eminent Chemist, Dr. S. COULT, who is now giving Lectures in this City. It is really surprising to witness the various effects which the Gas produces upon different persons; and as all who attend the Lectures are at liberty to partake of the pleasurable sensation produced by a draught from Dr. S's. silk bag, we should suppose that his audience will continue to be numerous during his stay in St. John.

Among all the new and splendid vessels, we have to notice a copper-fastened schooner which arrived here on the 26th instant, from Digby, called the *Echo*, of 82 tons. This vessel, for model and workmanship, equals if not surpasses any heretofore from Scotia's shore. The building, as well as the neat manner in which she is finished throughout, does much credit to Mr. FARNHAM, the builder. The Echo is a very fast sailer, has good accommodations, and is intended to ply between this port and Digby.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENT.—His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Honorable Ward Chipman to be Chief Justice of this Province in the room of the late Honorable Chief Justice Saunders.—*Royal Gazette, October 1st.*

DUTY ON COFFEE.—It is not perhaps generally known that the duty upon Coffee, commonly called the Crown duty, of 7s. sterling per cwt. has been repealed, and that it is now admitted *free* at the Custom-house.—*Saint Andrews Standard.*

ST. ANDREWS, Sept. 25.—As Mr. William Tasker, mate of the ship *Thomas Wallace*, was returning on board his vessel in the harbour on Thursday evening, in company with Mr. Green, mate of the *Penningham*, the fog was so dense that they could not readily discover the ship—the tide was running strong in the channel, and the punt being very leaky, could not be kept from filling. Tasker, being a good swimmer, leaped out, but Green continued to struggle with the punt, and reached the shore in an exhausted state. Tasker was heard calling for help, but no boat being at hand, he sunk before assistance could be afforded. He was found next morning at a short distance from the shore. Mr. Tasker was a young man of excellent character, had been visiting a respectable family ashore, and was returning aboard perfectly sober when the fatal event occurred.—*Standard.*

HALIFAX, October 1.—*Health of the Town.*—Thank God, we can at last announce the almost entire disappearance of the Cholera, and the gradual revival of business. Though there have been a few deaths since our last, these have been so few that since Saturday, the Board of Health have discontinued their daily bulletins. The Cholera Cart stands idle—the horse that drew it eats his oats in peace—the Hospital is empty—and the few cases that occur in private practice have but little of that virulence and inveteracy which made the first attacks of the disease so terrible. Indeed we doubt if there is more of sickness and death in the town now, than is usual at this season. A young gentleman, who had been sent to Preston to administer to the blacks, among whom some cases of Cholera had occurred, returned to town on Saturday, there being no further occasion for his services in that quarter.

Extract from the Minutes of the Central Board of Health, 27th Sept. 1834:

'Resolved, That from the improved state of the health of the Town—the small number of Patients lately sent to Dalhousie Hospital, and the few cases now remaining, the board deem it unnecessary to continue their daily reports, and should no other cases occur, they hope to discontinue the Hospital establishment after Monday next.

Comparative Statement of Arrivals, Tonnage, and Settlers, at the Port of Quebec, to the 19th September, inclusive:

	Vessels.	Tons.	Settlers.
1833	829	213,962	21,430
1834	852	236,262	29,241

Timber has considerably advanced in price at Quebec—White Pine is stated to command 7½d.—and should an average Fall fleet arrive, the lowness of the rivers leads to the anticipation of a further advance.—*Montreal Daily Advertiser, Sept.* 16.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, August 14.—*Timber.* American Yellow Pine, 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 10½d.; Red, 1s. 8d. to 2s. 2d.; Deals, £11 to £12.

WAR OFFICE, AUGUST 15.

34th Foot.—Captain George Robert Thompson, from half-pay Unattached, to be Capt. vice Orange, promoted; Ensign Frederick H. Lane, from the 6th foot, to be Ensign, without purchase.

Unattached.—Captain Wm. Nesbitt Orange, from the 34th foot, to be Major, by purchase.

TEA.—But a little while ago, the duty on tea was equal to the present price.—Tea-drinkers at this date, not only pay no duty—they do not pay cost. There are some teas now selling by retail at no higher price per pound than they cost by the Cargo in Canton.—(*New York Paper.*)

Passengers in the *Frederick*, from Liverpool—Mrs. J. W. Hall, and family; Messrs. Ezekiel Barlow, Jr., J. G. Woodward, and F. Platt.

In the *Edward Preble*, from New-York—N. Merritt, Esq. Lady, and Family, Miss Odell, Messrs. John Z. Hartt, and J. Tapp.

In the *Branches*, from London—The Rev'd. George M'Cauley, of Fredericton.

In the Athol—Mr. William Scott, of St. Andrews.

In the Peggy, from Liverpool, Amasa P. Coy, Esq. M. D. of Fredericton.

☞ WARRANTS up to No. 601. are payable on demand at the Province Treasurer's Office.

SAVINGS' BANK.

Open every TUESDAY, *from* 1 *to* 3 *o'clock.*
Office in King-street—D. JORDAN, Cashier.
Committee for October:
Charles Simonds, and George Matthew, Esq'rs.

Deposited in September,	£479	17	6
Withdrawn do.	96	2	1

☞ The meeting appointed for the Religious instruction of Sailors, will in future be held every Sunday evening, at 6 o'clock, in a room in the lowest store on Peters' Wharf.

MARRIED,

In Charlotte County, on the 11th ult. by the Rev. A. M'Lean, Mr. Peter Dow, to Miss Mary Turner, both of St. Patrick's.—On the 18th, by the same, Mr. James Steen, of St. George, to Miss Ellen M'Culloch, of St. Patrick's.—On the 21st, by the same, Mr. John Gilmour, of St. Andrews, to Miss Jone Droggan, of Grand Manan.—On the 24th, by the Rev. Dr. Alley, Mr. J. Tatton, of Pennfield, to Miss Eliza Druggan, of St. Andrews.

DIED,

On Saturday evening last, after a severe illness of fourteen days, Mr. William Hammond, Sen. of this City, and late of Wakefield, England, in the 60th year of his age.

Same evening, after a short illness, Mr. John Holman, blacksmith.

On Monday morning, John, son of Mr. Robert M'Caffery, aged 6 years.

On Wednesday, George, son of Mr. James Ballentine, aged 6 years.

On Thursday morning, after a short illness, Mr. William Donald, aged 36 years—leaving a wife and one child to lament their loss.

Last evening, after a short illness, Samuel Thompson, second son of Mr. James Dunn, aged 10 years. Funeral on Monday next, at half past 2 o'clock, from his Father's residence, in Prince William Street, when friends and acquaintance are requested to attend.

At Hampton, on the 26th ult. in the 13th year of his age, William Henry, third son of Joshua Upham, Esquire.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED,

Sunday—Ship Frederick, Westcott, Liverpool, 41 days—S. Wiggins & Son, merchandize.—[*The Frederick has only been absent seventy-eight days from this port.*]

New-Brunswick, Green, London, 50—John M. Wilmot, ballast.—[Proceeded to St. Andrews, to load.]

Schr. Prosperity, Perry, Montserrat, 20—Ratchford & Lugrin, sugar and molasses.

Monday—Brig Mary-Ann, Fretwell, Swansea, 44—D. & P. Hatfield, coals.

St. Christopher, Courts, St Kitts, 18—S. Gould, rum, sugar and molasses.

Patriot, Leblanc, Quebec, 42—Ratchford & Lugrin, flour and pork.

Schr. Edward Preble, Greenlaw, New-York, 6, I. & J. G. Woodward, assorted cargo.

Wednesday—Ship Branches, Everitt, London, 50—Scovil & Summers, goods.

Brig Eliza, Larkin, Jamaica, 25—Crookshank & Walker, rum and sugar.

Abigail Richmond, Harding, Norfolk, 10—Master, staves.

Friday—Brig Fenwick Keating, Simpson, Liverpool, 50—J. Whitney, coals.

This morning—Ship Athol, M'Cready, London, 49—John Robertson, ballast.

Augusta, Petrie, Liverpool, 39—J. M. Wilmot, salt and coals.—The Beverley, Lawson, for this port, sailed in company; the Louisa, Rusland, would sail in three or four days.—Exchanged numbers, at sea, with the William Wallace, of Liverpool, for Miramichi.—The Eleanor, Isabella, Sherbrooke, William Ewing, Kent, and Industry, from this port, had arrived at Liverpool.

Peggy, Ball, Liverpool, 51—G. Ball, goods.

New brig Clara, ——, Peticodiac—J. M. Wilmot, ballast.

CLEARED.

Ship Pacific, Tozer, London, timber.
Scotia, Risk, London, timber.
Schr. Caroline, Best, Boston, plaster.
Boxer, Fields, do. do.

Cleared at Quebec, 20th Sept. brig James, Fonde, St. John.

Arrived at Liverpool, August 5th, barque John Bentley, Robertson, St. John—was run foul of in the river by the ship Jupiter, and received considerable damage;—7th, Granville, Cock, do.; 8th, Louisa, Rusland, do.; 11th, Highlander, Gardiner; William & Robert, Andrews, and Perseus, Bruce, do.; 12th, Phœbe, M'Gill, do.

At Norfolk, Va. on the 12th ult. brig Diamond, from St. Vincent for St. John, N. B.—leaky.

Barque Orient, Aikenhead, from St. John, at Belfast.

The Minerva, Goss, from St. Andrews, at Liverpool; also, Dowson, Lewis, Restigouche; Richard & Ann, Smith, Dalhousie; Cyrus, Robinson, Miramichi; Thornley Close, Cowper, do.; Europe, Ayre, do., Hope, Grimshire, do.; Teviotdale, Chambers, do.; Mary Ford, Barton, do.; Halifax, Finlay, Halifax; Foveran, Pickance, Liverpool, N. S.; Wm. Pitt, Rait, Charleston.

The Phœbe, Capt. M'Gill, of 814 tons register, built by George Thomson, Esq. at St. John, which arrived here on Tuesday, consigned to Messrs. Cannon, Miller & Co. is, we believe, the largest British merchant-man which ever entered this port, and, we are told, is a perfect model of naval architecture.—*Liverpool Albion.*

The Ugoni, from Marseilles, to Liverpool, was abandoned on the 22d July, about 109 miles to the Westward of Cape St. Vincent. Crew taken off by the Margaret, arrived here from Trieste.—*Liverpool Mercury, August* 15.

On Wednesday morning last, the hull of a vessel, keel up, was discovered some distance at sea off Castle Harbour; boats from St. George went out, took her in tow, and succeeded with the aid of H. M. Dock Yard Steam Vessel—which was returning from taking the Transport *Orestes* out—in towing her nearly to the shore, and until the derilect was brought up either by her anchor, or the bite of her chain cable hooking in the rocks. On Friday, an attempt was made to right her,—the schooner *Margaret* going out for that purpose,—proved ineffectual. On Saturday they determined on scuttling her, and her cargo, as far as is ascertained consists of red oak staves. The head of her foremast floated up, and appears much worm-eaten, but the bottom was quite sound. Her name is the *Ellen*, of Bath, and is believed to be a brigantine; her foreyard is still across.—*Bermuda, Sept.* 9.

ST. ANDREWS, Sept. 18.—*Arrived*, Barque Demerara Planter, Willis, Demerara; 22d, brig William Maitland, Tait, Bermuda; schr. Emily, Paul, Jamaica; 24th, brig Spy, Johnson, Norfolk.

Cleared—Ship Thomas Wallace, Straughan, London; brig Barbara, Daniel, Cork; Henrietta, Spence, Demerara; Woodbine, M'Allister, Barbados.

HALIFAX, Sept. 25.—*Arrived*, brig Corsair, Liverpool, 51 days.—26th, brig Indus, Elsineur; Acadian, Greenock, 28 days; schr. Fly, Nevis.—27th, ship Jean Hastie, Greenock, 33; brig Margaret, Barbados.—29th, schr. Albatross, Fayal.—30th, barque Royal Adelaide, Riga; schr. Elizabeth, Hammond, St. John.

The Lady Campbell, for St. John, sailed one day before the Acadian.—The Acadian spoke on the 21st Sept. in lat. 43, 14, long. 52, 50, ship Wakefield, from St. John, 8 days out.

Bank of New Brunswick, 1st October, 1834.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, for the Half-Year ending yesterday, having been this day duly declared, the same will be paid to the Stockholders on or after the 15th instant.

Z. WHEELER, CASHIER.

☞ NOTES for Discount next week, must be handed in at the Bank on Monday the 6th inst. previously to three o'clock.

St. Georges' Society.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the SAINT GEORGES' SOCIETY, will take place at Mr. George Scammell's, on MONDAY night next, at 7 o'clock.

By order of the President.
A. R. TRURO, SECRETARY.
October 4, 1834.

This is to Caution

ALL Persons from trusting the Crew of the Barque CALISTA, as any debts contracted by them, will not be paid by

EDWARD ANDREWS, MASTER.
St. John, 4th October, 1834.

FOUND—A few days since—A paper of KNIVES. The owner can have the same, by applying at this Office. October 4.

Stuart's Antiquities of Athens.

IN Five Volumes—new and elegantly bound, —is offered for sale at a less price than half the original cost. J. JOHNSTON.
September 13th, 1834.