

BRITISH NEWS.

From the New York Tribune, September 25. We received papers by the Champlain, from Liverpool, on the 14th inst., by which it will be seen, that the speech his Majesty was pleased to deliver on this occasion does not contain any matter of great importance. It is, however, satisfactory to see that he does not contemplate any direct interference in the affairs of Spain; indeed, such a measure we think cannot be adopted by the British Government, unless some other power should previously take part with the Carlists. It is worthy of remark, that about a week since the existence of the Spanish Cortes, that the Queen's Ministers already find that such an unmanageable, having on two or three occasions been left in a minority.

The Cholera is prevailing very much in England and Ireland. Mrs. Arbuthnot, Admiral King, and several others have fallen victims to this dreadful disorder.

We are glad to see that Mr. Christie's case, a Member of the Lower Canada Parliament, has been brought before the House of Commons.

KING'S SPEECH. PROLOGUE TO A PARLIAMENT.

London, August 15. His Majesty went to the House of Lords this day, and pronounced the following speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LONDON, August 14, 1834.—The County Coroners Bill was properly thrown out by the Commons yesterday. The Lords insisted on their amendment, the object of which was to leave the Coroner, as at present, the power of carrying on an inquest with elevated officers, whatever might be the object of the inquest, and however necessary publicity might be for furthering the ends of justice. The Commons considered a declaratory clause necessary, so as to leave no doubt of the right of the public to be present at any inquest which might involve not only the interests of a particular district, but of the whole community; and the Lords refusing to accede to so reasonable a proposition, the bill was accordingly lost. It is satisfactory to find, however, that in the Commons there was no difference of opinion on the subject. Both Lord Althorpe and the Attorney General expressed themselves favourable to the measure, and next Session it will be renewed, but with what prospect of success, time only can show. The feeling of the two houses towards each other at present is such that the passing of any Bill cannot be calculated on with any degree of certainty—the one house insists on some amendments, even of a trifling nature, the other house refuses to adopt them; the Bill in consequence falls to the ground.

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

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

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

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

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

An inquest was held on Monday last at East Barnet, before Mr. Osbaldeston, coroner for Hertfordshire, on the view of the body of Major General Sir Theobald Ogleby, who was killed by the overthrow of a four-wheeled carriage which he was driving. Verdict—Accidental Death.

In the event of Sir Francis Burrell being raised to the House of Peers, Col. Perronet Thompson, it is said, intends to offer himself for a seat in the House of Commons. The settlement in Paris for the month of July was attended with the following fatal consequences—viz. four suicides, six cases of insanity, a loss of about 11,000,000 francs to the Banque, another of 25,000,000 to M. Rothschild, and considerable embarrassment to many of the "Change agents, who have called for time to meet their engagements.

The demise of the late Mrs. Arlthout was very sudden. She died at a farm-house near Woodford, to which she had walked, and was there seized with spasms. Sir H. Hallford was sent for, but before the lady's arrival she was no more. An express was sent to Appleton, where she resided, on Saturday evening, when the bearer, not finding the Duke of Wellington, set off for Hertfordshire, and found his Grace at dinner at Hatfield, with the Marquess and Marchioness of Salisbury.

The sister of Maximilian Robespierre, died lately, aged 74. She has left some memoirs and documents respecting her brother.

LONDON, August 17.

The King's Speech, or rather the speech of the King's Ministers, delivered from the Throne at the close of the Session, is as laudatory as the proceedings usually are. If the history of England's destinies drew his materials from such documents he would have nothing to record but the praise of our Statesmen and the wisdom of their plans. The acts of every party in succession that have distinguished our country, supply only the materials of their commendation. Their undertakings—whether legislative, diplomatic, or political—would all be excellent of their kind. In short, the whole of the volumes of England's "Chronicles," compiled from "King's Speeches," would be a series of glorious recollections—a mirror, in which the designs and policy of the existing Cabinet are most judiciously and wisely set out as things that are, and not as things that ought to be. The acts of every party in succession that have distinguished our country, supply only the materials of their commendation. Their undertakings—whether legislative, diplomatic, or political—would all be excellent of their kind. In short, the whole of the volumes of England's "Chronicles," compiled from "King's Speeches," would be a series of glorious recollections—a mirror, in which the designs and policy of the existing Cabinet are most judiciously and wisely set out as things that are, and not as things that ought to be. The acts of every party in succession that have distinguished our country, supply only the materials of their commendation. Their undertakings—whether legislative, diplomatic, or political—would all be excellent of their kind. In short, the whole of the volumes of England's "Chronicles," compiled from "King's Speeches," would be a series of glorious recollections—a mirror, in which the designs and policy of the existing Cabinet are most judiciously and wisely set out as things that are, and not as things that ought to be.

Whatever the Speech contains, the Ministers who composed or advised it are responsible for its contents. With every respect for the personal virtues and exalted character of the Sovereign, we must take leave to treat the Royal Speech as a historical document, just as the Whigs used to do when they were out of office. We will not, indeed, go so far as a Noble and Learned Member of the present Cabinet did on one occasion, who, in criticising a Royal Speech, said he would take the liberty to "tear it to tatters."

The Speech in the outset states that which is any thing but a defence of the immense military establishment with which the country is burdened, and to which an additional force was added after the Whigs came into office, speaks of the continuance of the assurances of their friendly disposition from all Foreign Powers.

Next comes a statement, the veracity of which we are sure nobody will dispute. It is to the effect that the Palmerston protocols have not been signed by the Netherlands as yet, and that no present prospect exists of the "speedy and final settlement" which the Downing-street Journals so often announced.

Congratulations are expressed with regard to the state of affairs in Portugal, and disappointment in relation to that of Spain. Our sympathies are expressed for the more generous, because one of the results of it was to strike a serious blow at those commercial relations which had subsisted between England and Portugal for centuries past. The quadruple treaty is alluded to as a happy stroke of policy, though it is in direct contravention of that doctrine of non-interference in the quarrels of other nations which the Whigs often declared to be the true policy of England, which they charged the Duke of Wellington's administration with departing from in the case of Belgium and Holland, representing that intermeddling in the internal disputes of other nations was a political error, and a political crime, which, since their accession to office, they have constantly practised themselves. In a memorable instance, indeed, where we were bound to interfere by solemn treaty, and also for our own ultimate protection, there was none of it. We allowed Herod Ptolemy to be the faith of treaties. We must do Lord Palmerston the justice of stating that there has been no interference that could possibly impede the march of Russian aggrandizement in Europe. Turkey has become, in all but the name, a province of Russia in the south, as Poland was in the north. But, turning from the distant and melancholy prospect which our foreign policy presents, we inquire what are the congratulatory topics which domestic affairs afford? We find the first and greatest domestic topic of the Speech, as it was the first and greatest of the legislative labours of Ministers, is the Maltese Four Laws Bill. A measure so opposed to justice and sound policy—so odious and revolting to moral taste and Christian feeling, we did not wish to revert to again; nor should we have done so now, if it had not been ostentatiously thrust into the Royal Speech—if it had not been there praised as a wise and benevolent measure—as was intended to exhibit his Majesty's kindly disposition doing homage to the selfish, cruel, and unmanly principles of the Maltese sect which the generous characteristics of his Majesty's nature disclaim, and which his practice has always disavowed. This Bill, which the Ministers and Princes of the Church, whose doctrines his Majesty so much reveres, thus speaks of in one passage of his just and eloquent protest—"By imposing the charge of maintaining every illegitimate child on the mother alone, it lays on one of the parents the whole of a burden which, by the most obvious dictates of natural justice, and the plain deduction from the law of God, ought to be borne equally, or in proportion to their several ability, by both."

Again the same distinguished Prelate (the Bishop of Exeter) describes this Bill, now a law, as one that must lead to the appalling consequence of tenantry unhappy mothers, the destruction of infants, and, if their wretched parents, as one, also, which, from men in humble life, will remove one of the most powerful checks on their licentious appetites which Providence has imposed in the cost and burden consequent on the indulgence of them—thus opposing itself to God's holy institution for the continuance of the species by lawful wedlock. He also declares that it will tend to harden the hearts of men, to pervert and corrupt their moral sensibility—that it proceeds upon the unchristian principle of doing evil that good may come; and, like every such attempt, will fail of the end proposed, with this unhappy aggravation of the failure, that it will tend to shake the confidence of the people in the justice and righteousness of the laws in general, and to impair their respect for the Legislature that has ventured to enact it. Yet it is the Bill thus depicted in its character and consequences by one of the ablest Prelates of our Church which the Whig Ministers have put into his Majesty's mouth to praise as a wise and benevolent measure." But his Majesty's law refutes the doctrines embodied in this Bill, which not only commits outrageous violence upon constitutional principles, but proclaims to the world that Christian morals and Christian charity are no longer part and parcel of the law of England.

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

A grand fête is to be given at Windsor on the 21st instant, in celebration of her Majesty's return and the King's birthday.

Don Miguel, with his wonted good faith, has made a formal protest at Genoa against the renunciation of the Crown of Portugal.

According to the last census taken in Wurtemberg, the population amounts to 1,578,147 souls,—upon an average 4294 persons for each square mile.

CUSTOM-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.—From accounts recently laid before Parliament, it appears that there are in England 74 ports, 15 of which do not remit £1,000 a year each to the Exchequer; 26 others, which remit between £1,000 and £5,000 each, and only six which exceed £10,000 per annum, namely, London, £8,992,943; Liverpool, £3,555,353; Bristol, £1,016,873; Hull, £392,131; Newcastle, £275,686; and Gloucester, £102,875. Sunderland remits £73,364, Stockton £50,010, and Berwick only £2,692. In Scotland there are 21 ports, 13 of which do not remit £5,000 a year each; and in Ireland 15 ports, five of which do not reach £3,000 a year each.

On the subject of the Harvest in England, the North Devon Journal remarks—"To an abundant produce of each class of grain, a gracious Providence is now affording us every prospect of success. In the two preceding weeks a good deal of rain has fallen, and the earliest harvest has been saved with some difficulty; but whilst little or no material damage has been sustained by the corn crops, the potatoes have derived incalculable benefit therefrom, and their unpromising aspect is exchanged for that of a splendid harvest. The harvest is now progressing rapidly, and the continuation of the present weather for another fortnight will enable the agriculturists to store their produce with little expense and in the best possible order."

The Earl of Hereford, at a recent audit, has caused a permanent reduction in the rents of the Yorkshire estates, according to the state of the times and the quality of the land.

Gun Shops.—Another splendid gin-palace is about to rise in its usual place on the Surrey-side of Blackfriars-bridge. The house at present is a common public-house; and the money agreed to be paid for its conversion is £2000. Notwithstanding the frequency, as well as the severity of the remarks which have so recently been made in both Houses of Parliament, in relation to the number of these gin-palaces, they seem to have had little influence upon these heartless and money-grasping speculators.—Morning Herald.

Among the varieties of timber trees discovered by the settlers in Southern Africa, is one used by the missionaries for the manufacture of household furniture of a saffron colour, and called "sweeze wood." The neighbouring natives, who are not without a knowledge of the value of the tree, are said to possess that of repelling all noxious vermin from their neighbourhood. It is singular enough that some of the Canadian timber imported into this country is described as having a directly contrary effect.

The eruptions of Vesuvius are becoming daily more and more alarming. The lava columns, which were formerly seen in great quantities, are deserted, and their inhabitants homeless.

Morrison's Pills.—Friday evening, Mr. B. Coroner for Westchester, held an inquest at Bishops-cote, on the body of Rebecca Cross, aged 15. It appeared in evidence that the mother of the deceased had given her Morrison's pills, and that inflammation in the bowels of the child, in the opinion of Mr. Davies and Mr. Woodward, surgeons, (who were called in to attend her), by taking these pills. A great part of the bowels were necrotic through, and mortification had taken place to a great extent. It was not proved where the pills were bought, but there was a difference of opinion among the Jury on the case; but, after being locked up for some hours, twelve out of the sixteen returned the verdict that "Rebecca Cross died from mortification of the bowels, occasioned by taking two pills called Morrison's pills."—London Morning Herald, August 16.

KNOWLEDGE MANUFACTORY.—Some idea may be formed of the extent of business carried on in the printing office of Mr. Clowes, London, where the publications of the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge" and many others are printed, by the following particulars, furnished by a friend who recently paid a visit to that establishment. The office employs, 30; stereotype-founders, 6; men employed damping paper, 7; compositors, 160. The principal press-room, where the types are set, is 270 feet long, and is filled from end to end with a double row of frames. Two steam-engines are employed in driving the printing machines, of which there are 18, that can throw off from 70,000 to 1,000 impressions each per hour. There is 150 common printing-presses, for performing the finest work, and 5 hydraulic presses, of 260 tons power, each, for pressing paper. There are in the establishment about 1,000 works in the press, of which about 50 are Bibles. The first cost of the plates for these would amount to £400,000; the weight is about 3,000 tons, and if melted and sold as old metal, they would be worth £70,000. The average quantity of paper printed amounts, weekly, to the astonishing quantity of about 20,000,000 sheets. The employment of the pressmen is taken into account, the men to which this establishment gives employment must amount to several thousands.

DUBLIN, July 21.—All the more zealous friends of the Established Church in Ireland anxiously look forward to the great Protestant meeting which is to be held in this city on the 14th of August. An immense assemblage is expected to be present, comprising persons of the first rank and influence in the Protestant community. At no period since the Revolution, has there been evinced so earnest and determined a spirit in support of the Church, as at this moment.

Want of employment among the labouring population most severely aggravates the dire distress which is now felt in various quarters, particularly in the western districts of Connaught. I have this morning seen a letter from a gentleman of high respectability, residing near Clifden, in the county of Galway, and he states that in his immediate neighbourhood, and in all the surrounding parishes, there is a total want of all the necessaries of life. The several roads leading to the coast are covered with famished-looking creatures, making their way to England in quest of work, and though at the approach of harvest the number of such migratory labourers is always very considerable, yet never has it formed so vast a concourse as it has done this season. Language were vain to describe the afflictive picture of misery which those unhappy beings present.—Judging from the tottering frames and emaciated countenances of many of them, you would say that they are mere mummies fit for an hospital, rather than for any thing the active exertions of either a meadow or corn field. Long aching limbs, and they painfully illustrated the baneful effects of rack-rents, and absentee landlords; and it would seem that they are still destined to crawl about as revolting samples of distinctive wretchedness, in a land overrun with perishing paupers.

From the Liverpool Advertiser, August 18.

Spain.—The address of the Spanish Cortes, or Peers, in reply to the Queen's speech, was agreed to on the 2d instant, and the vote was unanimous. The Cortes have since then been engaged in a brief discussion, with an intimation from the President, that he would summon them again as soon as it became necessary.

The address prepared by the committee of the Procuradores, or Commons, was too liberal to permit of its being agreed to by the ministers; and they divided the house against it, but were defeated by a majority of 49 to 35. It was then determined to discuss the address paragraph by paragraph. This took place on the 4th instant. The opposition were led by Senor Lopez, a young man of twenty six, member for Yacencia. He seems to be no match for Torano or Marcella, who are the two principal speakers for the Government, whose arrival was expected. The discussion of the address was proceeded with on the 5th. All the verbal and formal amendments were agreed to; but there was a division on the paragraph in which the right of Spaniards to enjoy an unrestricted freedom of the press was maintained. Martinez de la Rosa spoke at great length against this clause, insisting that in the present state of society and of the newly established liberty of Spain, a censorship of the press was necessary. The ministers carried this point by a majority of 45 to 39; and it was agreed that the clause in its original shape should stand.

It was then proposed to send it back to the committee for alteration; but the ministers, wishing to get rid of it, moved that

it be expunged. On this motion they were beaten by 44 to 36. The chamber then adjourned. It must be borne in mind, that not more than half the number of deputies had arrived when these debates took place. The discussions are very well reported in the Madrid papers, every facility being given to reporters, and no interference with the publication of the proceedings being attempted. Generally speaking, the debates are creditable to the good sense and ability of the members.

There seems to be no doubt that the insurgents in the northern provinces have suffered a series of defeats, and that Don Carlos is constantly on the alert to counter the progress. But the accounts of the different movements of the troops from one obscure place to another in Navarre are very confused, and sometimes quite contradictory. The Prussian Consul at Bayonne has been detected in keeping up a correspondence with the Carlists, and been suspended from his office by the French Government.

The financial arrangements of the Spanish Government were laid before the Cortes on the 7th instant, by Count Torano. From these it appears, that a national bankruptcy has been proclaimed by the Ministers, as only half the principal debt is recognized. The number of deaths by cholera in Madrid, from the 15th to the 31st July, is said to have been 5231.

Poland.—The extraordinary tribunal of Russian Generals and Polish Magistrates, after it should seem, a full year's deliberation, have pronounced judgment of death on all the heroes engaged in the late Polish revolution. This decision, we presume, has been made in order to keep in countenance the spirit of Nicholas's famous manifestoes, which, if they are remembered, overflowed with professions of justice and clemency, and in which he always addressed himself to the Poles, like a fond father addressing his erring children.

The Frankfurt Journal gives the following from Baden:—"Our fields have been so overrun by mice, that in one community, containing 20,000 inhabitants, no fewer than 20,000 of these mischievous little animals have been killed. It is impossible to form an idea of the destruction they commit. No sooner is a mouse killed than it is immediately replaced by another, and in which they make a greater devastation than amongst the corn. In an adjoining country there is a race of small black rats, which appear to be multiplying to an equal extent with our mice."

Lafayette's Tomb.—A simple slab of black marble in the little burying-ground of Picpas, in Paris, marks the spot where repose the remains of Lafayette. It bears this inscription:—"Here lies M. P. J. R. G. M. de Lafayette, Lieut.-General, Deputy; born at Auxerre, in 1757; married, in 1786, Mlle. de Noailles; died in 1834.—Requiescat in pace."

UNITED STATES.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Walt-street Church Burnt.—About half-past 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the elegant church in Walt-street, known as the First Presbyterian Church, was discovered to be on fire, between the ceiling and the roof, as indicated by the smoking of the beams of the latter, and ere long the whole body of the roof was a mass of living fire, sending forth such volumes of flame as we scarcely ever witnessed. The fire now ascended the steeple, both from within and from without, the bell in the mean time being rung till the rope burnt off, and the bell fell, and was successively falling in, and passing through the ceiling into the body of the church. The steeple burned with more fury even than the roof. At length the bell, that had so faithfully sounded the alarm on this as on other occasions, fell a victim to its own steadfastness, and down it tumbled, in a ruinous manner, with Corinthus capitals, till it found a resting place. The top of the cupola, which, of course, was first to be fired, remained but partially burnt when the timbers that supported it gave way, and down it fell with a heavy crash upon the body of the church. In the sequel, every spire and pinnacle of the steeple, which there are 18, that can throw off from 70,000 to 1,000 impressions each per hour. There is 150 common printing-presses, for performing the finest work, and 5 hydraulic presses, of 260 tons power, each, for pressing paper. There are in the establishment about 1,000 works in the press, of which about 50 are Bibles. The first cost of the plates for these would amount to £400,000; the weight is about 3,000 tons, and if melted and sold as old metal, they would be worth £70,000. The average quantity of paper printed amounts, weekly, to the astonishing quantity of about 20,000,000 sheets. The employment of the pressmen is taken into account, the men to which this establishment gives employment must amount to several thousands.

Most of the furniture was saved, such as chandeliers, cushions, books, particularly the prayer-book, and a pair of brass knuckles, which we understand, are highly valued for their years as well as their contents, having been used in the same pulpit, or its predecessor, as long ago as the days of Rev. Dr. Rogers, whose memory is held in universal estimation. Rev. Dr. Phillips is present at this fire, all we can say is, that it is perfectly unaccountable unless it be the work of an incendiary. We learn from the sexton that there had been no fire carried into the building by his knowledge for more than two months. The place where the fire originated was extremely difficult to reach, and was only reached by going through a somewhat difficult passage, after ascending to the proper height in the tower.

A shopkeeper in Grand-street, New York, the other day, stuck upon his door the following laconic advertisement, "A boy wanted." On going to his shop next morning he beheld a smiling little urchin in a basket, with the following pithy label—"Here is a boy."

THE OBSERVER.

St. JOHN, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1834.

On Saturday morning last, the English Mail for August, with London dates to the 7th of the month, arrived in this city. The Western Mail on the evening of the same day, put us in possession of Liverpool news, and the arrival of the ship Frederick at this port, has furnished us with papers to the 18th. From these several sources we have made a variety of extracts for this day's paper.—Parliament was prorogued on the 15th August; the King's Speech delivered on the occasion, will be found in preceding columns. The cholera is again quite prevalent in London and other parts of England, as well as in Ireland.—The Irish Tithes Bill was lost in the House of Lords on the 11th, by a vote of 189 to 122.

Government has contracted for the building of four new vessels for Mail Packets, and two more are to be forthwith contracted for, which vessels, when completed, are to take the places of the gunbrigs at present employed in the packet service. Four of the vessels are to be completed in three months.—An expedition is proposed to be fitted out at Hobart Town, (Van Diemen's Land) to circumnavigate the circle in the east, which is supposed to be the South Pole, thereby to determine the fact of its existence or otherwise.

CHOLERA MORBUS.—For several days past there have been reports that the Malignant or Asiatic Cholera had broken out in the City, and that some of the cases had proved fatal. We have taken pains to investigate these rumors, and the result is, that we cannot discover there are any sufficient grounds to excite alarm among our citizens.

We have enquired to-day from those who have the earliest and best information, and we have great pleasure in congratulating our readers that since Sunday, when it was reported there were a few suspicious cases, up to the time of our going to press, (3 o'clock, p. m.) not a single new one has transpired.—The Board of Health continue their meritorious exertions, and deserve the best thanks of the community for their discreet and judicious conduct. It was then proposed to send it back to the committee for alteration; but the ministers, wishing to get rid of it, moved that

By a notice in another column, it will be seen that the Board of Health, as a means of securing the public health, have very properly prohibited the sale or drinking of Spirituous and other Liquors at the Taverns in this City and the Parish of Portland, between the hours of six o'clock in the afternoon and nine o'clock in the morning, until the 1st of November next.

We have been favored with a New-York paper of the 25th instant, but it furnishes not a single syllable of importance.

Among all the new and splendid vessels, we have to notice a Schooner which arrived here on Friday last from Digby, called the Echo, of 82 Tons. This vessel, for model and workmanship, equals if not surpasses any heretofore from Scotia's shores. The building, as well as the neat manner in which she is finished throughout, does much credit to Mr. Fanning, the builder. The Echo, without doubt, will prove a fast sailer, has good accommodations, and is intended to ply regular once a week between this port and Digby.

In our advertising columns will be found an advertisement of Dr. COURT, of New-York, proposing to give a Lecture on, and to administer Nitrous Oxide, or Exhaling Gas, this Evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Masonic Hall. An entertainment of much interest may be anticipated.

CENTRAL BANK.—For some time back we have been silent respecting the proceedings and prospects of the Central Bank. We are now happy in being able to state that every difficulty which stood in the way of its successful establishment has been overcome, and that it will commence transacting business early in November.—The number of shares subscribed for (including however several that were subscribed conditionally by the friends of the institution, and are not into operation) now amount to twelve above the whole Capital Stock.—Frederick Twyman.

LANCIS.—The British Merchant, a fine Bark of 499 tons Register, was launched from the building yard of Mr. Joseph Russell, Chatham, Miramichi, on Thursday 18th inst. This is the second vessel launched by this enterprising individual within the twelve months. For superiority of workmanship, beauty of model, and quality of materials, the British Merchant can cope with any vessel built on this river, which is no mean praise, as it has been admitted, that Miramichi has produced some of the finest vessels ever offered for sale in the British market. Mr. Masson, is the master-builder at this yard.

A fine Brig of 210 tons was also launched by Messrs. Raymond & Gray, at Kouchibouguac, Kent County, on the same day.—Miramichi Gleaner.

The Phoebe, Captain M'Gill, 814 tons register, built by Thoburn Thomson, Esq., at St. John, N. B., which arrived here on Tuesday, and is bound to Messrs. Cunson, Miller, and Co., is, we believe, the largest British merchant-man which ever entered this port, and we are told, is a perfect model of naval architecture.—Liverpool Advertiser, August 18.

HALIFAX, SEPT. 24.

THE CHOLERA.—We rejoice that we are able to state that this fearful disease has at last almost disappeared; and although a few cases of a milder character remain, the anxiety and alarm which for some weeks depressed the spirits of the community, are passing away with the melancholy cause of their intensification. Those who may each other a fortnight since, with its solemnity expressing the doubt that they might never meet again, are now exchanging heart-felt congratulations upon their narrow escape, and the safety of friends and relations—the absentees, who had fled to Dartmouth, and to the ions along the coast roads, are returning to their homes, and business is beginning to revive. In the 24 hours ending at 11 on Tuesday, there was no death in the Hospital, where the whole number of patients is reduced to 9, and one in the town. There are still about 20 cases returned, as remaining in private practice; but we are happy to find, from free conversations with the medical men, that scarcely any of them are considered dangerous. We subjoin the weekly statement, and the official announcement of the Board of Health.

Table with 5 columns: New Cases, Deaths, Recover, Rem.

The Central Board have great pleasure in referring to the diminished numbers in Dalhousie Hospital, and also in being able to state, that most of the cases that have occurred within the last few days in private practice, have been of a milder nature, and readily yielded to medical treatment with the medical men, that the amelioration of the disease, the Board have been enabled to reduce the Establishment at Dalhousie Hospital nearly one-half.—Nova-scotian.

The interments at Quebec for the last five days, are —3, 9, 1, 2, and 4. For the last three days, the official reports say that none of the deaths were from cholera.

The last report from the Quarantine Station is that of Thursday, when there were in Hospital 3 sick of cholera, and 17 of other diseases.

At the Chelsea or Marine Hospital, yesterday, there were 18 sick, 12 of whom were convalescent.

At the Blue Street Hospital, King's Wharf, (where ordinary diseases only are admitted), there were, last night, 45 sick.—Nelson's Quebec Gazette, Sept. 15.

New-York.—The whole number of deaths by cholera reported by the City Inspector, down to Saturday morning last, (the 13th inst.) is 734. The number of deaths in 1832 by the same disease, according to the Inspector's returns, was 3,513. The greatest number of deaths by cholera in any one week this year, has been 197. In 1832, 716. From these data it may be safely inferred the disease has not prevailed this year to more than about a quarter the extent which it did in 1832. Nevertheless, the mortality by all diseases during the past seven weeks, ending on Saturday morning, is a consequence of the health, has been more than half as great as in any seven weeks of 1832. In 1832, during the greatest prevalence of cholera, the number of deaths by all diseases in seven weeks was 4,158. During the past seven weeks, 2,376. During the past four weeks, the number of deaths per week has averaged 404 and a fraction, of which by cholera, on an average, 168 and a fraction. The whole number of deaths by all diseases in the year 1832, was 10,859. In 1833, 5,746. This year it will probably be not far from 8000.—(Journal of Commerce.)

CHOLERA.—The true preventative, a healthy body, and a cheerful, untrifled mind. Looseness of bowels should be immediately checked, and any thing like periodical chills or cold perspirations should be met by quinine in suitable doses; but habitual drugging, at all times improper, is to be deprecated in the strongest terms when epidemic disease is apprehended.—Metropolitan.

The Hon. William Dunnet Powell, formerly Chief Justice of Upper Canada, died at Toronto, after a short illness, on the 6th instant. He was in the 79th year of his age, but until recently enjoyed remarkable health. He had lived in the conjugal relation with the lady who survives him, nearly sixty years.—Judge Powell was a native of Boston.

ENGLISH PARTIES.—In England, a Tory means an oligarchist; a Whig is merely an aristocrat; a Liberal is one who wishes rational feeling founded on the base of the people; and a radical is one who is over-turning everything and beginning de novo.—Colfer's Letter to his countrymen.