EUROPEAN SUMMARY.

LIVERPOOL, August 1.

We are informed that a letter was received yesterday by a highly respectable house in the Liverpool corn trade, conveying to them, and to the public generally, the melancholy intelligence of a serious failure of the crops in all parts of the country. It is said that the crops look well, but their good looks are deceitful. Their healthy appearance imposes upon the traveller; for, when examined narrowly by a practical farmer or cornfactor, (the latter, provided he be a speculator, is always the best judge) it is found that almost every field of wheat is covered and nearly rendered useless by a pernicious smut; that oats are in a consumptive state; and that barley will hardly repay the wages of the reaper.—*Standard.*

In the House of Lords, July 26th, the Earl of Winchilsea put some questions to the noble lord at the head of the Government, with a view to obtain information as to the course which was intended to be pursued in our foreign and domestic relations.

Viscount Melbourne reminded the noble lord that the government was not new. Their principles would be the same which had governed their conduct during the last three years and a half.

The Marquis of Londonderry inquired whether any orders had been issued for the arrest of vessels with men and arms bound from this country to Spain.

Lord Melbourne was not aware that there was any such vessels about to sail.

An important debate took place in the House of Commons, on the evening of the 30th, in relation to the Irish Tithe Bill on an amendment of Mr. O'Connell in Committee. Mr. O'Connell proposed on the third clause a reduction of forty per cent. in the compositions, or two-fifths of the whole value of the composition, which was carried against the Government by a majority of 82 to 33. The effect of this remarkable division is to extingussh £268,000 of the amount. The present value of Irish tithes by the last returns, is about £670,000, and it is now, therefore, reduced to £400,000! Ministers subsequently agreed to a second amendment of Mr. O'Connell, exonerating all tenants or occupiers of lands in Ireland from the payment of any tithes whatever, and to compel the landlords to pay the remaining three-fifths. As the measure must be recast to meet these essential alterations, the consideration of all the early clauses was postponed by Lord Althorp. A real and practical relief is at last applied to one of the great grievances of Ireland.

The declaration of Dr. Lushington, that "he thought the Church of Ireland stood upon a basis which it was impossible for the ingenuity of man to reconcile to the principles of honesty, of right, or of justice;" and that "such a church was opposed to the spirit of the age, and in his heart, he believed, was irreconcilable with the word of God," will excite some attention.

The Irish Coercion Bill had been ordered to a third reading in the Lords with singular promptness but not without any interesting debate. Still the opponents of the bill did not press a division. The Lord Chancellor, in the course of the debate stated the singular fact that Earl Grey had in the course of the last six months, made no less than six attempts to resign; and he appealed to his colleagues, whether more assiduous efforts had ever been made by one set of men connected with another in the same cabinet to retain one man among them, than had been made to prevent Earl Grey from resigning.

Lord Ebrington, as Chairman of the Committee appointed to enquire into the expenditure of the Colonies, had an interview this morning with Mr. Spring Rice at the Colonial Office.

A deputation, including the Earl of Gosford and Mr. Ravenshaw, had an interview with Mr. Secretary Rice on Wednesday the 23d July, at the Colonial Office, respecting a proposed new Colony in Upper Canada.

The Upper Canada Land Company's shares, £18 paid, are quoted at £49 : 10.

The Committee of the Children's Friend Society, on the 24th July, despatched twenty boys from the Asylum at Hackney Wick, to be embarked on board the ship *Concord*, for Canada. The lads are sent out under the charge of the Secretary, Mr. Brook, who proceeds as a settler to the colony, and who will apprentice them as farm and house servants, gardeners, grooms, &c. The children are not to be sent from England without their own free consent and the concurrence of their parents and guardians.

It is reported that an order is about to be issued from the Horse Guards, for the substitution of trowsers for kilts in the Highland regiments.

A failure in the Crops is said to have taken place in some parts of England.

It was expected that Parliament would be prorogued on or before the 12th of August.

Earl Bathurst, formerly Secretary of the Colonial Department, died at his residence in London, July 27th.

Lord Mulgrave, (the novelist) is to succeed Lord Carlisle as Lord Privy Seal, with a seat in the Cabinet, and Lord Durham is spoken of as a candidate for the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland.

A petition was lately addressed to the King of Sweden by a portion of his subjects, praying for a change in the system of representation. The King replied that the fundamental laws already conferred on every member of the diet the right of proposing changes in those laws—a right which they are at perfect liberty to exercise—so that the petition would not lead to any course of action on his part.

Accounts from Greece represent that country as disturbed by various insurrectionary movements, among the Mainotes, whom the united Greek and and Bavarian forces had in vain attempted to subdue. The latter made an attack but were completely overpowered, and were obliged to enter into negotiations with the enemy. These events appear to have alarmed the Government, and to have led to some changes in the ministry.

Don Miguel was still at Turin, according to Brussels papers of the 24th. His inclination, it is said, would lead him to Vienna, but doubts were entertained whether he would be received at that Court.

There is nothing later from Spain. A Paris paper of the 27th, says:—"All the accounts lead one to believe the meeting between the contending forces will be dreadful sanguinary. Letters from Bayonne of the 22d describe Rodil to be at the head of a disposable force of 16,000 infantry, 10,000 cavalry, and seven pieces of Artillery, besides the troops he has been obliged to detach in order to prevent the passage of the Royalists in other quarters."

The riots at Madrid had not been renewed—numbers had been arrested. The number of monks who fell victims to the mob's fury amount to from fifty to sixty. The public feeling was directed only against the friars, as the regular priesthood during the greatest excitement appeared among the mob in their religious robes, when they were respectfully treated and drew forth the usual tokens of veneration.

The French Chambers were opened by the King in person, on the 31st July. He delivered on the occasion, the following Speech:

It is ever with a lively satisfaction that I find self amongst you. I am particularly happy at finding you assembled around me at a moment when the suffrages of the nation have just been manifested in so striking a manner.

The suffrages have approved the liberal and moderate policy which the Chambers in its previous sessions have so fully sustained. It is the policy of the charter. France desires repose under the eyes of those tutelary institutions which her wisdom and courage have preserved from all attacks. My government has hastened to meet the expectations of the country, and success has not failed to wait on our perseverance. Wherever criminal enterprises have given rise to a disastrous contest, the cause of the nation has triumphed. The National Guard and the army, whose devotion you will appreciate with me, have repressed disorders with no less fidelity than energy; and the peaceable execution of the laws passed in the last session, has shewn the weakness of the exciters of disturbances, and restored confidence to the public mind.

We now gather the fruits. Our industry and our commerce have experienced a double increase. I have contemplated with pleasure these results in the great exposition of domestic industry which has demonstrated the extent of our conquests in that department of labour, and of the hopes we are justified in entertaining from it.

These will take place under the favouring protection of peace, under the direction of an active and foreseeing administration, under the influence of wise laws, which in seconding the purposes of agriculture and industry, will open new channels to commerce, and I have reason to hope that the still growing prosperity of the country will enable us to meet the public expenses with the ordinary resources of the State.

The financial laws will be submitted to your consideration at the period allotted by the rules of that department.

The laws necessary for the execution of treaties, and those which are still necessary for the complete execution of the charter, will be anew presented in the course of this session.

I have to felicitate myself on the state of our relations with foreign powers.

The internal dissensions which disturb Portugal have been brought to a close. I have concluded with the King of Great Britain, the Queen of Spain, and the Queen of Portugal, a treaty which has already had the most salutary influence on the re-establishment of peace in the Peninsula, always intimately connected with England. I am directing my attention, in concert with my allies, to the situation of Spain, where a new complication of circumstances has arisen, which demands the serious consideration of those powers who signed the treaty of the 22d of April.

The state of affairs in the East is satisfactory and every thing announces that nothing will disturb the peace which Europe enjoys.

I rely, gentlemen, and shall on every occasion rely, on your loyal assistance. I know no other interest than that of France. I have no other wishes than for her welfare. To consolidate our institutions, rally around the throne and the charter, every good Frenchman, whilst isolated attacks, or the combined attempts of opposite factions, are repressed with equal firmness—such is the sole object of my efforts; and my sweetest recompense will be that affection of my country, the testimonials of which, ever excite in me a sympathy so profound.

The King was received with much applause in each of the Chambers and by the people. The number of Deputies present was 270, and that of Peers 70.

The two last of the fetes of the Three Days in Paris were celebrated with the usual festivities. The theatres were gratuitously opened to the public, jousting matches took place upon the Seine, and fire works were liberally displayed. No interruption of the public tranquillity occurred.

The Session of the Spanish Cortes was opened by the Queen in person, on the 24th July. The capital was at that time entirely tranquil; and accounts of the 23d represented that the cholera was much less fatal than before.

Telegraphic despatches from Bayonne, of the date of the 28th July, stated that Don Carlos was at Lesaca, near the French frontier, and that Rodil was engaged in active operations against Zumalacarreguy, near Lecumberg. The Carlist accounts represent Rodil as in a dangerous condition, and as retreating before the insurgent forces. Four soldiers have been executed by Zumalacarreguy, (so say the papers) for having expressed doubts, whether Don Carlos is actually in Spain. All the rumours, however, relating to the military operations in the north of Spain, are so contradictory and confused, that no satisfactory information can be derived from them.

Later from Spain.—By the Herald, which arrived on Sunday, from Cadiz, Messrs. Topliff have received a file of the *Diario Mercantil de Cadiz*, to the second of August inclusive. It appears from these papers that the Cholera which had been raging with great violence in some parts of Spain is now rapidly abating.—*Boston Mercantile Journal.*

(From the Naval & Military Gazette.)

TRANSPORTATION OF CONVICTS TO THE WEST INDIES.

It has often struck me with astonishment why our Government should invariably select the Australian Colonies for the transportation of felons. Whilst serving in our West India possessions, I collected a few observations on this important subject, which, I trust, will sufficiently prove that some of these Islands are well adapted for convict labour, and would if carried into effect, considerably reduce the annual expenditure of sending those individuals to such distant shores. The island of St. Lucia requires considerable cultivation. Its soil is fertile in the extreme; and with regard to its atmosphere, it is notoriously known to be one of the coolest spots in the Carribbean Sea. For some years past, the population (more particularly the negro race) has been decreasing, and lands which ought to have been in high culture have consequently been converted into marshy and pestilential abodes. The recent measures adopted for the amelioration of slaves, I am convinced, produce a great increase of uncultivated land. Nothing but the strongest coercion will ever make them industrious tillers of the soil. They have no habits of industry; their only desires are to raise a few vegetables, and live a lazy, indolent life. To render this Island useful to the Mother Country I know of no better means than transmission of Convicts, who can easily be employed at sated intervals, during the day, without producing any injury to their constitutions. I would recomend that their field labours should begin at sunrise, and continue for two hours. One hour for breakfast, and the same period for dinner, should be daily allowed them. During the heat of the day they should be employed in light duties, under sheds made for that purpose, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the out labour should again be resumed till the setting of the sun. They should also be daily allowed a pioneer's ration; as a certain degree of stimulus is necessary in all tropical climates, half a pint of good rum should be given, and regularly divided into two portions, viz. one to be made use of at dinner, and the other at supper.—Both these should invariably be diluted with a sufficient quantity of water. As these individuals would naturally be distributed in various parts of the island, there should be regular stations appointed.—Good accommodations can easily be made at a trifling expense. Superintendants should preside over them to enforce such regulations as might be found necessary. A sufficient quantity of vegetable ground should be allotted to all, and one day every week should be granted to them for the purpose of keeping it in thorough cultivation. A regular scale of wages should be publicly announced, and the proceeds of the labour paid to the Colonial Treasurer, for the purpose of defraying all charges for clothing, food, &c. If any residue remains, it should be left at the disposal of the Colonial Government.

If these measures were adopted, this island instead of being a bane to European constitutions, would be as healthy as any other colony under the British Crown. It requires nothing but manual labour; it abounds with hill and dale, and is well supplied with wood and water. I can also recommend other islands for similar purposes, and shall, at some future day, enter more fully into general details.

COLONIAL.

[From the Quebec Gazette, Sept. 8.]

SIX LIVES LOST BY THE PARTIAL EXPLOSION OF A STEAMER'S BOILER.

The first fatal accident of this kind, since the introduction of steamers on the St. Lawrence, in 1811,—twenty three years ago,—unfortunately occurred yesterday, (Sunday,) about 4 o'clock, on board the steamer *Lady of the Lake*, Captain Nickless. The vessel was just leaving the Queen's Wharf for Montreal, and had cast off all her moorings but one, when the explosion took place, and was heard by some of the persons on deck to make a noise like the discharge of a musket. The party exposed to the steam which escaped occupied a middle cabin, at 12s. 6d. a-head, and, like many of the passengers that trip, had slept on board. They were, at the time of the accident, all in bed, with the key of the door turned, by which the steam was unable to escape. We give the details before the inquest held this day.

Two Inquests were held this morning on the bodies of the unfortunate individuals who met their deaths on board the *Lady of the Lake.* They were in easy circumstances, and came in the *Conference*, Capt. —, from Leith, sent back to the Quarantine Station, and detained for near a month. There were eight individuals in the cabin at the time of the explosion, six of whom have died. The two survivors, Jane Ronaldson, aged 2 years, and Robert Ronaldson, aged seven weeks, are still in a very dangerous state. The first inquest was held on the bodies of William Ronaldson, aged 29 years; Ellen Ronaldson, aged 29 years; Ellen Ronaldson, aged 6 years; Archibald Ronaldson, aged 4 years; Thomas Moffat, aged 4 months; who all died in less than twenty-four hours after the accident. The next inquest was upon the body of Grace Purvis, aged twenty years, who expired this morning. The evidence in both inquests was the same.

The Jury having first examined the bodies at the Blue Store Hospital, to which they had been transported as soon as possible after the accident, proceeded to the Lady of the Lake to bear the evidence.

The first witness was Dr. J. A. Sewell, Superintendant of the Hospital, who stated that the five first deceased had been admitted to the Hospital about 5 o'clock, a. m. on Sunday, and died before noon.

Mr. Nunn, Engineer of the St. George.—I am a professed Engineer, and have been in the employ of the T. B. Company for 10 years. I was called upon this morning to examine the boiler of the Lady of the Lake. I consider that the explosion of the boiler was caused by a small leak, the water from which, continually running down, corroded the iron in such a manner that the plate has been half eaten through. The accident might have happened with half the pressure of steam which the Lady of the Lake generally carries. I do not know what pressure was on the boiler at the time when it burst. The steam forced its way from the boiler through a partition into the room adjoining. If the door had been open, they would not have been so much scalded, as the steam would have had more vent. It is customary to have the boilers examined every spring, before the boats begin to run; and this boiler was examined by one of the first engineers in the country, Mr. Cochrane, of the New Lauzon, who told me that he had done every thing requisite, to make the boilers stand through the year. The part where the boiler burst was so thin that 4 inches of steam would burst it—not half the quantity the Lady of the Lake generally carries.—The leak was in a situation extremely difficult to be got at, and neither the engineer nor any one else could see without taking off the bulk heads. I cannot say whether there has been sufficient time since the spring to corrode the boiler in the manner which it is at present, if it was in good condition at that time.

Captain Nickless corroborated the statement of Mr. Nunns, with regard to the inspection of the boilers in the spring. At the time the accident happened, the boat was on the point of starting: she was unmoored, and the engine would have been working, if we had not been obliged to shove off, in order to keep clear of a schooner right ahead. The engineer had been working all day till half past twelve, when he went to bed in order to obtain a little rest. It is very requisite to watch the steam rising, and I did that myself whilst the engineer was in bed. I waked him at the proper time, and he went to his duty. The engineer was intoxicated, but I considered that he was capable of starting the engine, after which we would not further require his services. We had fired with deal ends, which are much more inflammable than the ordinary fuel, and consequently caused the steam to rise much quicker than usual. The engineer is a very decent sort of a man, and not much addicted to drink. He was the first person to rush into the room and help the sufferers. Capt. N. then said that the mercury might have been blown out of the guage, so as to render the engineer incapable of judging what quantity of steam was on. [The Coroner then directed Capt. N. to go and examine the guage.] When he returned he said, there might have been a very small quantity blown out, but only enough to make a difference of half an inch. It is my opinion, that there was a greater pressure of steam on the boiler than it could [illegible] owing to the negligence of not opening the valve. I am positive that the valve was not opened. The value of the boiler is £300 or £400.

The Coroner said it was very evident that there was no criminality on the part of any one, but there was gross negligence on the part of the Captain and Engineer. The only way to punish them was by a deodand, which plan is followed in England, in case of negligence of this kind.—They could not be punished criminally and the only way to teach them a lesson was to give a good deodand.

The Jury consulted together for a short time, and returned a verdict that William Ronaldson and others named had met their death accidentally, by the bursting of a boiler on board the steamer Lady of the Lake, and that the boiler which had caused their death was worth £50.

We understand that Mr. Ronaldson and his wife were from Leith, in Scotland, or the neighbourhood of that town. A brother of Mr. R. is supposed to reside at Bytown, on the Ottawa; another at Philadelphia; and he had himself lately returned from Van Diemen's Land. They had with them all their family, and a respectable young servant woman, Grace Purvis. We learn that there is but little expectation that the two surviving children will recover. The bodies, which were shockingly scalded, could not be recognized. They are still deposited in the Dead House, King's Wharf; and as they had large funds, (the Rev. Dr. Harkness having deposited to-day £380 sterling in the Montreal Bank, and there remaining very valuable effects,) they will receive a decent burial to-morrow.

Quebec, Sept. 8.—We observe in the shipping intelligence, that the bark Caroline, Greig, one of our regular London passenger vessels, was to sail on the 28th July, with 60 or 70 Polish Emigrants. This is the first instance of any numerous emigration of that class of people to Quebec. Many have landed in the United States, but only a few have found their way to the Canadas.

The waters of the Lake and the St. Lawrence, and generally of all the rivers on the northern part of this continent, on which timber is floated down, have never this year risen to the height that they commonly do in the spring, and are said to be lower at present than for many years past. This is particularly the case with the St. Lawrence and its tributaries, and much of the timber expected will, in consequence, never reach the Quebec market.—*Quebec Gazette.*

The dry weather of the last ten days still continues, and although extremely favorable to the harvesting of the grain crops, it is stinting materially the root crops. The weather is, however, cooler, and the thermometer did not rise higher than 66 to-day.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Chubb—The present unusually close and sultry weather, combined as it is with great humidity of the atmosphere, is peculiarly unseasonable and unwholesome. Calculated, as it is, to predispose to disease, every possible precaution should be taken, to preserve as much as possible the public health; more especially as so deadly a pestilence is now so proximate to our shores. The Health Authorities are actively exerting themselves, and deserve great commendation; but there is a *most* salutary measure which they have not yet adopted, and which it is especially desirable to put into effect without delay. I allude to the *fumigation of the atmosphere in the public streets.* During the present summer this has been *daily* performed in New-York, by scattering large quantities of *chloride of lime* over the *kennels* on both sides the streets, and on every moist and dirty spot; so as completely to cover every thing that might emit a noxious effluvium, and to impregnate the air with the odour of the rectifying substance. Doubtless this must have had a highly salutary effect in New York, (where, indeed, the deaths by Cholera have been this year comparatively few,) and would be equally efficacious here. It is to be hoped that our authorities will instantly adopt the practice: no one can be base enough to object on the ground of *expense;* the value of a few pounds can never be put in competition with the vast amount of human life and health which may be dependent (under Providence) on its adoption.

Your's, &c. HUMANITAS.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, September 20, 1834.

In our preceding columns will be found a summary of European intelligence to the 1st of August, received by arrivals in the United States. The affairs of the East are stated to be in an unsettled state; but from the speech of the King of France at the opening of the Chambers, there are yet hopes that they will be amicably adjusted.

We refer our readers to a paragraph which we have copied from a late London paper, announcing intelligence of the appointment of James Carter, Jun. Esq. of Portsmouth, England, as one of the Judges of His Majesty's Supreme Court in this Province. A report has been in circulation for some days past, that the Honorable Ward Chipman will receive the vacant Chief Justiceship, which, if correct, cannot fail to be highly gratifying both to the Bar and the inhabitants of the Province generally, qualified as he is, by high legal attainments, and inflexible integrity, to discharge the momentous duties of that important station; but that His Majesty's Government should, at this day, have deemed it proper to send out a Judge from the Mother Country, is a circumstance which, we confess, has surprised us greatly, especially when we consider the respectability and talent of several of our leading Barristers: men who are highly fit in every respect to sustain and adorn the office of Judge, and who therefore have a paramount right to succeed to the honors of the Bench. Without reference to the Gentleman now appointed, of whom, or of whose fitness, we can of course know nothing, we do not hesitate to say, that those who preside over the destinies of the Colonies could not have inflicted a severer blow on our rights and privileges; such a measure can only be productive of much angry feeling by every member of the Bar, as well as on the part of the community generally, because it naturally suggests to our mind, the adoption of the alarming principle, that in future, every office of trust which may become vacant, be it legal or otherwise, is to be replenished with appointments from England. Such a measure indeed, it requires but little penetration to perceive, would, with regard to the Law department, very speedily cause the most efficient and best qualified members to withdraw in disgust, or prevent similar persons from entering into the profession—the result of which would be deplorable. When the time shall arrive that the fountain of justice has become impure, by reason of our native Judges becoming biassed or rendered incapable of administering strict justice, in consequence of extensive relatives, or family connexions, or party feeling, then, and not until then, could we approve the present measures being adopted. We have taken this hasty sketch of the matter, and presented what our ideas suggested at the moment, but probably we may again remark on this important topic.

John Phipps Hood, Esquire, recently appointed Comptroller and Landing Surveyor at this Port, arrived on Thursday evening from Liverpool, via the United States, in the steamer *Henrietta.*

It will be seen by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Proclamation in another column, that Wednesday the 8th of October, is to be observed as a Day of Public Fasting and Humiliation throughout this Province.

The chilly weather with which we were visited last week, has been succeeded by a very sultry atmosphere, with occasional fog and light rain, for some days past. We have not heard of any particular damage having been done in the country by the early frosts, and we are in hopes, therefore, that the crops generally will be secured in safety.

We are glad to find that his Worship the Mayor is determined strictly to enforce the law which requires the Gutters or Water Courses in the public Streets to be kept clear of rubbish and other obstructions. Hitherto the sweepings of Offices and Stores have usually been daily deposited in the gutters—a practice which is now to be put a stop to, by the rigid exaction of the penalty from all transgressors of the law.

A circumstance occurred a few days ago, which deserves to be noticed, in proof of the vigilance and determination of our local authorities, and as a warning to others how they create unnecessary alarm, and tamper with the laws of the land. *Kenneth McKenzie* and *Robert Cameron*, Shipwrights, while crossing the Ferry to the Western side of the Harbour, having stated in the hearing of the Ferryman that they were only three days from Halifax—he immediately gave information to a Gentleman in Carleton, who reported the same to some of the Members of the Board of Health, when an extra meeting was called, and measures immediately taken for the apprehension of *McKenzie* and *Cameron.*—The officers who were despatched in pursuit, succeeded, after some difficulty, in tracing and arresting the supposed law-breakers, when it was found that they were not so recently from Halifax as they had first stated; but his Worship the Mayor, (Chairman of the Board,) who accompanied the officers sent in pursuit, very properly determined to punish them for such reprehensible conduct, and directed that they should be conveyed to Partridge Island, there to undergo the usual fumigations and await the further orders of the Board.

The Fredericton Board of Health have issued an order, under date of the 13th inst. prohibiting Tavern Keepers within the Town from selling or allowing Liquor to be drank within their houses, between the hours of seven o'clock in the evening and seven o'clock in the morning; and between those hours they must keep their houses closed against all customers, under the penalty of *Five Pounds* for each offence.

And under date of the 15th, another order, relative to the River Quarantine, was promulgated. It prohibits Steam Boats or other vessels from the County of Saint John, to approach nearer to the Town of Fredericton than the *Short Ferry*, so called, in the County of York, until a pass be obtained from the Health Officer at that place, under a penalty of *One Hundred Pounds;* and before such pass will be granted, the master of every steam boat or other vessel must produce a certificate signed by the President or Secretary of the Board of Health, dated the evening before such steam boat or other vessel shall have taken her departure, that no case or cases of Asiatic Cholera existed in the City.—No person to be landed in the County of York from any steam boat or other vessel until licence be obtained from the Health Officer, under the penalty of *Fifty Pounds*, to be paid by the master or person having charge—and also by each person who shall presume to land.

The Presbytery of New-Brunswick met in this City on Wednesday the 3d of Sept. pursuant to a previous adjournment. Since their last meeting, Mr. Hannay, who had been the Province Missionary, has been fixed at Richibucto, a station formerly occupied by the dissenting brethren of Nova Scotia, while the arrival of another, who will itinerate in the room of Mr. Hannay, is now daily expected. Mr. Archibald also, has been appointed to St. Andrews' Church, Chatham, and thus a stricter connection formed between it and the Church of Scotland than previously existed. The Members of the Presbytery hope that, ere another meeting occurs, they will be gratified with other appointments, and thus that the spiritual wants of many Emigrants, whose love of their country's faith is not diminished but increased by their absence from the land of their fathers, will be supplied. They have also learned with much satisfaction, that the representation of their body in that Venerable Court, the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, will in all probability be soon granted. Thus will the relation between the National Church, and those appendages of it which have been formed in the Colonies of British North America, be recognized by a visible, a pleasing, and permanent tie. Several interesting details respecting the situation of their respective charges were laid by the Clergymen, who were present, before the Meeting, which they trust will increase their zeal, and be the foundation of farther and greater success.—*Observer.*

Things as they are: or, *Notes of a Traveller through some of the Middle and Northern States.*—12mo.—[Harper & Brothers, *New-York*, 1834.]

The author of this delightful volume has not condescended to inform the world of his appellation and locality, but he might well have made the venture; his interesting volume being admirably calculated to do him honour among men of judgment and right feeling. Taste, intelligence, reflection, piety,—in short, all the characteristics of a well-educated and well-regulated mind, distinguish every page. It is exactly such a work as we can admire and enjoy: it describes places, persons and things in an easy and agreeable manner; reflects upon them in a truly moral and philosophical tone; blends information with amusement, and draws beneficial meditations out of common occurrences, in such a manner as to conduce towards rendering the reader both wiser and better. The author is an American, and we can therefore forgive him those ebullitions of national vanity which somewhat too much abound in his pages; while we cordially approve the spirit of conscientiousness, fairness and reflectiveness which adorns them. Britons as we are, we can infinitely prefer such an itinerary, to the productions of those caustic and cavilling scribblers who, like Dame Trollope, appear to search for the very worst feature among men and things, and to delight in describing them in the very worst terms and style. Our *American* Tourist is elegant, candid and intelligent in his writings and observations, and will therefore be read with corresponding pleasure by all unprejudiced individuals.—We had marked a variety of passages for quotation, but our space compels us to select but few of them.—The following observations are interesting, and contain much truth:

"One would think, from the activity of the New-York merchant, that he must be wholly absorbed in the pursuit of wealth: but on becoming acquainted with the facts, you often find that he only redoubles his activity in business hours to gain time for some other employment which he prefers. Not a small proportion of the whole number are connected with some society for the promotion of the good of their fellow-citizens as fellow men, in morals, intelligence, religion, or some other important interests. This is by no means true of all, nor of so many as would be desirable, as is proved by the fact, that numbers are members of two, three, and sometimes more associations. They take their intelligence and activity with them wherever they go; and therefore, in their society or committee-rooms, with the aid of their commercial punctuality, clearsightedness, and promptitude, generally act with judgment, good effect, and a saving of time, which could not be expected from men of different habits. Then mount of business performed by the active merchants of this city in benevolent societies would astonish any one, if it were possible to present a clear estimate of it. And on the other hand, an account of the money actually contributed by them for the promotion of similar objects would form an amount probably greater than might be easily believed. In all this, the purest motives have a large share of influence.—It is only necessary to know individuals personally, to perceive that many are actuated not merely by generosity, but by Christian principle; and the prospects of good to the city, the country, and the world, from the extension of the spirit of benevolence among the influential men of this city, are truly encouraging. Examples of the kind encourage imitation, while they reward those who furnish them; and every year sees one individual and another embarking in the delightful career of disinterested beneficence, and new exertions made by those who have become more interested or encouraged by what they have already effected.

"It is highly gratifying also to perceive that the education and employments of multitudes of the young, who are to occupy important stations in society hereafter, are preparing them for more general and extensive labours for the same great objects. The present societies, created and directed by the fathers, have afforded their sons, among other advantages, that most important one of useful and improving employment for their leisure. In multitudes of instances they have led to the formation of characters amiable for their philanthropy, valuable for their intelligence and purity, and promising by their practical knowledge, and the excellent influence they already exercise in their youthful sphere. Thousands of them are at this moment active and responsible members of societies, whose express objects are the good of others: and while it is a most agreeable sight to witness their labours in literary associations, Sabbath-schools, Bible, Tract, and Temperance societies, it is no less gratifying to trace out the influence which systematic beneficence produces upon their habits, minds, and affections, and diffuses among their family and social circles. And how important are these influences in a population of nearly 250,000! But a view of what has been done, and what is doing in this great city by the good and the intelligent, leads the mind to consider what ought to be or may yet be effected.

"And surely, with all the advantages offered by New-York for the procuring and the diffusion of knowledge, more should be undertaken for the benefit of public intelligence. This city should be the centre of learning for the Union. No other place in the country can possibly enjoy the advantages she has to become such; yet some of our cities and villages have turned to so much better account what means they have possessed, that they have become literary in a tenfold greater proportion. The public schools are the best large ones in the country, excepting those of Boston, and in some departments are far superior to them. Some of the private schools are good: but the vast majority, particularly of the fashionable ones, are miserably defective. Columbia College and the University are very respectable institutions for the higher branches of learning, while the Mercantile Library Association, the Apprentices' Library, the City Library, the Athenæum, &c., afford valuable means of self-instruction to their various classes of readers. Unfortunately, the talents of the learned are kept too much out of sight, and are of course too much underrated by the public, who scarcely know that they exist. Attempts have been made from time to time to establish monthly magazines of different descriptions, but they have never flourished well; for writers of acknowledged talent cannot be procured without a reasonable reward, and the publishers are not often disposed to hazard a large sum on an uncertainty. If such men, however, were employed in writing for publication, how much better it would be for the country than to leave them in the retirement of their families or of their professions.

"There is, therefore, yet much to be done by the inhabitants of New-York for the promotion of knowledge; and to the rising generation, I think, we may safely look for it, as well as for the execution of still more extensive projects of benevolence. And on this hope we may rely without the charge of being visionary in any degree; for the means are daily increasing, and the hands are multiplying and strengthening by which it is to be accomplished."

Apropos to the foregoing, are the annexed remarks, which refer to the city of Baltimore:

"There are persons in every considerable community among us, whose real pecuniary interest would be consulted by the cultivation of knowledge; and from these some exertions might be expected, at least, on the ground of sound mercantile speculation. Although I would wish to see loftier motives than this brought into operation on such a subject, my chief desire is that the important benefits may be at any rate enjoyed. Teachers and booksellers are directly interested in the case; and one would suppose that men of real literary or scientific attainments would wish to have their merits judged of by an enlightened public, or seek to cultivate knowledge among those around them, that they might enjoy the pleasure of participating. One would think, too, that as public peace and private security can be enjoyed only amid good order, intelligence, and morality, every individual would feel the elevation of public intelligence to be a matter of personal interest, and lend his voice and countenance, if not his purse, to its aid. And as our females are generally more dependant than men upon the state of society around them, and not less capable of appreciating the value of intellectual refinement, they should be ready on every occasion to throw their powerful influence into the scale in its favour. Strange it is, that amid a population of such extent, with so much prosperity and wealth, with such noble works for internal communication as are in progress, in possession of every facility, and so near the capital of the country, there should be any delay to adopt measures to render this city as much distinguished for intelligence as for commercial enterprise. One half the ingenuity and money bestowed upon a single structure, might lay the foundation of a far more necessary monument than that commemorating a battle."

Valuable Invention.—A city correspondent writes as follows:—That the world may know that the scientific of our land are fast gaining the requisites for exploring the deep, as well as navigating the air, I would call the attention of your readers to an exhibition made on Friday morning last, by Mr. Norcross, at the Wharf of Mr. Trull, which was sunk by the weight of coal some weeks since. Mr. Norcross, obtained at the Roxbury India Rubber Factory, a dress which enabled him to descend upon the coal, and learn its precise situation, and place a quantity of it in a box to be drawn out. From the perfect construction of the dress, he is kept completely dry—is at liberty to use his hands, and to walk on the bed of the river under any depth of water; having a free supply of air by means of tubes, he is enabled to remain under water six hours at a time. This dress, appears to be well calculated to be used in searching for property that may be lost in rivers, bays, harbors, &c. and cannot fail to interest all who may be benefited by this kind of apparatus.—*Boston Atlas.*

[An apparatus somewhat similar in its properties to the one noticed above, has been invented by Mr. J. W. Fraser, (*Miniature Painter,*) at present residing in this City, and used with considerable success in our vicinity. We were shewn, some weeks since, one of several Spanish Dollars which Mr. F. obtained by means of his apparatus, from the spot where His Majesty's Brig *Plumper* was lost in 1812, near Dipper Harbour. We hope soon to be able to give a more particular account of Mr. F's valuable invention and the success which has attended the use of it.]—*Ed. Courier.*

On the night of the 4th inst. an attempt was made to set fire to the house and premises of Mr. Garnett, in St. Andrews, which was happily discovered and extinguished before much damage was done. £120 had subsequently been raised by subscription in the town, £75 of which is to be paid as a reward to any person who will give information leading to the detection and conviction of the incendiaries; and £25 for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who lately attempted to break open stores in the town.—A public meeting was held on the 5th inst. when it was recommended that a Nightly Watch should be established for the protection of persons and property.

On Sunday evening last, a Sermon was preached in the Asylum, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, on behalf of the Episcopal Sunday School, at the close of which a collection was made, amounting to £13:0:8.

James Carter, Esq. Jun. one of the Aldermen of Portsmouth, has been appointed one of the Puisne Judges of New-Brunswick.—*London Morning Herald, 30th July.*

[From the Halifax 'Novascotian,' Sept. 17.]

The Cholera.—This dreadful scourge still lingers within our borders, and is daily carrying off numbers of our citizens. There is good ground for believing, however, that the Almighty power, at whose word the Destroying Angel hovered above our heads, is slowly folding its wing and restraining its hand. On Tuesday last, there were 53 new cases—on Wednesday 49; deaths on that day amounted to 23, while the number remaining sick was 118. On Thursday the wind came round to the north-west, and the weather, from intense heat became suddenly very cold—next day the deaths were but five, and a strong hope was entertained that the disease would have been speedily annihilated by this favorable change of weather. The number rose to 11 on the day following, and to 19 on Sunday; since when there has been a gradual decrease, the weather continuing fine, with cold mornings and evenings.—But to determine the real state of health, we must look at the new cases reported—not at the deaths nor to the numbers remaining, because neither of these heads can be lessened materially until those persons who swelled the doctors' lists while the disease was at its height are disposed of. In the week ending on Wednesday last, there were 312 new cases reported—in that which ends to-day, we have but 217—a decrease of nearly one-third. In the former, the deaths were 107—in this, but 80, while the number remaining has declined from 118 to 85. Upon the whole, therefore, we think we may fairly congratulate our readers upon this improvement in the general health of the town—and trust that before long we shall have it in our power to announce that the plague has been entirely stayed.

We shall not dwell on the scenes of wretchedness and overpowering agony which have been pressed upon our attention during the last four weeks—although we can never forget them; we may remark, however, that the trade of the town previously sufficiently embarrassed, has been at an entire stand during that period. But little business has been done, except by Doctors and Druggists. Farmers and country dealers keep aloof, and scarcely a solitary coaster approaches the wharves. No man trusts his neighbour if he can help it, for fear that he may have to seek payment from his Executors. If, as we sincerely trust, another week puts an end to the panic, the spirits of the people will revive—the hundreds of absentees, who are now scattered over the country villages, or living on the eastern or western roads, will return to their homes—the troops will break up their encampments, and all ranks and classes, with their hearts full of gratitude to Him who has preserved them through the perils of the times, will set about their ordinary avocations with renewed diligence and spirit, and endeavour to repair the breaches which a year of uncommon trial has made in their worldly fortunes.

	No. of Cases.	Deaths.	Recov.
Up to Tuesday last,	642	245	300
Reported on Wednesday,	49	23	24
" on Thursday,	36	15	43
" on Friday,	56	5	25
" on Saturday,	42	11	29
" on Sunday,	28	19	8
" on Monday,	22	13	23
" on Tuesday,	23	12	27
Total,	898	343	479

QUEBEC, Sept. 3.—The interments at Quebec for the last two days are six and twelve. Two or three cholera cases from emigrant ships were landed yesterday at the emigrant hospital; and the deaths, it will be seen, have received a temporary increase. There is always reason to exercise prudence while the malady lingers in town. At Grosse Isle, only seventeen cholera patients, and twenty-eight from other diseases, remained on the 1st instant, eighteen having been discharged that day, and two deaths from ordinary diseases having occurred.

The following are the daily interments at Quebec during the week ending 7th Sept.:—Monday, 6; Tuesday, 12; Wednesday, 3; Thursday, 14; Friday, 8; Saturday, 2; Sunday, 7.—Total, 52.

TWENTY-EIGHTH AND LAST SANITARY BULLETIN OF MONTREAL.

Common Council Hall, Sept. 1, 1834.

During the last three days the mortality has materially decreased, and the number of deaths, according to the statements of the Superintendants of the Burial Grounds, is only just what it generally is at this season of the year; but during the above period especially there have been NO INTERMENTS FROM CHOLERA at the Burying Grounds! The twenty seventh Bulletin, published on Saturday, exhibited the fact for Friday the 29th August. The Mayor, therefore, thinks it proper to discontinue the publication of the Bulletins, and consequently he announces that this is the last. If, however, the inexorable scourge, which in the short space of seven weeks hath plunged so many families in mourning, should re-appear—which, God forbid!—the Mayor will consider it his duty to resume his painful task.—Let us, nevertheless, hope that the confidence which the present Bulletin must inspire, will be strengthened from day to day by the continuation of the Divine blessing.

J. VIGER, *Mayor.*

The *Ami du Peuple* gives a statement of the total burials of all diseases at the Catholic cemetery in Montreal, between the 14th July and 3d September, both inclusive. The following is the result:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Canadians,	153	138	226	517
Europeans,	66	68	103	237
Total,	219	206	323	754

In this statement all under seven are considered children, and over that age as adults of their respective sex.

Montreal, Sept. 4.

The health of this city continues in the same pleasing state noticed in our last. Kingston and Toronto are happily free of the disease; Quebec is nearly so, while the state of Grosse Isle is more favorable than before.

The following letter from the Secretary of the Kingston Board of Health, is so satisfactory and comprehensive, that it precludes the necessity of our adding one word.—*Whig.*

"*Kingston, (U. C.) Sept.* 2, 1834.

"Dear Sir.—There have been no cases of cholera reported for some days. I wish you to mention this, that farmers and others may no longer be deterred from coming to town. Your's,

H. Smith, Jun. Sec.

Toronto.—The cholera having left us, absentees are fast flocking back to the city. It is expected a day of thanksgiving will shortly be appointed for our happy deliverance from that ruthless pest.—*Patriot.*

Among the many deaths by cholera in Upper Canada, is the recent one of Mr. Francis Collins, an Irish gentleman, long Editor of the Toronto *Canadian Freeman.* With perhaps too ardent a temperament always to judge correctly, there was not, in the whole British Colonial Press, a writer of greater vigour and general correctness, nor of a more haughty independence of character. Some of his writings partook of sarcasm, rather unpolished, but of very rare severity.

A fine horse, says the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, belonging to a gentleman in the first ward, died on Sunday, having been seized suddenly and violently, on the preceding night, with every symptom of Asiatic Cholera. The animal died with all the cramps and spasms which so often mark that disease. Similar cases, we remember, occurred among the cattle in Ireland, and to a great extent, during the prevalence of the cholera in 1832.

[From the Halifax Recorder.]

A regards the cure of Cholera, medical gentlemen seem somewhat divided, although, perhaps, their various modes of treatment do not differ so much in reality, as they appear to do to an unprofessional observer. All however agree, that it is of the utmost importance to attend to first symptoms, and that by such attention severe attacks may be escaped, in nine cases out of ten, among those affected. The druggists of the town make themselves acquainted with approved modes of treatment for the premonitory stages, and give the necessary advice to those who apply. This is a great convenience to the inhabitants, in those times when the regular practitioner's time is so occupied, that he can scarcely attend to any except cases of extremity. In this manner, no doubt, much good is done in town, and a great amount of practical illness is removed without any direct application to the Doctor. For the satisfaction of those who have not such facilities, we are induced to insert here a few simple directions, which we believe have been extensively abided by, and found very useful in Halifax, particularly as regards premonitory symptoms.

"In case of looseness of the bowels, take a dose of Rhubarb and Magnesia in water or mint tea, and if the purging should continue after the operation of the powder is over, take five drops of Laudanum every two hours in a spoonful of ginger tea until the purging is checked. If the pain should be very severe in the bowels or stomach, take twenty drops of Laudanum in hot ginger tea, and repeat the dose in an hour if not relieved. Immediately after the first dose of Laudanum, commence with the camphorated spirits, and take ten drops every fifteen minutes on sugar, until the pain ceases.

The bowels and stomach are to be well rubbed with camphorated leniment and apply warm flannel over.

Drink freely of hot ginger or mint tea.

The above directions are for grown persons.—For a child of 14 years of age, two thirds of a man's dose is to be given; for children from 5 to 7 years, one third of a man's dose; younger children must take still less. It is better to err by giving too small a dose, than too large a one."

To persons in the country and elsewhere, these directions may be of use, and may be more easily and safely attended to by those unacquainted with medicine, than more abstruse prescriptions; but in so violent a disease early medical attendance should be considered a matter of the greatest moment. A mode of treatment pursued with much success by the Doctor of the 83d Regiment, has been published. This gentleman strongly urges attention to first symptoms; his mode of combating the disease is as follows: he administers 3 or 4 grains of tartarised antimony dissolved in a glass of water; and in 4 or 5 minutes after, four drachms of powdered mustard in a cup of water. After full vomiting has been effected, half a grain of tartarised antimony administered every half hour, has, he says, been found very beneficial, altho' not fully tested by himself. After vomiting, he administers calomel and opium in large doses; applies hot mustard foot baths, heated sand in bags, friction over the spasmed parts with a camphorated mercurial leniment; gives spiced drinks, chicken broth, nitrous ether and laudanum, &c. On a renewal of the spasms he has resorted to blood-letting.

If all authorities agree that the premonitory symptoms should be carefully and promptly attended to, they also coincide in opinion, that fumigations by chloride of lime, and other purifying gases, are very efficacious in destroying noxious effluvia, and in generally purifying the atmosphere.

Intelligence from Captain Back.—Mr. Duncan Finlayson, partner of the Hudson's Bay Company, arrived at Lachine on Saturday the 6th instant, in a bark canoe, navigated by 10 voyageurs of that concern. He left Fort Vancouver on the *Columbia* River, North West coast of America, on the 20th March last, passed over land to York Factory, the Company's principal depot in Hudson's Bay, which depot he departed from on the 24th July. Mr. Finlayson has brought a packet from Captain Back, addressed to the Colonial Office, London. We are happy to state that letters have been received from that gentleman, dated Fort Reliance, east end of *Great Slave Lake*, up to the 4th of May last, when he was preparing to be off to prosecute the ulterior objects of the expedition. The packet from London, intimating Captain Ross and his party's safe return, which was forwarded from Montreal last November, reached Captain Back on the 25th April.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Comparative statement of Arrivals, Tonnage, and Settlers at the Port of Quebec, to the 5th of September, inclusive:—

1833,	800 vessels,	205,779 tons,	21,340 set.
1834,	812 "	225,819 "	28,844 "
Diff.	12	20,040	7,504

H. M. brig Savage, 10, Lieut. R. Loney, arrived at Salem, Mass. on Wednesday last, from Portsmouth, having on board 16 pirates, said to have robbed the American brig Mexican, and who having been captured by one of our cruizers on the coast of Africa, and brought to England by the Curlew, were immediately sent out to the United States for trial.—The prisoners will be tried at Boston. The Savage is to join the squadron under the command of Sir Geo. Cockburn, on the West India and Halifax Station.

The United States Gold Bill appears to have effected considerable changes in the export and import of bullion. The English sovereigns never found their way *out* to America on speculation, but were much sought for to be sent *back.* The Victoria, a private Liverpool trader, which arrived on the 29th Aug. brought out 50,000 English sovereigns, (value $237,000,) no doubt to render a fair percentage on this species of merchandize, regulated like all other merchandize in its price, by what can be got for it. The Exchange on England, at New York, on the 30th August, was quoted at 6½ to 7 per cent. premium.—*Neilson's Quebec Gazette.*

The whole amount of specie cleared at Liverpool for the United States, during the last week of July, was about £400,000, or near $2,000,000.

The recent riots in the cities of New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia, at all of which the objects of the rioters were accomplished, are the most unfavorable symptoms of the inefficiency of the American Government which have appeared since its institution. It would seem, from the speech of Mr. Riker, Recorder of New York, on pronouncing sentence on the rioters in July last, that there is no want of law to suppress riots, it being the same as in England and Canada; but