

SUMMARY.

LIVERPOOL, September 6. From the West.—The country demand for fine timber continues very good, and notwithstanding the arrivals have been very heavy, there has been a considerable amount of business done. The market is well supplied with a small quantity of good, and very little is offered on importers' account. Better prices have been obtained for cargoes, particularly Quebec, some of which have been sold at 2 1/2 per cent. Mirmich, the S. S. Duke, carries have brought 2 1/2 per cent. and Nova-Scotia 1 1/2. There has been a letter demand for staves lately, and standard staves of first quality and good specifications, have sold at 2 1/2 per cent. inferior have been disposed of at 2 1/2. Best pine-staves have brought 2 1/2 per cent. inferior 2 1/4 to 2 1/2. Ash long-leaf have become plentiful. They are worth 8 guineas per M. The price of Baltic timber remains steady, although the demand is only moderate. It is selling by retail at 2s. 1 1/2 per foot, and by the ton at 2s. 3 1/2 per foot. In consequence of the heavy arrivals of Baltic, they are becoming difficult to sell, and prices are giving way. What are now landing are chiefly sent into the hands of purchasers having no idea that they will be lower. A parcel of Honduras Wood of rather inferior quality, was sold by auction last week at an average of 10 1/2 per foot.

CHURCH MARRIAGE.—A court martial assembled at Devonport yesterday week, to inquire into the circumstances under which the *General* cutter was run down by the *Cato* frigate. Lord John Hay, the commander of the latter, was in attendance. The court was adjourned to Monday, when the inquiry terminated in the favor of the *General*. The officers, and all on board, except Lieut. M. Clermont, the officer of the watch, who is sentenced to be dismissed from the service. Lieut. M. Clermont was previously considered a very promising young officer. Efforts had been made, without success, to reach the *General*. The bodies of the crew who were found, and generally in a badly mutilated state. A horrible murder has been committed at Pentonville, in the vicinity of London, by a German named Nicholas Steinberg, who destroyed his mistress and four illegitimate children, and then killed himself. The old ship *Discovery*, in which the lamented Captain Cook sailed round the world, was some time since removed from Woolwich, and is now moored off Deptford as a receiving ship for convicts. Well time it is applied to this old and strongly-built ship. "To what use we will not return." The *Discovery* presents a striking contrast to the ships now built, when naval architecture has undergone so great an improvement. Mr. O'Sullivan has written another long letter—it is addressed to Lord Duncannon, the new Home Secretary. It brings twenty charges of misconduct against the Whigs. The present long epistle only disposes of three of them, consequently seventeen more are yet to come. Judge Jebb, of the Irish Court of King's Bench, died early in September.

NEW STATUTE OF MR. CANNING IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY. This act, executed in marble, by Chantrey, out of the proceeds of a subscription to so, and maintained some years ago by the friends and admirers of the deceased statesman, has lately been placed upon its pedestal in the Abbey. It is placed in front of one of the pillars which support the roof of the north transept on the eastern side. It is upon a pedestal of white marble, and is a copy of the original. The face looks towards the organ-loft. The figure is enveloped in a senatorial gown, the folds of which are sustained by each arm, raised over the chest. The attitude is that of an orator in the act of addressing with calmness and deliberation, a public assembly. The head is thrown back, the left leg somewhat advanced. In the right hand is a scroll of paper, and at the feet are two thick volumes. The following is the inscription:—"George Canning, born 11th April, 1770. Died 18th August, 1827. Endowed with a rare combination of talent, an eminent statesman, an accomplished scholar, an orator surpassed by none, he united the most brilliant and lofty qualities of mind with the warmest affections of the heart. Raised by his own merit, he successively filled important offices in the State, and finally became the first Minister of the Crown. In the full enjoyment of his Sovereign's favour, and the confidence of the people, he was prematurely cut off when pursuing the wise and salutary course of policy, which had for its object the prosperity and greatness of his country, while he comprehended the welfare and commended the admiration of foreign nations. This monument was erected by his friends and countrymen."

SCOTLAND. The list of Stewards for the dinner to be given to Earl Grey in Edinburgh, comprises the names of two hundred and seventy of the most distinguished persons, not alone in Edinburgh, but in Scotland, including nearly all the Liberal Peers, many Members of the House of Commons, and the chief magistrates of the principal towns. It has been found difficult or impossible to procure a place of assembly sufficiently capacious to hold the company expected to be present—probably at least two thousand. The Parliament House would have held 1300 persons, by having remaining; but objections have been raised to its being used on a party occasion, and it has been suggested that the quadrangle in Heriot's Hospital might be covered over, and converted into a temporary dining-room. But this plan also has been abandoned; and it has been determined to erect a Building on purpose, on the *Cotton Hill*, in the playground behind the High School. It is to be one hundred feet square, and capable of containing two thousand feasters, with galleries for the ladies. Councillor Smith and Mr. Halliwell are appointed to superintend the erection, which is to be lined with drapery, and ornamented with devices and emblems of liberty, as also Earl Grey's arms. Dr. Baird, the writer, is to take charge of the lighting, or rather to design the same.

Glasgow, Sept. 1.—Lord Brougham arrived at Hamilton Palace on Wednesday night, and dined with his Grace on Thursday. The magistrates resolved to present him with the freedom of the town, and at 12 o'clock they went, with the members of the Town Council, the Sheriff and the majority of the most respectable individuals of the town, to the Palace gates, where they met his Lordship, accompanied by the Duke, P. M. Stewart, M. P. and the Courtenay, Esq. They proceeded to the Town Hall, which was crowded to excess, where Bailie Bryson, in a neat speech, presented the Chancellor with the freedom of the town. His Lordship, in eloquent terms, returned thanks for the honour done him, and took occasion to pass a high eulogium on the late Archibald Hamilton, for his exertions in the cause of Burgh Reform. Glasgow, Sept. 19.—On Tuesday the 19th August, the anniversary of the day on which Prince Charles Edward Stuart unfurled his Standard at Glenlivet in 1745, the handsome monument erected by Mr. Macdonald of Glenlivet, to commemorate the fidelity and unflinching bravery of those who fought and suffered in the glorious struggle of that eventful period, was surrounded with a beautiful statue of that unfortunate Prince. The statue, executed by the celebrated Mr. Greenleaves, statuary, near Lanark, who has produced several works of eminence in the arts, is of solid stone, speaks of seven feet in height, and represents the Prince in the full Highland costume, anxiously looking towards the Pass whence issued the gallant Lochiel with his Cameron's. The effect of the whole, situated on a grass plain, in the new quarter of Glasgow, at the head of Loch Shiel, and surrounded by high hills, and splendid Highland scenery, is uncommonly fine, and merits the attention of tourists and others visiting that romantic region.

NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE. The geographical position of a country has always been admitted as of the first importance, in regard to its prosperity and power. A nation highly favored, in its situation on the earth's surface; that is, in its facility of communication with other countries; and with natural defences such as Seas, Rivers, and Mountains; and possessing also an average soil and climate, is naturally prepared to become more powerful than a country of greater extent, but proportionally less favourable position. France, for instance, occupies no more than 215,000 square miles of the earth's surface. Russia, exclusive of her possessions in America, occupies 7,204,363 square miles; or the superficies of 34 kingdoms equally large as France. Great Britain and Ireland occupy little more than half the surface of France, and little more than one third the surface of land adapted for agricultural purposes that the latter does. France has also a more highly favored climate, and a soil generally susceptible of profitable cultivation, at less expense. The United Kingdom has a much greater extent of sea coast, and more numerous, and better harbours than France. The harbours of Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Cork—those of the west of Ireland, and Scotland, with the Channel, the Cromarty, and Loch roads, give decided advantages, in all maritime affairs, to the British over the other nations of Europe. France, again, in military position, is an eminently superior. France has abundant mines of coal and iron. The quality of the latter is excellent—the latter generally good; but not found *interstitially*, and both are inconveniently situated for the purposes of transport, and general cheap use. France has mineral salt in abundance, but not so well situated for commercial purposes as that of England. France has abundant mines of coal and iron, and is well situated for the purposes of transport, and general cheap use. France has mineral salt in abundance, but not so well situated for commercial purposes as that of England. France has abundant mines of coal and iron, and is well situated for the purposes of transport, and general cheap use. France has mineral salt in abundance, but not so well situated for commercial purposes as that of England.

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Spain occupies a surface, nearly one-half greater than all the British Isles, with a soil capable according to all accounts, of yielding nearly double the value of agricultural produce. Spain is only about 2,500 square miles, or one-fifth less than France, or eleventh part as large as Holland; the latter has no mineral salt, but is better situated for the purposes of transport, and for building; a climate the character of which is humid, and for a part of the season, severely cold. Yet it is doubtful if Spain and Holland were left to themselves, in the event of a warlike contention, which nation would overcome the other. At present, opinion would decide in favor of Holland. The example of these two nations, in consequence of the power or weakness of countries, in consequence of the wisdom and industry, or the folly and negligence of man, in opposition to natural advantages, or otherwise. In colonial possessions, England has pre-eminence over all Europe. The productions and wants of the British Colonies are so varied, so abundant and so important, as to render Great Britain independent of the world for not only all raw materials, but a market for her home manufactures. The Colonial Empire of Great Britain comprehends, also, every climate, and every known production. The North American Provinces possess, a climate congenial to the constitutions of those born in the United Kingdom; a soil which yields all the crops grown in England, and is admirably adapted for the culture of hemp, flax and maize, tobacco, rice, indigo, and for building; a climate the character of which is humid, and for a part of the season, severely cold. Yet it is doubtful if Spain and Holland were left to themselves, in the event of a warlike contention, which nation would overcome the other. At present, opinion would decide in favor of Holland. The example of these two nations, in consequence of the power or weakness of countries, in consequence of the wisdom and industry, or the folly and negligence of man, in opposition to natural advantages, or otherwise.

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COLONIAL.

HALIFAX, October 22. NOVA-SOTIA TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—About thirty Delegates from Temperance Societies in different parts of the Province, met in general convention in the Assembly Room, Province Building, Halifax, on Wednesday the 15th inst. John Leander Starr, Esq. was called to the chair, and Mr. Edmund Ward appointed Secretary. A committee of three was appointed to prepare an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting his patronage to the Temperance cause. On the following morning the committee reported, when the Convention waited upon His Excellency with the following address, and returned with the answer which is subjoined:

To His Excellency Major General Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, Knight Commander of the most honourable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of Nova-Scotia and the Dependencies, &c. The humble address of the undersigned Delegates, representing various Temperance Societies established throughout the Province of Nova-Scotia, in general Convention now met at Halifax.

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

We therefore most respectfully beg to solicit the co-operation of your Excellency in this cause which has enlisted among its supporters in Great Britain many eminently distinguished by the highest rank and talents, and where the benefits of its effects have been so irrefragably tested. We feel it necessary to urge any thing further upon your Excellency's attention, we would refer to the direct effects of Intemperance so fearfully developed during the prevalence of the Cholera in this town, and the universally acknowledged fact that its influence is strong in perpetuating and cherishing the existence of that dreadful scourge wherever it has once appeared. We have the honor to subscribe ourselves (in behalf of the Societies we respectfully represent), Your Excellency's most obedient and humble servants. J. LEANDER STARR, President. W. WARD, Secretary. Committee on behalf of the Delegates.

HALIFAX, 16th October, 1834. His Excellency then returned the following very gratifying reply, and afterwards in the most frank and candid manner conversed freely with the different Delegates upon the importance of the cause they were engaged in. HALIFAX, 16th October, 1834. GENTLEMEN, I have received with much satisfaction the Address from the Delegates representing the various Temperance Societies established throughout this Province. I should consider myself unworthy the situation which His Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint me to fill, if I did not ever rejoice in my power give my support and countenance in forwarding the laudable object of the Societies which you represent. I have long seen the beneficial consequences of intemperance, and since my arrival in this Province the evils of the more liberal classes have in many instances proved fatal. I have reason to believe that many individuals indulged in Intemperance (who were not before addicted to that vice) under the mistaken idea that it would guard them against the cholera, which has so recently visited us, but it is to be hoped that those who have escaped will not be convinced that Intemperance is the best and only antidote against all diseases, as well as most irregularities. Gentlemen, your praiseworthy exertions and example in enforcing Temperance and cleanliness in your different Societies, and the very high ground which you occupy in this respect, will be a great blessing to the Province, and will be visited by the Epidemic which has proved so destructive, but should it unfortunately be so, the measures which you are now adopting and recommending will in a great measure tend to mitigate the disease and afford you the pleasing consolation that the Temperance Societies in this Province have been the means of inducing many individuals to support their families by industry and frugality, instead of squandering their earnings in dissipation and irregularities. Gentlemen, you may always rely upon my best exertions and giving every support to the Societies from which you are delegated. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient Servants. C. CAMPBELL, Lieut. Governor. To the Delegates representing the various Temperance Societies in Nova-Scotia.

THE OBSERVER. ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1834. The latest dates from Europe are to the 13th September, as acknowledged last week. CHOLERA.—Subjunctive the Reports of the Board of Health issued since our last, amounting 17 cases, and 7 deaths within the week. The total number of cases reported by the Board since the first appearance of the Cholera, on the 22d September, up to this morning, amounts to 45—deaths 23. BOARD OF HEALTH. Thursday, 28th October. Four cases of Asiatic Cholera have been reported since Tuesday morning—two of them fatal. One death also from those under treatment. Saturday, 29th October. Since Thursday morning, five new cases of Asiatic Cholera have been reported,—two of them fatal. The Board have to announce that eight new cases of Asiatic Cholera have been reported to them by the Physicians, since Saturday morning—two of which have died. Those formerly reported as remaining over, are convalescent. The malady has as yet been confined to York Point and Portland,—no case within the knowledge of the Board, having occurred in any other part of the City and County. By Order of the Board of Health. J. R. PARTELOW, CLERK. Snow fell to the depth of from two to three inches in this city, on Sunday night, but it had nearly all disappeared at noon yesterday.—Snow fell in some parts of the County and the Northern part of the State of New-York, in the early part of this month. The Legislature of Lower Canada has been dissolved, and a new election ordered. The elections would commence about the 28th of October, and the writs are returnable for the whole Province of Lower Canada, on the 22d November, except for the District of Gaspé, the time for which is extended to the 8th January.—The elections are going forward in Upper Canada also. The exports from New Orleans to the single port of Liverpool, during the past six months of the present year, have amounted to a gross sum in value, as estimated there, of nearly twenty millions of dollars. In the remarks under the editorial head in our last paper, relating to the Cholera Temperance Society, it is stated that "out of a population of about six hundred, including infants and children of every age, nearly all our Carolina neighbours are members of Temperance Societies." Making this statement, we have undertaken to give the Parish of Lanselet a credit for a portion of the members—in different parts of which Parish, a considerable number of members reside. We cheerfully make this correction, upon further information from the President of the Society; by whom we are also requested to state, that the individuals alluded to being persons who were so convinced by the arguments advanced at the meeting, as immediately to join the Society, we do not pretend, but it is believed that the general influence of the Temperance cause, has been the means of producing in him the happy change, and that we believe, that he will in future prove a worthy member of the Society. Judge CARTER, and Lady, from England, via Halifax, arrived in town on Wednesday last in the steamer *Henrietta* from Annapolis. On Friday morning they proceeded to Fredericton in the steamer *Woodstock*. On Wednesday last, a Coroner's Inquest was held on the body of Patrick McCreary, Inquirer, who was killed instantaneously on board the brig *Cupid* on the

evening previous—in consequence of being struck on the head by a captain bar, when the captain was flying round with great velocity. A Verdict of Accidental Death was recorded. We are glad to hear that the Fall vessels are now very likely to be disappointed in obtaining cargoes of Timber at this port, as was for some time past seriously apprehended. In the County of Carlton, the upper part of the County of York, a fall of snow about ten days since having been succeeded by heavy rains, the streams were raised several feet, and our almost despairing Lumbermen were, we understand, enabled to get about twenty thousand tons of Timber into the main River. This reasonable supply will find a ready sale in our market at present.—*Courier*. Mortality by Yellow Fever.—H. M. S. Tweed, on the Jamaica station, has lost her captain, a surgeon, 2 warrant officers, and 17 seamen, by yellow fever, within the last three months. Monument to Sir Walter Scott.—Subscriptions in aid of the above object have been received from Calcutta, amounting to about £293, 9s. 8d.; and also £210, 18s. 2d. has been sent from Bombay for the same purpose. ALBION UNION SOCIETY. The sixth Anniversary of this Institution was celebrated on Tuesday evening last, by about forty of its Members and their friends dining together at *Union Hall* in this City. The dinner was served up by Mr. George Scammell, and, as usual, comprised every thing that could tempt the palate, in the shape of old English substantial and delicate delicacies. It hardly need be said that such a body