

SUMMARY.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.—The Society for the Register for British and Foreign Shipping have now completed their first labours, and the book containing the amended registry of ships is in the press.

MEMORIALS.—The following is a statement of the increase of members of the Western Methodist Society during the past year:—Great Britain 12,002; Missions 2,518; Ireland 1,211; Total 15,731.

TRIALS OF STEAM NAVIGATION.—As an example of the unprecedented economy and dispatch of steam conveyance, we find that it is actually possible to leave London on Thursday in a steamer, to arrive at the mouth of the Thames, coast the shores of six counties, land at our largest northern port, sojourn sufficiently long to visit every object of interest therein, and return on Sunday to dinner in London, all for ten shillings; comprising a sea voyage of six hundred miles, and a visit to Hull.

SUGAR FROM LIMA.—We perceive amongst the arrivals of last week, a cargo of sugar from Lima. This is, we believe, the first importation of that commodity from that island, and it is not to be taken as a sign that it will prove of very great importance to the commercial world, as a return for the vast quantity of British manufactures which are exported to that region of the world.—Gore's Liverpool Advertiser.

HINDOO WORSHIP.—We rejoice to state that the Indian Government have resolved to abolish the Pilgrimage Tax, and to prohibit all Europeans from taking any part in the festivals, processions, &c. made in honor of Judgment and the other pretended deities of the country. The edictum traffic in idols, so long encouraged by our Indian Government, was a blot in our section which we are happy to see now removed, and we hope that as the sanguinary rites connected with this false worship are now to be discouraged by the Indian Government, the natives will be led entirely to forsake their idol worship and embrace the mild and peaceful doctrines of Christianity.

INFLUENCE OF A BAD SPEAKER.—It was said of Doctor Dugan, that he had as strong an influence over the House of Commons as Grantin himself; for, if Grantin could fill the house, the other could at any time empty it. This must be animating to dull speakers.

FREE GRANTS OF LAND TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.—The following circular has been issued to the Army:—

"War Office, August, 1834. Sir.—The Secretary of State for the Colonial Department having noticed to me, that it has been found by experience that the practice of making gratuitous grants of land is injurious to the Colonies, and prejudicial to the individuals receiving them, when they are of that rank to which discharged soldiers belong, and that, consequently, the practice will be discontinued, I think it right to communicate this circumstance to you, in order that it may be notified to the troops serving under your command, in such a manner as will prevent any misunderstanding on the subject, which they have been led by the allusions to cases of men settling in the Colonies made in the Pension Regulations, to entertain the mistaken notion, that they were entitled, on discharge, to free grants of land.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, "EDWARD BELLIC, "Officer Commanding his Majesty's Forces."

IRELAND.—Mr. O'Connell has addressed a long letter to Lord Duncannon, in performance of his promise. The first part of it consists of an exposure of the Orange process, that the Protestants are a persecuted race of beings in Ireland. He calls upon them to make out their list of grievances, and promises to assist in procuring their removal.

He proceeds to argue, that the Irish people have been shamefully treated by the Whig Administration; and affirms that, to effect a reconciliation between the Government and the Irish people, it is absolutely necessary to make the former acquainted with their misconduct—to point out which party has been in the wrong.

"If the Popular party had been so, I should be the first to advise them to retract their steps, and to atone for their errors. I respectfully but distinctly require you to adopt a similar line of conduct, when I show that the follies, the faults, and the crimes, which have all been on the side of the Whigs; and that we have done nothing but set on the Orange process, or assert active principles of civil liberty. With such a demonstration before you, I will emphatically call on you, in the name of your country, either to procure redress and a change of system for Ireland, or at once to resign, and not to allow your hitherto unshaken character to be tinged with the duplicity and abandonment of principle on the part of the leading Whigs of which the Irish people have been hitherto the victims. Prompt, immediate redress is what I demand on the part of the people of Ireland. Do not talk to us of 'waiting a while,' that has been the cant used in this country by the hirelings of the whigs, until it has actually sickened public indignation. We will not, I tell you, wait. We ought not to wait longer. You cannot safely postpone us. You will lose the popular support of Ireland if you attempt to procrastinate relief. We will not be baffled. We cannot be deluded. All we ask, that you should put out of office our enemies and yours. If we require it, that the Orange faction should not continue to be, as they have hitherto exclusively been, your only instruments of rule in Ireland. We simply ask of you, not to continue to invest power, as you have hitherto done, to your mortal enemies, but to govern Ireland by avowed and tried friends of reform and of the Irish people—by such men as you are yourself. In the name of common sense, I ask, whether any thing can be more reasonable and just than our demand?"

He then arranges the details under separate heads, and promises chapter and verse for everything.

"CHAPTER THE FIRST. "Containing a brief catalogue of some of the follies, faults, and crimes, perpetrated on the people of Ireland by the Whigs, since they came into office. "First.—The first folly begins with the beginning. When Earl Grey was made Prime Minister, the only person he consulted or entrusted with the government of Ireland were Lords Plunkett and Anglesy. This was a grievous folly; and although I do not agree with Talleyrand that folly is worse than a crime, yet this folly has been the fruitful source of many crimes. Lord Grey did not deserve his station unless he was aware that there never lived a public man in Ireland so devoid of popularity as Lord Plunkett. He had obtained rather than earned the hatred of all parties. There was something about him which made it impossible to place confidence in him. A Preliminary in his days of office—a Protestant as he grew to wealth. The advocate, and yet deemed the deadly foe, of the Catholics. His whole mind seemed concentrated in his. His cold sepulchral manner, the

ardonic sneer which ever played about his lips, marked him as a man without a friend—friendship he had none. The most efficient advocate the British empire ever produced, he had no reputation as a lawyer, and gave anything but satisfaction as a judge. Such was the man whom Lord Grey made Lord Chancellor, and on the principles in the Government of Ireland. Accordingly, he has devoted his opportunities, not to advance the interests, to promote the prosperity, or increase the liberty of his native land, but solely and exclusively to heap offices, livings, and emoluments upon his sons, until the fate and fortunes of the Hansards have become a matter of ridicule and disgust, as the English language is read and understood. As to Lord Anglesy—poor man—a compound of the most ridiculous weakness, with some splendid and useful theories. After this appointment, I had a dialogue with him, in which I had the opportunity of calling him to account for his conduct, and in which I ventured to predict to him that he would not be six months in Ireland before he became the most unpopular Lord Lieutenant that country ever saw. Alas, he took care to verify my prediction within one fortnight after his arrival in Dublin. Lord Grey should have known him better. It was next to madness to confide in a country squatter, whose talents of governing than any other in the world, to a man of whom it could for one moment be believed that the Duke of Devonshire publicly declared, "was the greatest fool he ever knew," and accordingly, believe you me, Lord Grey would not have been the greatest fool in the world could not more effectually misgovern Ireland than did Lord Anglesy. Lord Grey's folly was the greater because his connection with you. He should have consulted you—there was no excuse for his not consulting you. He ought not to have made arrangements for Ireland without having the benefit of your knowledge in this country, and of your sound advice. He might have desired smaller favours—have condescended to consult me; but I had earned his personal hostility so long since as 1825, and that hostility—*inseparabile dictum*—became a direct and intentional injury to this country, and no excuse for his not consulting you. He should have consulted you, and followed his advice, and attended to your advice."

DECLARATION OF DON CARLOS AND HIS FAMILY INCAPABLE OF INHERITING THE CROWN.—The Liberator of the Procurores, against Ministers, by a vote of 57 to 55, on the 5th Sept.

MONUMENT TO ALEXANDER.—The gigantic undertaking of the Emperor Nicholas, to erect a monument to the memory of his brother, Alexander, is one of the most stupendous works of human enterprise, and during the present age, and none but a monarch over a nation of slaves, would have conceived the idea of expending almost unlimited treasure upon such a magnificent project. The monument consists of a single block of granite, slightly four feet in length, placed on a pedestal and base of granite, to which the water side on rollers, and with almost incredible labor was placed on board an enormous flat bottomed vessel constructed especially for this purpose. When safely embarked, it was towed by three steamers up the Gulf of Finland to St. Petersburg, and was safely landed on the quay. By means of an inclined plane, it was conveyed about a quarter of a mile, to its place of destination, a large and beautiful public square, in front of the Winter palace. Here it was reduced to its proper proportions, and placed on a scaffolding 98 feet square and 35 feet high, from whence it was erected. The day on which this enormous mass was placed in a perpendicular position, was a holiday in St. Petersburg. It was the 11th of September, 1832, the anniversary of the birth of Alexander. It was an interesting sight. The trades and mechanics employed for the purpose, were arranged with such skill and regularity, that the workmen were employed in a regular and systematic manner, and it was expected, that the monument would be finished in the month of October. There was no noise nor confusion, as might be expected, on raising such an enormous mass. Scarcely a word was spoken, but all orders were given by striking a bell. The solitude of the square, and the silence of the workmen, were remarkable, and were visible on their countenances. But as if by magic, the huge column was gradually raised, and in about an hour and a half was placed on the pedestal in an erect position!

Since then, excepting during the winter months, a great number of workmen have been constantly employed in polishing the shaft, and surmounting it with the Capital and Sarcophagus, and the granite of that order, being of a reddish, but variegated color, is susceptible of a polish equal to the finest marble, and presents an appearance equally beautiful.

The day on which this enormous mass was placed in a perpendicular position, was a holiday in St. Petersburg. It was the 11th of September, 1832, the anniversary of the birth of Alexander. It was an interesting sight. The trades and mechanics employed for the purpose, were arranged with such skill and regularity, that the workmen were employed in a regular and systematic manner, and it was expected, that the monument would be finished in the month of October. There was no noise nor confusion, as might be expected, on raising such an enormous mass. Scarcely a word was spoken, but all orders were given by striking a bell. The solitude of the square, and the silence of the workmen, were remarkable, and were visible on their countenances. But as if by magic, the huge column was gradually raised, and in about an hour and a half was placed on the pedestal in an erect position!

CHINA.—We have been politely favored, says the N. Y. Gazette, with the following extract from a letter written by the captain of an American ship, upon his leaving Canton, to a friend in this city:—

"The opening of the English trade will, I apprehend, be the first step towards revolutionizing China. The moral effect of such an event, not only with regard to the Chinese, but to the whole eastern world, will be very great; and although I am not versed enough in political economy to pretend to divine the consequences, yet I cannot help looking forward to this new era with a great deal of interest. The prejudices of the Chinese are beginning to give way, under the conviction of their own senses, that strangers are at least equal to them in the arts as well as arms. Our manners are beginning to be copied by them—our language is studied; and what is more important and singular, our religion is not only tolerated by the government, but is being eagerly adopted by the mass of the people in the marine provinces; and notwithstanding the enmities of mission may say, Christianity is publicly studied, and publicly preached, by the Chinese themselves, within the very walls of Canton."

UNITED STATES.—Great Fire at Rochester.—When the mail left Rochester on Monday evening last (8 o'clock), a very destructive fire was still raging, which broke out at 10 o'clock in the store of Messrs. Smith, and which spread with astonishing rapidity, and was already done at that hour was estimated at about 40,000 to 50,000 dollars.—N. York, Oct. 25.

CHENAM.—Our merchants are indebted to Captain Thomas Bennett, of the New-York and Liverpool packet line, for the introduction of a new article into our market. Chenam (the East India name) is made by mixing slacked and fine pulverized lime with whole oil, to the consistency of mortar. It is so tenacious that it adheres immediately wherever applied, and is entirely impervious to water, and becomes perfectly hard in a few days, so that it is well adapted for the mending of the copper and sheathing, and in some instances in both places. The copper is put on while the Chenam is soft, and adheres to it so completely, that no water passes between them; and it is said that copper on vessels which have a coat of Chenam will last for a long time.

Death of William Blackwood.—We have to announce the death of this distinguished publisher and excellent man, which took place on Tuesday morning, at his house, No. 3 Abingdon-place.

The corn trade is depressed in London, and the price is low, notwithstanding the favorable promise of the harvest; owing to the impression that a large stock is still in the hands of the farmers.

Large seizures of smuggled tea have been made in London since the opening of the tea trade, and the contraband operations are carried on to a very great extent.

In Spain the contending parties were much in the same state in which they were left by the previous accounts. Some slight advances had been gained over the insurgents, but nothing decisive. The Cortes had declared Don Carlos and his family incapable of inheriting the crown; and by a majority of two, in the Chamber of the Procuradores, had determined to establish the full liberty of the Press!

By letters from Madrid of the 8th, it appears, that the Committee of Finance have decided that the whole of the loans of the old Cortes ought to be recognised, and the remainder of the foreign debt cancelled. It was believed that their report would be adopted by the Cortes. M. Martinez de la Rosa, it is said sent in his resignation on the 8th, and his example was followed by all other ministers, except Count Toreno, who had been charged with the task of forming a new administration. All the articles of the Declaration of Rights had been adopted by the Chamber of Procuradores, some of them by very large majorities. In reply to an inquiry made by General Burton, relative to the course of the war in the Northern provinces, M. Martinez de la Rosa, vindicated the government from the charge of inactivity, and declared that their efforts were limited by the state of the treasury.

London papers of the 20th declare that the Carlists were again acting on the offensive in the north of Spain, but no results of importance had occurred.

Lisbon accounts of the 8th represent Don Pedro as suffering severely from the dropsy. The Duke of Luchtemberg, a brother of the Empress, is the intended husband of the young Queen. A serious disturbance occurred in Lisbon on the 6th, owing to a meeting on the part of 1200 French soldiers, who killed their commanding officer, and took possession of the barracks at Val de Perreira. A convent, in which all the Miguelites taken at Madeira, were lodged, was set on fire, and nearly two hundred lives were lost.

Great devastation has been occasioned by recent storms in Switzerland. The magnificent road from Milan to Monte Stivo has been completely destroyed, and the road from Venice to the Pastherthal very seriously injured. The passage over the Brenner is the only one remaining open.

THE OBSERVER.

St. John, Tuesday, November 4, 1834.

By the last Western Mail, and by a gentleman from New-York, we have received papers of that city to Saturday the 25th inst. They contain London dates to the 21st September, furnished by the packet ship Hannibal. A summary of their contents will be found below.—In a preceding column we have given a copy of the Spanish "Bill of Rights," as presented to the Chamber of Procuradores on the 28th August; and we are very glad to find by the subsequent accounts, that the whole of the Articles have been adopted by the Chamber. Spain, with her liberal Cortes, and the liberty of the Press, which has recently been secured to her, may ere long become one of the most enlightened Governments of Europe,—a result which passing events in that country seem fully to indicate.

Latest from Europe.—London papers of the evening of the 21st, and Portsmouth of the 22d, have been received by the packet ship Hannibal.

The dinner to Earl Grey was given at Edinburgh on the 11th Sept. It was a very splendid affair. The number of persons present was about 2000. Earl Grey's health being drunk, addressed the assembly at considerable length. The following are a portion of his remarks:—

"The noble Earl said he felt completely inadequate to express all the feelings of satisfaction, of gratitude, and of pride for the honor done him. This meeting was an unparalleled one, and he believed there was no example of the Executive of a nation being present in so did the numerous and intelligent persons of that country, which it was composed, all actuated by one common feeling to support that liberal line of policy, and that system of government which was calculated to secure to the people their just rights, and to all the branches of the Executive of a nation, and to the noble Earl continued—there is, gentlemen, another reflection peculiarly affecting myself, which presents itself to me on this proud occasion—namely, that this most gratifying of all honors is not paid to a Minister unwisely raised to power, in the vigor of his age, with his health being drunk, and intelligent persons before him, and holding out an expectation to the nation of official benefits, not yet conferred,—no, Gentlemen, this proud mark of distinction has been given to a Minister, who has descended. I will not say has fallen, from power, whose official life is ended, whose long Parliamentary career is hastening to a final close.—to one when the balance has been struck between his promises and his performance, to one when the scale is far as his country for its judgment, and the future, as far as he is concerned, presents no object either for hope or for fear. If, Gentlemen, I have been at last the beneficiary of a great honor, it is the result of the confidence of a gracious Sovereign, and supported first by the confidence of a nation, to whom the people owe a debt of gratitude which they never can pay, but by that general tribute of affectional loyalty to which he is so fully entitled.—If, I say, I was enabled, first by the confidence of a gracious Prince, and next by the support of the people, to accomplish the great object of that great cause, I desire that no better remembrance of me should be due to posterity, and that no better inscription should be engraved on my tomb, than that I assisted in restoring to the people of England and Scotland the full and just exercise of their rights in the election of their representatives. Proceeding on the same principles as those on which Parliamentary Reform was founded—namely, the principles of strengthening and preserving the settled institutions of the State—proceeding, I say, upon those principles, we shall have the power of electing such further improvements as the necessities of the time may require, and in doing that, I am sure that I need not say to such a meeting as this that we should carefully abstain from pressing any extreme or violent changes. Throughout the progress I have made in Scotland, I have been everywhere met by a zealous attachment to the principles of liberty, but also a firm attachment to the true principles of our mixed Government. I have found men who know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain them—men who prize liberty above all things, and who, in its defence, if needs were, are prepared to sacrifice their lives, and that for the sake of liberty itself, the peace and order of society, and the authority of the laws must be sustained, and the just powers of a regular and beneficial Government duly supported.—We have lived in extraordinary times, we have accomplished that which will secure the just rights of the people, but in the accomplishment of that great work, strong passions were on all sides excited, which could not be expected all at once to subside. I trust that the passions which have been excited on both sides, will speedily subside, and I rejoice in the hope to see those feelings, succeeded on the one hand by the good sense of the people, and on the other by the moderation and self-restraint of the Government. I do not think that the noble Earl, I do congratulate myself and the country on the happy termination of that contest which has given to the people of this Empire the means of all useful improvements, and a larger share of liberty than was ever enjoyed by any other nation in the world, and relying on the good sense of the people, and on the moderation or driven into any violent course. After again thanking them for the honor, the noble Earl sat down amidst tremendous cheering, which lasted some minutes, and "one cheer more."

Death of William Blackwood.—We have to announce the death of this distinguished publisher and excellent man, which took place on Tuesday morning, at his house, No. 3 Abingdon-place.

The corn trade is depressed in London, and the price is low, notwithstanding the favorable promise of the harvest; owing to the impression that a large stock is still in the hands of the farmers.

Large seizures of smuggled tea have been made in London since the opening of the tea trade, and the contraband operations are carried on to a very great extent.

In Spain the contending parties were much in the same state in which they were left by the previous accounts. Some slight advances had been gained over the insurgents, but nothing decisive. The Cortes had declared Don Carlos and his family incapable of inheriting the crown; and by a majority of two, in the Chamber of the Procuradores, had determined to establish the full liberty of the Press!

By letters from Madrid of the 8th, it appears, that the Committee of Finance have decided that the whole of the loans of the old Cortes ought to be recognised, and the remainder of the foreign debt cancelled. It was believed that their report would be adopted by the Cortes. M. Martinez de la Rosa, it is said sent in his resignation on the 8th, and his example was followed by all other ministers, except Count Toreno, who had been charged with the task of forming a new administration. All the articles of the Declaration of Rights had been adopted by the Chamber of Procuradores, some of them by very large majorities. In reply to an inquiry made by General Burton, relative to the course of the war in the Northern provinces, M. Martinez de la Rosa, vindicated the government from the charge of inactivity, and declared that their efforts were limited by the state of the treasury.

London papers of the 20th declare that the Carlists were again acting on the offensive in the north of Spain, but no results of importance had occurred.

Lisbon accounts of the 8th represent Don Pedro as suffering severely from the dropsy. The Duke of Luchtemberg, a brother of the Empress, is the intended husband of the young Queen. A serious disturbance occurred in Lisbon on the 6th, owing to a meeting on the part of 1200 French soldiers, who killed their commanding officer, and took possession of the barracks at Val de Perreira. A convent, in which all the Miguelites taken at Madeira, were lodged, was set on fire, and nearly two hundred lives were lost.

Great devastation has been occasioned by recent storms in Switzerland. The magnificent road from Milan to Monte Stivo has been completely destroyed, and the road from Venice to the Pastherthal very seriously injured. The passage over the Brenner is the only one remaining open.

It is stated in letters from Constantinople, that a note had been received by the Porte from the Russian Minister, declaring that the Emperor could not support the contest in which he was about to enter with the Viceroy of Egypt, as the obligations of the treaty of the 8th of July related only to a defensive war.

Serious disturbances had taken place in the Meuse, occasioned by the arbitrary manner in which the tithes have been levied. Offensive operations had been undertaken by the government against the insurgents.

The U. S. frigate United States, in a trial of skill (sailing on a wind) in the Archipelago, beat the British squadron. The Thunderer, 74, was the nearest to her, and the Endymion, frigate, the next.

There was some excitement among the diplomatists of Paris, growing out of a note from the King of Prussia to the cabinet of the Tuilleries, requiring the restoration of the Prussian Consul, to his office at Bayona.

The Astronomer Harding, who discovered the planet Juno, died at Göttingen, on the 31st of August.

The cholera was spreading into all parts of Spain, and causing great mortality.

The plague was raging in Constantinople.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 5.—THE CHOLERA.—Up to this day there have been in all—cases, 1,283; recoveries, 213; deaths, 649; remain, 331. The King has applied for a vote of credit, for the sum of 500,000 dollars, to defray the extraordinary expenses caused by the prevailing disorder.

THE CHOLERA.—This disease has considerably increased since our last. The great majority of the cases have, thus far, occurred in Portland and at York Point. The number of cases reported since last Tuesday amounts to 39, and the deaths to 17. Total number of cases from the beginning, 84; cures, 40.—Subjoined are the reports for the last week.

BOARD OF HEALTH. Thursday morning, 30th October. Six new cases of Asiatic Cholera have been reported to the Board since Tuesday morning—two of them fatal; one death also among those under treatment, from consecutive fever.

Saturday morning, 1st November. The Board regret to announce an increase in the number of cases of Asiatic Cholera since Thursday morning, seventeen new cases having been reported by the Physicians, five terminating fatally, besides one death from those remaining over, and nearly all occurring in Portland.

The Board find that nearly all the cases, where the premonitory symptoms have been attended to, soon yielded to medical treatment.

Tuesday morning, November 4. Sixteen new cases of Asiatic Cholera have been reported by the Physicians since Saturday morning, four of them fatal; besides four deaths from those under treatment.

By Order of the Board of Health. J. R. PARTELOW, CLERK.

ACCIDENT.—On the 29th ult. Mr. RICHARD WOODS, of Fredericton, left his place in a boat to secure some timber which had broken loose and was drifting down the river. He had got as far down as the outlet of the Ormocote river, when, in consequence of the wind blowing fresh, accompanied with a rough sea, he attempted to land; in this attempt, the boat was struck by a sea, and Mr. W. was thrown into the water. Every exertion was used by several persons on the shore to save him, but without effect, and he was drowned. His body was found two days afterwards. He was 28 years of age, a native of Fernanagh, Ireland, and brother of Mr. GEORGE WOODS, of Fredericton.

NEW SHIPS.—During last week, two more fine new ships had been added to the fleet already belonging to this port. One is called the *Ann*, about 470 tons, owned by Messrs. D. & P. Hatfield, and built at St. Martin's, by Mr. Vail.—The other is named the *Elizabeth Bentley*, 542 tons, owned by Mr. N. S. Demill, and built by Mr. John Owens, Parish of Portland.—The former ship was towed to this port by the steamer *Maid of the Mist*.

In our last page will be found the account of the proceedings of the St. John Temperance Society at their meeting on Tuesday evening last.

THE OBSERVER.

St. John, Tuesday, November 4, 1834.

By the last Western Mail, and by a gentleman from New-York, we have received papers of that city to Saturday the 25th inst. They contain London dates to the 21st September, furnished by the packet ship Hannibal. A summary of their contents will be found below.—In a preceding column we have given a copy of the Spanish "Bill of Rights," as presented to the Chamber of Procuradores on the 28th August; and we are very glad to find by the subsequent accounts, that the whole of the Articles have been adopted by the Chamber. Spain, with her liberal Cortes, and the liberty of the Press, which has recently been secured to her, may ere long become one of the most enlightened Governments of Europe,—a result which passing events in that country seem fully to indicate.

Latest from Europe.—London papers of the evening of the 21st, and Portsmouth of the 22d, have been received by the packet ship Hannibal.

The dinner to Earl Grey was given at Edinburgh on the 11th Sept. It was a very splendid affair. The number of persons present was about 2000. Earl Grey's health being drunk, addressed the assembly at considerable length. The following are a portion of his remarks:—

"The noble Earl said he felt completely inadequate to express all the feelings of satisfaction, of gratitude, and of pride for the honor done him. This meeting was an unparalleled one, and he believed there was no example of the Executive of a nation being present in so did the numerous and intelligent persons of that country, which it was composed, all actuated by one common feeling to support that liberal line of policy, and that system of government which was calculated to secure to the people their just rights, and to all the branches of the Executive of a nation, and to the noble Earl continued—there is, gentlemen, another reflection peculiarly affecting myself, which presents itself to me on this proud occasion—namely, that this most gratifying of all honors is not paid to a Minister unwisely raised to power, in the vigor of his age, with his health being drunk, and intelligent persons before him, and holding out an expectation to the nation of official benefits, not yet conferred,—no, Gentlemen, this proud mark of distinction has been given to a Minister, who has descended. I will not say has fallen, from power, whose official life is ended, whose long Parliamentary career is hastening to a final close.—to one when the balance has been struck between his promises and his performance, to one when the scale is far as his country for its judgment, and the future, as far as he is concerned, presents no object either for hope or for fear. If, Gentlemen, I have been at last the beneficiary of a great honor, it is the result of the confidence of a gracious Sovereign, and supported first by the confidence of a nation, to whom the people owe a debt of gratitude which they never can pay, but by that general tribute of affectional loyalty to which he is so fully entitled.—If, I say, I was enabled, first by the confidence of a gracious Prince, and next by the support of the people, to accomplish the great object of that great cause, I desire that no better remembrance of me should be due to posterity, and that no better inscription should be engraved on my tomb, than that I assisted in restoring to the people of England and Scotland the full and just exercise of their rights in the election of their representatives. Proceeding on the same principles as those on which Parliamentary Reform was founded—namely, the principles of strengthening and preserving the settled institutions of the State—proceeding, I say, upon those principles, we shall have the power of electing such further improvements as the necessities of the time may require, and in doing that, I am sure that I need not say to such a meeting as this that we should carefully abstain from pressing any extreme or violent changes. Throughout the progress I have made in Scotland, I have been everywhere met by a zealous attachment to the principles of liberty, but also a firm attachment to the true principles of our mixed Government. I have found men who know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain them—men who prize liberty above all things, and who, in its defence, if needs were, are prepared to sacrifice their lives, and that for the sake of liberty itself, the peace and order of society, and the authority of the laws must be sustained, and the just powers of a regular and beneficial Government duly supported.—We have lived in extraordinary times, we have accomplished that which will secure the just rights of the people, but in the accomplishment of that great work, strong passions were on all sides excited, which could not be expected all at once to subside. I trust that the passions which have been excited on both sides, will speedily subside, and I rejoice in the hope to see those feelings, succeeded on the one hand by the good sense of the people, and on the other by the moderation and self-restraint of the Government. I do not think that the noble Earl, I do congratulate myself and the country on the happy termination of that contest which has given to the people of this Empire the means of all useful improvements, and a larger share of liberty than was ever enjoyed by any other nation in the world, and relying on the good sense of the people, and on the moderation or driven into any violent course. After again thanking them for the honor, the noble Earl sat down amidst tremendous cheering, which lasted some minutes, and "one cheer more."

Death of William Blackwood.—We have to announce the death of this distinguished publisher and excellent man, which took place on Tuesday morning, at his house, No. 3 Abingdon-place.

The corn trade is depressed in London, and the price is low, notwithstanding the favorable promise of the harvest; owing to the impression that a large stock is still in the hands of the farmers.

Large seizures of smuggled tea have been made in London since the opening of the tea trade, and the contraband operations are carried on to a very great extent.

In Spain the contending parties were much in the same state in which they were left by the previous accounts. Some slight advances had been gained over the insurgents, but nothing decisive. The Cortes had declared Don Carlos and his family incapable of inheriting the crown; and by a majority of two, in the Chamber of the Procuradores, had determined to establish the full liberty of the Press!

By letters from Madrid of the 8th, it appears, that the Committee of Finance have decided that the whole of the loans of the old Cortes ought to be recognised, and the remainder of the foreign debt cancelled. It was believed that their report would be adopted by the Cortes. M. Martinez de la Rosa, it is said sent in his resignation on the 8th, and his example was followed by all other ministers, except Count Toreno, who had been charged with the task of forming a new administration. All the articles of the Declaration of Rights had been adopted by the Chamber of Procuradores, some of them by very large majorities. In reply to an inquiry made by General Burton, relative to the course of the war in the Northern provinces, M. Martinez de la Rosa, vindicated the government from the charge of inactivity, and declared that their efforts were limited by the state of the treasury.

London papers of the 20th declare that the Carlists were again acting on the offensive in the north of Spain, but no results of importance had occurred.

Lisbon accounts of the 8th represent Don Pedro as suffering severely from the dropsy. The Duke of Luchtemberg, a brother of the Empress, is the intended husband of the young Queen. A serious disturbance occurred in Lisbon on the 6th, owing to a meeting on the part of 1200 French soldiers, who killed their commanding officer, and took possession of the barracks at Val de Perreira. A convent, in which all the Miguelites taken at Madeira, were lodged, was set on fire, and nearly two hundred lives were lost.

Great devastation has been occasioned by recent storms in Switzerland. The magnificent road from Milan to Monte Stivo has been completely destroyed, and the road from Venice to the Pastherthal very seriously injured. The passage over the Brenner is the only one remaining open.

It is stated in letters from Constantinople, that a note had been received by the Porte from the Russian Minister, declaring that the Emperor could not support the contest in which he was about to enter with the Viceroy of Egypt, as the obligations of the treaty of the 8th of July related only to a defensive war.

Serious disturbances had taken place in the Meuse, occasioned by the arbitrary manner in which the tithes have been levied. Offensive operations had been undertaken by the government against the insurgents.

The U. S. frigate United States, in a trial of skill (sailing on a wind) in the Archipelago, beat the British squadron. The Thunderer, 74, was the nearest to her, and the Endymion, frigate, the next.

There was some excitement among the diplomatists of Paris, growing out of a note from the King of Prussia to the cabinet of the Tuilleries, requiring the restoration of the Prussian Consul, to his office at Bayona.

The Astronomer Harding, who discovered the planet Juno, died at Göttingen, on the 31st of August.

The cholera was spreading into all parts of Spain, and causing great mortality.

The plague was raging in Constantinople.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 5.—THE CHOLERA.—Up to this day there have been in all—cases, 1,283; recoveries, 213; deaths, 649; remain, 331. The King has applied for a vote of credit, for the sum of 500,000 dollars, to defray the extraordinary expenses caused by the prevailing disorder.

THE CHOLERA.—This disease has considerably increased since our last. The great majority of the cases have, thus far, occurred in Portland and at York Point. The number of cases reported since last Tuesday amounts to 39, and the deaths to 17. Total number of cases from the beginning, 84; cures, 40.—Subjoined are the reports for the last week.

BOARD OF HEALTH. Thursday morning, 30th October. Six new cases of Asiatic Cholera have been reported to the Board since Tuesday morning—two of them fatal; one death also among those under treatment, from consecutive fever.

Saturday morning, 1st November. The Board regret to announce an increase in the number of cases of Asiatic Cholera since Thursday morning, seventeen new cases having been reported by the Physicians, five terminating fatally, besides one death from those remaining over, and nearly all occurring in Portland.

The Board find that nearly all the cases, where the premonitory symptoms have been attended to, soon yielded to medical treatment.

Tuesday morning, November 4. Sixteen new cases of Asiatic Cholera have been reported by the Physicians since Saturday morning, four of them fatal; besides four deaths from those under treatment.

By Order of the Board of Health. J. R. PARTELOW, CLERK.

ACCIDENT.—On the 29th ult. Mr. RICHARD WOODS, of Fredericton, left his place in a boat to secure some timber which had broken loose and was drifting down the river. He had got as far down as the outlet of the Ormocote river, when, in consequence of the wind blowing fresh, accompanied with a rough sea, he attempted to land; in this attempt, the boat was struck by a sea, and Mr. W. was thrown into the water. Every exertion was used by several persons on the shore to save him, but without effect, and he was drowned. His body was found two days afterwards. He was 28 years of age, a native of Fernanagh, Ireland, and brother of Mr. GEORGE WOODS, of Fredericton.

NEW SHIPS.—During last week, two more fine new ships had been added to the fleet already belonging to this port. One is called the *Ann*, about 470 tons, owned by Messrs. D. & P. Hatfield, and built at St. Martin's, by Mr. Vail.—The other is named the *Elizabeth Bentley*, 542 tons, owned by Mr. N. S. Demill, and built by Mr. John Owens, Parish of Portland.—The former ship was towed to this port by the steamer *Maid of the Mist*.

In our last page will be found the account of the proceedings of the St. John Temperance Society at their meeting on Tuesday evening last.