TITHES (IRELAND) BILL.

House of Commons, July 30.

On the motion of Lord Althorp, the House resolved itself into Committee on this Bill.

On the question that the third clause should stand part of the bill.

Mr. O'Connell rose to propose an amendment.—He said that the clause in question involved the whole principle of the bill, and the decision which the house might come to with respect to it would have a most important effect upon the remaining clauses. He was not aware whether the attention of English and Scotch members had been drawn to this clause, but if it had, he would inform them that it made the King for the first time the proprietor and lessee of tithes all over Ireland. The clergyman would no longer have anything to do with tithes if Parliament should pass this clause; in fact, it would effect a complete revolution in tithe property. Let the clause be passed, and henceforth the responsibility for the amount of tithe property would fall on the Crown—that is to say, on the public. He objected to this, because it would place the Crown in a situation of direct and immediate hostility to the people of Ireland. Again, he asked why not relieve the tithe-payer at once, instead of attempting as it were to throw salt on the tails of the Irish fair Bonds, or holding out a bait to induce them to do what was considered necessary for the peace of the country? He had shown the house that it was impossible in many instances that the landlords could avail themselves of the bonus. Their tenants, therefore, must continue to pay the full amount of tithe, whilst those on neighbouring estates would pay 30 per cent. less. The poor people would not understand the reason of this distinction, and it required but little foresight to predict, that it would be the source of constant disturbance. The object of the amendment was to relieve the tithe-owners immediately to the extent of 30 per cent. This would be satisfactory to the people of Ireland. They could understand the difference between 15s. and £1. If this plan should render it necessary to draw upon the Consolidated Fund to a small amount, the people of Ireland would not begrudge it, in order to effect the settlement of this important and difficult question. (An expression of dissent from the ministerial benches.—Oh, (exclaimed the hon. and learned member.) oh, I wish we were blacks! [A laugh.] If the Irish people were but black, we should have the hon. member for Weymouth coming down as large as life (laughter) supported by all the friends of humanity in the back rows, to advocate their cause. [Cheers and laughter.] They would think little of £120,000, or £1,000,000, if it were to be given to "the sweet lovely blacks of Ireland." [Continued laughter.] The hon. and learned member concluded by moving an amendment to the effect before stated.

After an extended discussion, the Committee divided, and the numbers were for the original words, 33; for the Amendment, 82; majority in favour of Mr. O'Connell's proposition, 49!

The result created considerable sensation.

Mr. Shaw declared that the Government had been willing to be beaten, or there would not have been so large a majority against them.

Lord Althorp denied that there had been any such willingness. The result had changed the circumstances, but it had not altered the principle of the Bill; it had managed that the principle of the Bill should be carried into effect sooner than the Government had by this measure proposed.

Mr. O'Connell said, having carried the two points for which he had contended, he should not now offer any further opposition to the Bill!!!

Several clauses having been postponed, the House resumed and the Bill was ordered to be re-committed to-day.

The late administration had several gigantic difficulties to contend with;—a House of Peers fiercely hostile, because wedded to ecclesiastical and civil abuses, to bigotry and monopoly;—popular expectation more highly raised than was ever before known, and which it was certain must in some degree be disappointed;—abuses in Church and State, so deep rooted that they could not be reformed without difficulty and peril;—a treacherous Court;—enemies in most of the subordinate employments; their own want of official experience; the distress, discontent, and turbulence of Ireland. Above all, they had the almost insuperable difficulty of harmonizing the views of the whole Cabinet on so many great questions of reform, in all their details, and to reduce them into a practicable shape. To keep together a Cabinet of Tories is easy work, because their only principle is to resist all improvement and all change. But to combine men in the active pursuit of so many important reforms as were pressed upon Ministers, and were undertaken by them,—reforms, in which not only the principles were to be right, but the details practicable and expedient,—reforms to be carried against the thwarting of men who were honestly impracticable, as well as against the opposition of men dishonestly and interestedly hostile;—this was a difficulty which was necessarily pressed more upon Earl Grey than upon any Minister of modern times.

It is the honour of the late Ministry, that it has given an expansion and a grandeur to the *principle of reformation* and government. If Ministers have sometimes been thought not to go far enough, compare them with all their predecessors, and the astonishment will be that their measures have been so incomparable in their boldness and strength. Burke's great project of economical reform appears little, compared to what *they* have actually effected. Even Hume's propositions of saving and reductions have been outdone. The Parliamentary Reforms of Pitt and Wyvill, if they had been carried, would have fallen far short of Earl Grey's. And as to the Municipal Corporations of the kingdom, as to the Church, as to Colonial Slavery, as to the trade to the Eastern world, as to the Poor Laws, whoever dreamed in former days of such grand and thorough going reforms as those which the late Ministry accomplished or projected? If therefore it is said they fell behind the spirit of the age, we maintain on the contrary that they mainly contributed to make that spirit what it is; and if they did not in all respects satisfy the expectations they had excited, it was because in government, as in every thing else, practice inevitably falls short of theory.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Owen Swift, the pugilist, who killed Noon, at the late battle near Andover, was tried on Saturday at the Winchester Assizes; found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and hard labour in the county gaol. Judge Paterson, in passing Judgment, said—It was clear this fight had taken place for money; and he *only regretted* that the parties who had given such encouragement to a violation of the law were not then before him, as he considered them more worthy of punishment than the prisoner; and their sentence should certainly be more severe, *without reference to their station of life, and perhaps the more so in proportion to their rank.*

The harvest in the North of England, so far as relates to wheat, oats, and barley, bears upon the face of it promise of abundance. Hay, however, is extremely thin and scanty, owing to the unexampled dry weather.

A factory is established near Leeds, where old rags are manufactured into new cloth used for padding and other purposes. To so great an extent is it carried on, 5,000,000 pounds of old rags are imported from Germany for that purpose. The rags are thrown into a machine which tears them to pieces; then with the addition of a little new wool they are remanufactured and used for the above mentioned purposes.

There are two estates in the market at present which formerly gave the power of returning six members to Parliament, but which, having been deprived of that privilege by Schedule A, are no longer thought worth keeping by their noble owners. These estates are Aldborough, in Yorkshire, the possession of which enabled the Duke of Newcastle to return two members for Aldborough and two for Horoughbridge; and Stockbridge, in Hampshire, which gave the Marquess of Westminster the control of that borough. The [illegible] £70,000 less than it would have done five years ago, and that of the Noble Marquess about half that sum.

Died, at Cheltenham, Eng. on the 24th June, John Aldiss Roper, Esquire, aged 27, who for several years moved in the most abject poverty; but owing to the death of an uncle residing in India, he came into possession of upwards of £400,000. This upright man immediately used every means to find out those persons who had given him credit, and has paid several indigent tradesmen their debts, with compound interest upon them, residing in the metropolis. The principal part of his fortune he has left to the daughter of a fruit sales-woman, living in the vicinity of the Borough market. The rest of his property he has bequeathed to his brother, an industrious artisan, living in the Lambeth.

The London Literary Gazette of July 26th, announces the Memoirs of Hannah More, as being shortly to appear. It is stated that they will contain letters by Mrs. Montagu, Sir William Pepys, Lord Oxford, Dr. Langhorn, Mr. Garrick, Mrs. Boscawen, Bishop Portens, Archbishop Magee, and other eminent public characters.

YORK ASSIZES,—July 19.

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER FOR PRESCRIBING AND SELLING MORISON'S PILLS.

This morning at an early hour, the Guildhall was crowded to hear the trial of Mr. Joseph Webb, of the city of York, publican, and agent for Morison's Pills, charged with killing and slaying Richard Richardson.

The indictment was for manslaughter. The first count charged him with feloniously persuading Richard Richardson, on the 27th of June last, and other days, to take and swallow a quantity of aloes and gamboge, and with administering or causing him to take and swallow the same. The second count charged him with administering certain pills, called Morison's Pills. The prisoner, who pleaded not guilty, is a respectable-looking man, and is the proprietor of a tavern in York, called the London Coffee House.

It appeared from the evidence that the deceased Richard Richardson, on being taken ill of the small pox, sent for Mr. Webb, an agent for Morison's pills, who afterwards attended him, and administered considerable quantities of the pills daily. Mr. Webb persisted in declaring that no danger existed, and objected to medical aid being called, till the morning on which Richardson died.

Mr. Mont, partner to Mr. Morison, was called to prove that they made no other kind of pills than those marked No. 1 and No. 2. On being pressed as to whether they contained gamboge, he claimed the protection of the court, which protection the court refused to grant; and he ultimately said they *did contain gamboge.*

An immense number of witnesses were then examined, who had taken profusely of Morison's pills, and who had been cured of small pox, lumbago, gravel, and unnameable complaints.

The prisoner being called up for his defence, read from a written paper a statement of the cure of his wife and one of his children, when other aid had failed, by these pills, and also receiving benefit from them himself; he was induced to become an agent for the sale of them, and had been the means of administering benefit to thousands. When the cholera was in York, the deceased was attacked by it, and was very shortly cured by the pills. On these grounds, and from motives of regard to the deceased, he was induced to administer them, and did not believe that they had caused his death. He trusted the jury would respect his motives, and restore him with an unblemished character to his family and to society.

Several highly respectable gentlemen resident in York, gave the prisoner an excellent character for humanity.

The Learned Judge, in summing up the evidence, said—If a person takes upon himself to administer active medicines to one who is labouring under a severe and dangerous disease, and his death ensues, he is guilty of manslaughter. A remarkable body of evidence had been produced in favour of the prisoner's character; and, indeed, through the whole of the inquiry, it appeared that what he had done was done with a view to good. But that was not sufficient, in point of law, to excuse him; for if, by his gross ignorance, he had tampered with human life, he was guilty of the crime of manslaughter.

The Jury retired at 7 o'clock.

After being absent about 20 minutes the jury returned into Court; and the Foreman of the Jury said,—We find the prisoner administered the pills to the deceased, but not in gross ignorance.

Lord Lyndhurst.—But do you find that the deceased's death was thereby accelerated?

Foreman.—Yes.

Lord Lyndhurst.—Then you find him guilty generally?

We do, but beg to recommend him to mercy.

The jury then retired, and the prisoner was directed to be taken back to gaol.

According to a chemist named West, those pills marked *No.* 1 averaged 2¾ grains in each pill, and were composed of aloes and colocynth together one grain, gamboge half a grain, and cream of tartar three quarters of a grain; there was also a small portion of ginger, but not sufficient to affect the weight. The pills *No.* 2 average three grains each, and contained of aloes and colocynth one grain, gamboge one grain and a half, cream of tartar half a grain, and ginger as before.

Dr. Wake stated that if previous inflammation existed, gamboge was of all things most calculated to exercise it. There is not much harm in the aloes, but the pulp of the colocynth is an active vegetable poison. Years ago witness had been recommended to try gamboge in his practice, but he found it so intractable that he abandoned it, except in very particular cases.

From the London Morning Herald, of July 25th.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT—York, Wednesday.

This morning, Lord Lyndhurst proceeded first to the Guildhall to pass sentence upon Mr. Webb, who was convicted of manslaughter on Saturday for prescribing and selling Morison's Pills.

His Lordship, addressing the prisoner, said that he had been convicted after a long and painful inquiry upon the clearest evidence, of having ignorantly administered deleterious drugs to a fellow creature, and of having in that way caused his death. In the interim since the trial the learned Judge said he had carefully considered the case, and, taking into consideration the excellent character the prisoner had received upon the trial for kindness and humanity, the testimonials of the Jury he was tried by, and also of the Coroner's Jury to the same effect, and the recommendation to mercy which accompanied the verdict of the former, and considering also the imprisonment which he had already suffered, the sentence of the Court was, that he should be imprisoned in the City Gaol for six calendar months.

On the sentence being pronounced, Mr. Webb was greatly affected and burst into tears.

UNITED STATES.

BANKS.—The Washington National Intelligencer contains a general abstract of the State Banks in the several states and territories of the Union, compiled from returns made in the years 1833-34 to the Legislatures of the several states, and from estimates; together with statements of the number of Banks, and the amount of capital authorised since the said returns were made out. From this it appears that the number of State Banks were as follows:—Maine, 29; New-Hampshire, 22; Massachusetts, 102; Rhode Island, 51; Connecticut, 21; Vermont, 17; New-York, 78; New Jersey, 26; Pennsylvania, 41; Delaware, 7; Maryland, 8; Virginia, 4; Ohio, 20; Kentucky, 3; Tennessee, 3; North Carolina, 7; Georgia, 13; Alabama, 5; Louisiana, 10; Mississippi, 3; District of Columbia, 8; Florida, 6; Michigan, 5;—Total, 506. With a capital of $170,122,792 12 paid in.—The number of Banks chartered, but not in operation when the above returns were made, is 43, with a capital of $30,270,000. Total banking capital authorised and paid in, $200,323,791 12. Notes in circulation, $77,438,782 82. Specie and specie funds on hand, $17,081,704 65.

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 melt and hoard. The Victoria, a private Liverpool trader, which arrived on Thursday last, brought out 58,000 English sovereigns, (value 287,000 dollars.) no doubt to realize a fair per centage 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 Saturday, was quoted at 6½ @ 7 per cent. premium.—*Quebec Gazette.*

SPECIE.—The ship St. Andrew has on board 40,000 sovereigns. The whole amount of Specie cleared at Liverpool for the U. States during the last week of July, was about £400,000 or near $2,000,000.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

AMERICAN MORS.—The Press of the United States appears to be awakening the people to the necessity of putting an end to popular tumults, and vindicating the dignity of the laws. The following article is taken from the New York Daily Advertiser:—

"Such things cannot be tolerated in a community which is professedly governed by laws, and where the security of persons and property is the great object of the social system. We therefore repeat the remark, that *ways and means must be devised to put an end to the mob law and no-government.* If the laws now in existence are sufficient, let them be enforced, and let the culprits who shall be convicted of having been actually engaged in these outrageous transactions, feel their heaviest penalties. A suitable number of examples of this sort will have a most salutary effect, whilst every attempt to palliate or temper with the spirit of riot and mischief will increase the evil. When mobs make their appearance, and begin their work of devastation, *military force should forthwith employed to suppress them.* When the civil arm is so fortunate as to lay hold of those who are actively engaged in mischief, let the penalty of the law take its way, and be meted out to them without mitigation. If the rioters in this city in April last had been properly dealt with by the tribunals of justice, we should not have been disturbed by those which have more recently occurred amongst us. A year's faithful service in getting out stone on Blackwell's Island, will go far towards curing a mob-like spirit not only in the individual who suffers the punishment, but in many others who may dread to meet the reward of their own misdeeds.

From the Montreal Herald.

The American Board of Education held an anniversary meeting lately in Philadelphia, when a resolution was moved by the Rev. Dr. Lindley, and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Spring, welcoming the Rev. Messrs. Reed and Mathiesen, Delegates from the Congregational Union of England to the American Presbyterians. We extract two or three passages from the speeches of the mover and seconder of the resolution, which we admire for the elegance of their diction, and as being a noble tribute paid by Americans to our native land:—

"They have come from a land which the citizens of this country respect and esteem—from a land which they still honor and love as our father-land. They have come from a land of philosophy and poetry, of eloquence and freedom—from a land where philanthropy opens the heart and hand—from a land where religion sheds its benign blessings abroad. They have come from a land eminent in the cause of liberty, a land great in commerce and prosperity—from a land distinguished above all coeval nations of the earth—they come from the churches of beautiful England. * * * * He trusted, therefore, that the Assembly would bid them GOD SPEED! and welcome them with one heart, with respectful consideration, American hospitality and Christian love."

The Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D., of New-York, said:—"Britain! Sir, it is a proud name. There are names that might be stricken off the roll of nations, and the world would scarcely feel their loss. But Britain is an honour to the earth. Her sciences, her arts, her intelligence, her wealth, her power, her influence, give her the place of renown. No man can acquaint himself with her history, without feeling an honorable pride to have been descended from her lineage. And Britain is the land of our fathers. And I will venture to say to descendant of the Puritans can visit her shores without the instinctive reverence of a child towards a parent, venerable at once for his years and his character. We see nothing among ourselves, save these rocks and mountains, these rivers and plains, that conduct us farther into the retirements of time than about two hundred years;—on the soil of Britain you cannot stand an hour without discovering the vestiges of past generations and without gazing on the reverend visage and hoary locks which remind you of twenty centuries that are gone by. But it is not the age of Britain, nor her arts nor arms, nor her prowess on land or ocean, nor her commercial integrity and mechanical inventions, nor yet her learning and science, nor the voice of her eloquence, nor the lyre of her muse, that gives her such pre-eminence in the affections of the American churches. But it is the Christian benevolence of her character—it is her *intelligent, active piety.* This is the glory of Britain. The names of her Marlborough and Nelson and Wellington will soon be forgotten—even the fame of her Burke, her Chatham, her Fox, and her Brougham, will survive but a few mouldering years; while the names of her Owen, her Charnock, her Beverage, her Watts, her Doddridge, her Baxter, and her Scott, with a host of others of whom the world was not worthy, will be had in everlasting remembrance. These are the men who accomplished more for a nation's honour, more to rescue her name from oblivion, and brighten the escutcheon of her glory, than all the navies that ever traversed the ocean, and all the armies that ever desolated the earth. And what has long been the adornment of England we most devoutly wish may become the adornment of America."

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1834.

We have no later dates from Great Britain than those furnished in our last paper.—An arrival at New-York from Spain, brings advices from Madrid to the 24th of July. On that day the Cortes was opened by the Queen, in a Speech (says the Albion) which makes many promises, and which holds a high tone of confidence. She speaks in grateful terms of the friendly disposition of England and France towards the Government of her most Faithful Majesty.

THE JUDGES.—A report has lately gained ground in the Province, that the Hon. WARD CHIPMAN has been called by His Majesty's Government to fill the seat on the Bench vacant by the death of the late lamented and venerable CHIEF JUSTICE, and that JAMES CARDER, Jun., Esquire, one of the Aldermen of Portsmouth, England, has been appointed a Puisne Judge of our Supreme Court. While we congratulate the Bar, and the Public generally, upon the promotion of the first named gentleman, qualified as he is unanimously admitted to be, by legal attainments of the highest order, and by an unsullied reputation, to add dignity to his exalted station,—we cannot but deeply deplore that a stranger should have been nominated to the vacant Judgeship. To say nothing of the injustice thus done to the very talented and respectable Bar of this Province, we agree with our brother editor of the *Courier*, "that those who preside over the destinies of the Colonies could not have inflicted a severer blow on our rights and privileges." It is a subject in our opinion of vital importance, and now, if ever, is the proper time to hold up our hands against the measure—now, ere that which is but yet a novelty, at least in *our* Province, become established practice, and a precedence for future appointments. We invite every editor in this Colony "to speak out" on the occasion. The debasement of our Law Department will be followed by the corruption of all the fountains of Justice,—and that confidence, that respect, that veneration, which our Judicial Establishments now so eminently possess, will be lost to us for ever.

The Fredericton Board of Health have adopted some very praiseworthy measures, such as prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors between the hours of seven o'clock in the evening and seven o'clock in the morning, and between which hours Tavern Keepers must keep their houses closed against all customers, under the penalty of Five Pounds for each and every offence; prohibiting liquor from being sold on Sunday's, &c.

In another column will be found the Proclamation of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, appointing Wednesday the 8th October next, to be observed as a day of Public Fasting and Humiliation throughout this Province.

Another fine new Ship, of 403 tons, named the *Rival*, owned by Messrs. S. Wiggins & Son, has been added to our mercantile fleet within the last week. She was built by Mr. John W. Daw, of Oromocto, and was towed down the River by the Steamer St. George, on Saturday last.

The number of Emigrants arrived at Quebec this year, up to the 5th instant, amounted to 29,834—an increase of 7561 over the corresponding period of last year.

MR. AND MRS. CANDERBEECK'S CONCERT.

"*I have a peculiar feeling when I hear sweet music.*"

We had last evening the pleasure of hearing Mr. and Mrs. Canderbeeck's delightful performances on the Harp and Violin, and receives that we were most agreeably disappointed. Although aware of Mr. Canderbeeck's celebrity, we were not in expectation of enjoying so rich a treat as this afforded us by these excellent musicians. Mrs. Canderbeeck's performance on the Harp is exquisite, and her rapidity and delicacy of touch are only excelled by the taste and feeling displayed in her music. Mr. Canderbeeck's fingering on the Violin, from the perfect manner in which his accompaniment is subdued to *follow* and not *lead* the subject, has the most charming effect. While executing this splendid second, Mrs. Canderbeeck's upper notes on the Harp, blended beautifully with the deep pathos of his lower tones—now swelling into the most sublime *forte*, and now sinking into the softest *piano*; gradually melting away until the ear could with difficulty distinguish the softest and sweetest echo of the strain.

Mrs. C's. singing is chaste, and possesses that *esprit* so charming in the French, to which nation we understand she belongs. Her own accompaniment on the Harp, succeeded by the fine running notes of Mr. Canderbeeck, rendered her songs very effective.

Mr. C's imitations of the Flute, Flageolet, Double Flageolet, and Pagpipes, were inimitable; if any fault could be found, we should say they far surpassed the instruments they were intended to imitate. To his imitation of the Real Bagpipe, we cannot award the same meed of praise; the long drawing, military, savory notes of that powerful instrument, defy even the magic powers of the violin under Mr. Canderbeeck's touch.

We noticed a numerous and select company at the Concert last night, but as there is to be another this evening, which is entirely different selection of music, we would strongly advise those who have not already heard these rare performers, to avail themselves of the opportunity now afforded of listening to strains from the Harp and Violin rarely excelled on this side the Atlantic.

"Oh, for a lodge in some vast *Concert Room*,"
"Some boundless contiguity of sound,"
"Where rumour of a duet or a strain"
"Like theirs, may ever reach my ear." [Com.

The attention of the Common Council is solicited to the Public Well at the south east corner of Queen's Square, which has been for some time in a very dangerous state of exposure, the pump and curb being removed, and the opening remaining without any thing whatever to prevent persons falling into it.

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.*

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.—*Courier.*

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 M'Kenzie and *Robert Cameron*, Shipwrights, while crossing the Ferry to the Western side of the Harbour, having stated in the hearing of the Ferrymen 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 *M'Kenzie* and *Cameron.*—The officers who were despatched in pursuit, succeeded, after some difficulty, in finding and arresting the supposed lawbreakers, when it was found that they were not so recently from Halifax as they had first stated; but on 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 inoculations, and await the further orders of the Board.—*Ib.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Sunday last, while Mr. ROBERT KERR, Merchant, Wallace, was leaning over the parapet of a bridge looking at some timber which was floating under it at the time, he unfortunately overbalanced himself and fell into the river. No time was lost in procuring immediate assistance, but unhappily it was too late to be of any avail, for on the body being discovered, it was found that the vital spark had fled.—*Pictou Observer.*

Mr. Kerr has left a wife and three children to lament the loss of one of the best and kindest of husbands and fathers. His death will also be severely felt by the inhabitants of Wallace generally, but in no special manner by the poor, whose wants he at all times alleviated with cheerfulness.

THE CHOLERA.

The *Cholera*, we are happy to state, has nearly subsided in both the Canadas. Several of the towns are stated to be restored to a healthy state, while in others a few cases continue to occur, but with diminished virulence.—The Montreal Board of Health issued their last daily report on the 1st inst. which states that there had been *no increase from Cholera* during the preceding three days. The Bulletins would not be resumed unless "the inexorable scourge, which in the short space of seven weeks has plunged so many families in mourning, should reappear."—The total number of interments at the Catholic cemetery in Montreal, between the 14th July and 3d Sept. was 754—of which 323 were children under 7 years of age.

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

The Cholera in New York appears by the latest dates, to be again on the decrease. On Wednesday the 10th inst. 30 deaths were reported for the preceding 24 hours; on the 11th, 19 deaths; and on the 12th, 15 deaths.—The disease has appeared at Savannah, Georgia.

HALIFAX, September 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; the deaths on that day amounted to 28, 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—the 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 today, 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 Druggists and Doctors. The 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 endeavor to repair the breaches which a year of uncommon trial has made in their worldly fortunes.

A Soup house under the direction of the Committee of distribution, was put in operation on Saturday last—at which the poor, who are supplied with tickets by the Health Wardens, obtain a comfortable meal; and where the wealthy can purchase, at 2d a quart, sufficient for the supply of families that are in need.—*Novascotian.*

Reports from 11th to 16th Sept.,

	Cases remaining from yesterday.	New Cases.	Total.	Number died.	Sent to Hospital.	Number discharged.	Number remaining.
THURSDAY,	118	36	154	15	12	33	92
FRIDAY,	96	56	152	5	17	25	122
SATURDAY,	122	42	164	11	11	29	124
SUNDAY,	124	28	152	19	13	8	125
MONDAY,	125	22	147	13	5	21	111
TUESDAY,	111	23	134	12	4	27	95
WEDNESDAY,							

Total number of cases reported 838—deaths 343—recoveries 479

Deaths during the week ending Tuesday 15 h inst. 93—in the preceding week 132.

The *Subscriptions for the relief of the Poor* already amount to upwards of £400.

Among the numerous deaths at Toronto, by Cholera, we regret to see that of Mr. Francis Collins, editor of the Canadian Freeman. He had great skill and tact as an editor, and was one of the most vigorous political writers in Canada. It is a happy release for his *comrades* the Lord Mayor. The deceased was a native of Ireland.—*N. York Albion.*

QUEBEC, Sept. 3.—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.

The two last days have been among the finest in the year. The country, laden with the weight of the harvest, presents at this moment the most luxurient and rich prospects. To-day, the thermometer rose to 82° in the shade.—*Neilson's Gazette.*

SEPTEMBER 8.—The bark Caroline, one of our regular London passenger vessels, was to sail on the 28th July, with sixty or seventy 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.

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 four o'clock, A. M. on board of 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 time of the accident, all in bed, with the key of the door turned, by which the steam was unable to escape.

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*, 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 7 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 24 hours after the accident. The next inquest was upon the body of Grace Pervis, aged 20 years, who expired this morning.

We understand that Mr. Ronaldson and his wife were from Leith, in Scotland, or the neighborhood 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 Pervis. 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 had large funds, (the Rev. Dr. Harkness having deposited to-day £380 sterling in the Montreal Bank,) and very valuable effects.

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 Ronalson, and others named, had met their death accidentally by the bursting of a boiler on board of the steamer *Lady of the Lake*, and that the boiler which had caused their death was worth £50.—*Ibid.*

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 ten voyageurs of that concern.—He left Fort Vancouver on the *Columbia* river, North West coast of America, on the 20th March last, passed over and to York Factory, the Company's principal depot in Hudson's Bay, which depot he departed from on the 24th July. Two other canoes manned by sixteen additional voyageurs are daily expected at Lachine, and the remaining voyageurs and passengers from the interior this season, will be down in the course of the next month, (October.) Apart from the Company's usual despatches and letters from their servants in the interior, together with these from *Red River* Colony, Mr. Finlayson has brought a packet from Capt. 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 May last, when he was preparing to be off to prosecute the ulterior objects of the expedition. The packet from London, intimating Capt. Ross and party's safe return, which was forwarded from Montreal last November, reached Capt. Back on the 25th April.—*Montreal Gazette.*

BERMUDA, August 22.—Arrived, Transport ship Orestes, Cork, 30 days, with the left wing of the 30th Regt. under the command of Major Tonge.—30th, arrived, transport ship Marquis of Huntley, 35 days from Cork, with the right wing of the 30th Regt. under the command of Lieut. Col. Robinson.

The left wing of the 71st Regt. under the command of Major Henderson, embarked on board the Orestes transport, on Saturday, and will sail for England the first fair wind.

West Indies.—Since our last, accounts have been received from almost all parts of the West Indies. The change from Slavery to Apprenticeship has been received with a much better spirit by the Negroes than was expected. With but a few exceptions they had resumed their work under their old masters.—*Halifax Journal.*