SUMMARY.

ENGLAND.—Her Majesty the Queen of England returned from Germany, and disembarked at Woolwich on the 20th, where she was received in the most flattering manner by many thousand spectators, who were assembled to witness her disembarkation.—Mr. Stephenson, the engineer, says he will not be satisfied until the journey from Liverpool to London is made in two hours, being at the rate of 104 miles an hour! He has already travelled 40 miles per hour.—There is a report prevalent that the ex-premier Earl Grey, is about to while away his time at Howick by writing his life.—The old ship the Discovery, in which 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.—Mr. Webb, of York, the first martyr as he is styled in the advertisement, in the cause of Morrison's pills and medical reform, is, like Earl Grey, to be presented with a penny subscription cup! Morrison, the great pillman himself has also published a manifesto addressed to the people of England, in reference to the trial, in which in order to convince the world of the innocence of the pills, he offers to take any large quantities before the courts of justice!—only imagine the hygeist swallowing his pills by the pound!—what a scene for Cruickshanks.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*—The whole business of the Westmoreland Assizes occupied but two hours. At the termination of the last case in the Nisi Prius Court, Lord Lyndhurst, looking at the Jury, said, "Gentlemen, you are discharged," and then at the Bar, "Gentlemen, I am very sorry to say you are discharged also." The gentlemen of the long robe, smiled, (a ghastly smile) bowed and retired.—Dr. Bowring is gone into Burgundy to collect materials for a Parliamentary Report on the wines of France.—The income of the Society of the Inner Temple is stated to be nearly £20,000 a year, and that of the Middle Temple £40,000 a year, with upwards of £40,000 in the funds.—A Captain of the Royal Navy, of the name of Woodley, professes to have discovered a new method of finding the longitude; but as he commences his theory by denying the Copernican and Newtonian philosophy, and by making the sun and moon circle round the earth, which remains at rest, his discoveries will probably not pass for much.—There has been no capital offence committed in Bristol since the riots in 1831, nor any crown bar assizes since the special commission.—It has been resolved by the House of Peers, that the Attorney General of England has precedency of the Lord Advocate of Scotland, in all matters in which they may appear as Counsel at the bar of that house.

SCOTLAND.—Earl Grey.—A dinner invitation signed by 700 individuals, was presented to Earl Grey, at Howick Hall, by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh and Sir Gibson Craig; and though the noble earl had determined to remain quietly at home, yet he was so highly flattered by the compliment, that he agreed to be in Edinburgh any day of the week begin. 15th Sept.—In the 93d Highland Regiment, one of the best disciplined in the service, no military flogging has taken place for a period of 13 years—The Athol Gathering or Highland Meeting for the present year, was held at Bridge of Tilt on the 4th of August. The weather being very favourable, a great concourse of people assembled to witness the games, and enjoy the other amusements of the day—the number of fashionable company on the ground equalled, if it did not exceed that of any former year—the competition for the prizes was carried on with the usual spirit, and continued to afford much amusement, and give general satisfaction to the numerous spectators.—An Excise officer was burnt to death in Edinburgh on Wednesday the 4th Sept.—he had been reading in bed, and falling asleep, the candle set fire to the bed clothes—when discovered he was lying on the carpet, with his shirt burning on him—he survived but a few hours.—The Royal Victoria steam ship, on the plan of Mr. Jas. Ballingall of Kirkaldy, built at Leith by Messrs. Menzies for the London, Leith, and Glasgow Shipping Company, is entirely built in the centre part of solid timbers, so closely knit as to admit of the seams being caulked both inside and outside, and at the extremities of the vessel the usual spaces between the timbers are filled up with lighter timber to the waterline, so that the vessel would float independent of her planking—this plan is not only admirably calculated to give additional security in case of striking the ground, but also tends to prevent the vibratory motion, which in many steam vessels is very great; the Royal Victoria presents still further novelty in her general construction, which is adapted to secure light draught of water with great speed, and in extent of accommodation will exceed any steam ship yet built in Europe.—Aberdeen.—At a meeting of the Town Council a grant of 1000 guineas for the rebuilding of Marischal College, proposed by the Provost was unanimously agreed to, and directed to be intimated to the Senatus Academicus.—In the parish of Cuttar, Lanarkshire, there is not a single public house, and not a pauper within its boundary, and a healthier and happier parish is nowhere to be found. The improvements in the harbour of Troon are still going foward—a commodious wet dock has been cut out of the solid rock, and every thing is in progress which can contribute to the accommodation and security of the shipping frequenting that port.—Salmon are so plenty in the rivers on the north west coast, and in the southern streams, that the people are tired of them and anxious for *herrings*.—A Dinner was given to the Ettrick Shepherd, at Cameron's Inn, Peebles, by a number of his friends and admirers, on the 19th ult.—The herring fishing on the coast of Scotland, has been in general very unproductive this season.

IRELAND.—The Murder at Ballinasloe, copied into the *Times* of last week, and which has appeared in others of the Provincial papers, is a manufactured story, destitute of all foundation.—The Protestant Conservative Society, which has done so much towards uniting and knitting protestants together, has resumed its meetings.—The crops are most abundant, the potatoe fields have greatly improved, and scarcely any deficiency is now apprehended.—Mr. O'Connell arrived at Waterford from England, on the 21st August.—At a dinner given to him subsequently, he said in allusion to the Dublin protestant meeting "that they had set the example of agitation, and he with the blessing of God would follow it up."—A Dinner was given to Lord Winchilsea, at Morrison's Hotel, Dublin, on the 15th Aug. by the principal noblemen, and largest landed proprietors in Ireland.

Lord Holland's Protest against the Rejection of the University Bill.—Because it seems to me unreasonable to confine the academical honours of a national university, or the degrees in arts and sciences (unconnected with divinity,) to the members of any particular church; and it appears yet more unwise and unjust to bar all such access to knowledge (not purely ecclesiastical or theological) as a national university is enabled to afford, against those who cannot conscientiously assent to the numerous propositions contained in the 39 articles. Excellence in the learned and liberal professions of law and medicine in no degree depends upon religious belief; and Providence not having annexed the avowal of any peculiar tenets in religious matters as the condition of attaining human knowledge, I can discover no motive of prudence or duty which should induce human authority to impose any. Vassall Holland.

Steam Navigation in India.—Among the supplies lately voted in the British Parliament, was the sum of £20,000 to assist in the experiment of a communication with India by steam conveyances. Two routes are under consideration for the regular line of communication; one with Bombay, through the Red Sea, the other by the Euphrates and Persian Gulf. The expense of the communication is to be borne jointly by the British and India Governments. The communication by the Red Sea is to be first established, but as it is supposed that the other route, in certain seasons of the year, may afford superior advantages, and as the experiments by the Red Sea had been made by the East India Company at an expense of 60 or £70,000, the committee of the House of Commons recommended the appropriation of the above sum for experiments on the other route.

The Roman Catholics in England have purchased six acres of land between Hastings and St. Leonard's, close to the sea, and are, it is said, going to expend £30,000 in building a college, chapel, &c. Some of the works are already commenced.

The export of sovereigns from Europe to America has alarmed the money-changers of London. We shall not be surprised to hear that the American Republicans are frightened out of their senses by the invasion of the European *Sovereigns*.

It is said that the Bishop of Exeter has offered ordination to any Wesleyan preacher who will accept of it.

Mr. Cobbett has formally notified the people of Ireland that he intends paying them a visit in the course of the present autumn. He tells them, at the same time, that he is resolved to decline all public invitations.

On the 23d of July, Don Pedro issued a decree, prohibiting the circulation of paper money in Portugal after the 31st of August.

The Emperor Nicholas has, according to a statement in the official journals of Warsaw, decided upon *allowing* the Polish prisoners in Russia to marry, upon condition that their children shall be brought up in the Greek religion. What a favour! Poor Poland.

First of August in London.—The London correspondent of the New-York Journal of Commerce says: "Connected with the subject of negro emancipation, I may as well observe that the first of August has been held as quite a fete day, both in the metropolis and the country. Most of the religious congregations devoted the whole day to prayer, and those among the admirers of this great and glorious act, whose religious feelings were not so predominant, spent the day, as I have said, in joy and festivity. Several noblemen and gentlemen dined together, and Lord Mulgrave, the late Governor of Jamaica, presided. Several negroes were present at the dinner, and were mingled with the distinguished company, in the most perfect fellowship. One of them addressed the meeting in a strain of the most powerful eloquence, and received the marked compliments of the noble chairman. These negroes were quite strangers to the company, but knowing that if they paid their guinea for a ticket, they had as much right there as the first noble in the land, they did so, and were warmly greeted. This would never be tolerated in the United States. Time will, perhaps, do wonders even among the bitterest foes of the colored race, and before long induce them to exclaim: "Britannia has triumphed—the negro is free."

Inoculating Cheese.—What will the ingenuity of man not contrive? A method has been discovered of inoculating cheese; or in other words, of transplanting the character of an old cheese into a new one. This rather curious scheme is brought forward as a communication to the Agricultural Journal for March, by John Robinson, Esq. Secretary of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. "If it be required," says he, "to communicate to a new cheese the flavor and appearance of an old one, it may be done by the insertion in the new cheese of the portions of the old one containing blue mould. The little scoop which is used in taking samples of cheese, is a ready made means of performing the operation, by interchanging ten or a dozen of the rolls which it extracts, and placing them so as to disseminate the germ of the blue mould all over the cheese. A new Stilton cheese treated in this way, and well covered up from the air for a few weeks, became thoroughly impregnated with the mould, and generally with a flavor hardly to be distinguished from the old one. I have sometimes treated half a Lancashire cheese in this way, and have left the other half in its natural state, and have been much amused with the remarks of my friends on the striking superiority of the English over the Scotch one." If this ingenious plan be found really successful on repeated trials by others, Mr. Robinson will deserve our thanks for bringing it forward.

LOWER CANADA.

MONUMENT TO WOLFE & MONTCALM.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF THE PLAINS.

The admirers of the Fine Arts, and friends to the embellishment of our city, will be pleased to learn that the classic Obelisk, erected to the memory of the contending heroes, Wolfe and Montcalm, is at length about to be completed, by affixing the long absent inscriptions. The personal friends of the Earl of Dalhousie, who have always felt a warm interest in this work, are assured that his Lordship will be gratified to know, that the anniversary of the glorious battle on the plains of Abraham—glorious alike to both of the opposing nations, and identifying Quebec with the renown of each—has been chosen as an appropriate day for placing the names of the heroes, it is intended to commemorate, upon their Cenotaph.

It will be remembered that this monument was constructed in 1828, from a design composed by Captain, now Major, Young, 79th Highlanders, then on the personal Staff of the Governor-in-Chief. The first stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies on the 15th November, 1827, by the Earl of Dalhousie, Governor-in-Chief of these Provinces:—the original promoter and the munificent patron of the work, having supplied to a very considerable amount the difference between the sum originally subscribed, and the expense of the erection. On that day, the venerable James Thomson, who had been the companion in arms of Wolfe, then in his 95th year, was present, and assisted in the Masonic ceremony. He has since gone to the grave, full of years and respectability: while the eloquent divine, the Rev. Dr. Mills, from whose lips came the beautiful prayer which was offered on the occasion, has also at an earlier period of life been summoned from the scene of his zealous duties, and from the society he adorned. The Obelisk was finished on the very day of the departure of the Earl of Dalhousie for England, in September, 1828, the *apex* or cap-stone having been placed on the summit in his Lordship's presence, by the Hon. Fox Maule, his nephew, then a Captain in the 79th Highlanders, and Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-in-Chief.

By some misconception, during the absence of the Earl of Dalhousie in India, a marble slab was sent out from England having upon it an erroneous inscription, which it was impossible to place upon the obelisk; and this is the reason why it so long reproachfully continued without any legend to the memory of the heroes in whose honour it was erected. Major Young, who has lately joined the service companies of his gallant regiment stationed in this garrison, brought with him full authority to complete the Monument, by affixing the original inscription, together with the names of the Generals, upon the Sarcophagus. It need scarcely to be added, that this is also to be done at the expense of the Earl of Dalhousie; and we can conceive nothing more gratifying to the officer who originally composed the design, than to be employed in completing the work under the sanction of his Lordship.

This day—the Anniversary of a battle followed by more important results than any of modern times,—the names of WOLFE, who fell during the action, in the arms of victory—and of MONTCALM, who, desperately wounded by the single gun in the possession of the British, died on the next day—have been placed upon the Sarcophagus, in letters of large size, founded of brass, bronzed, so as to stand out from the stone in bold relief. The name of Wolfe faces the river by which he approached the Cove where he effected a landing:—that of Montcalm looks towards the river St. Charles, over which he led his forces to the combat, on the 13th September, 1759.

No delay will occur in placing the other inscriptions upon the Obelisk, the workmen having been employed for several days in preparing the beds for the different slabs. The following, written by J. C. Fisher, LL.D., of this City, for which a Prize Medal was adjudged by the Committee, will appear in front of the Sarcophagus, or Cenotaph of the heroes:—

MORTEM. VIRTVS. COMMVNEM.
FAMAM. HISTORIA.
MONVMENTVM. POSTERITAS.
DEDIT.

On the front of the surbase, will be placed the following, altered from the Inscription, written by the Rev. Dr. Mills, for the plate deposited with the Foundation Stone:—

HOSVSCE
MONUMENTI IN VIVORUM ILLUSTRIUM MEMORIAM
WOLFE ET MONTCALM,
FUNDAMENTUM, P. C.
GEORGIUS COMES DE DALHOUSIE:
IN SEPTENTRIONALIS AMERICÆ PARTIBUS
AD BRITANNOS PERTINENTIBUS
SUMMAM REBUM ADMINISTRANS;
OPUS PER MULTOS ANNOS PRÆTERMISSUM,
QUID DUCI EOREGIO CONVENIENTIUS?
AUCTORITATE PROMOVENS, EXEMPLO STIMULANS,
MUNIFICENTIA FOVENS.
A. S. MDCCCXXVII.
GEORGIO IV. BRITANNIARUM REGE.

And on the west side of the Sarcophagus, it is intended to place these beautiful lines:—

Let no vain tear upon their tomb be shed,
A common tribute to the common dead;
But the good, the generous and the brave,
With godlike envy sigh for such a grave!

The Monument is strictly classical in its proportions, and is a combination of separate beauties contained in distinct works of art, made to produce the happiest effect, and possessing the most chaste and perfect union. To the top of the surbase is fourteen feet from the ground. On this rests the Sarcophagus, seven feet three inches high. The obelisk measures forty-two feet eight inches, and the *apex*, two feet one inch, making in the whole an altitude of sixty-five feet from the ground. The dimensions of the Obelisk at the base are six feet, by four feet eight inches, tapering conically to the *apex*, where the sides are diminished to three feet two inches, by two feet five inches.

The propriety of this Memorial has been fully recognised in various parts of the world. Among other distinguished personages, it has not escaped the notice of an illustrious Soldier, the present King of Sweden. Major Young, while travelling lately in the North of Europe, had the honour of dining with his Majesty; and in the evening in the drawing room, was questioned respecting his services, and that of the Regiment to which he belongs. His Majesty asked whether the Regiment wore the Highland dress; and it having been mentioned that the 79th was then stationed in Canada, made many enquiries respecting the French Canadians. He enquired if Montreal had not been the seat of Government previous to the subjugation of the Province by the English, and subsequently to the victory at Quebec: adding with some degree of sternness, in reference to the battle, that "Montcalm had done his duty on that occasion." His Majesty was in reply assured by Major Young of the high respect in which Montcalm's character was held by the English generally; and he mentioned as a proof, the erection of the united Monument to the memory of those heroes at Quebec, under the auspices of the Earl of Dalhousie, late Governor-in-Chief of the Provinces. His Majesty having ascertained the description of the Monument, and the nature of the inscription, concluded a high panegyric by observing emphatically, that "he was well acquainted with the character of the Earl of Dalhousie as a Soldier, and that this chivalrous feeling towards the brave was worthy of his distinguished fame."

We believe that the opinion of this illustrious Soldier, the King of Sweden, will be responded to by every liberal mind. Indeed, the truly Attic elegance and simple grandeur of this Obelisk, together with the chivalrous generosity and ingenious discrimination of its erection to the immortal memory of both of those heroes, Wolfe and Montcalm, deserve the most grateful commemoration, and the undivided applause of every refined and educated mind.—*Quebec Mercury.*

Trade is reviving but very slowly since the almost total disappearance of the cholera; and it seems doubtful whether it will resume the activity it had in the early part of the season. It has been, it may be said, at a total stand for better than two months past; and with the exception of the arrival and departure of shipping, the business of which must be transacted, and is principally done at the Coves, the business of the town itself was limited to necessaries. Within a few days past, however, our markets have been much better attended, and the country people have shown themselves in numbers. Provisions of every description were abundant and cheap, the agriculturalist, however, obtaining very poor remuneration for his labour.—*Quebec Gazette.*

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor,—In calling your attention to the general health of the city, at this moment, I am of opinion that much good has been done by the Board of Health, by their rigidly enforcing cleanliness and fumigation among that class of the community, many of whom, are neither able nor willing, to cleanse, whitewash and fumigate their thrice filthy and abominable hovels, which in their natural state may be considered as so many hot beds for engendering pestilence and disease. I would still impress upon the members of the Board of *Health* the propriety of *daily* fumigations, and constant attention on their part to enforce *daily* cleanliness among the poor, which can only be done by those gentlemen who have charge of districts, visiting and examining each house *daily*. During last week many and various have been the opinions and speculations respecting the existence of the Asiatic Cholera in this city, and according to the statement of the Board of Health, 11 cases have occurred and 5 deaths; while again, others report with much assurance and confidence, that there has not been a single case of this awful disease in our city. Now, Mr. Editor, as the propagation of this latter opinion would undoubtedly lull the inhabitants into a state of false security when the disease is really existing among us, I shall endeavour to set the case in its proper light, by simply stating facts. If you ask the multitude whether or not Cholera has existed here, nine tenths will assure you that it has not, and again, if you ask them for their authority on the subject, they will immediately quote with a sardonic grin of triumphant satisfaction, "That it is the opinion of Dr. Hartwell, of the 34th Regt. who has seen a good deal of Cholera elsewhere;" and as a matter of course, we are gravely told, that "his opinion must be *better* than any other *Medico's*, who has not seen the disease;"—this might be true in some cases, but I am disposed to think that the symptoms of Asiatic Cholera are not so equivocal as to be mistaken by even the merest tyro in medicine—for the features of this awful disease are described by all the most scientific writers on the subject, as *peculiarly its own*.

The Board of Health have reported on the authority of those Medical gentlemen who attended the sufferers through every stage of the disease; and who all, with one accord I believe, agree as to the real nature of the giant malady they have been called upon to combat. These, Mr. Editor, are the simple facts of the case: who then are we to believe? most certainly the opinion of those of the Faculty who have seen and reported from sad experience the existence of the disease. The case of Holman, who was attacked about 7 o'clock on Sunday morning, and breathed his last at half-past 10 o'clock, being only three hours and a half ill,—proves the melancholy truth that the disease is amongst us, and that in a most malignant form. What then are we to think of the medical opinion of the Military gentleman, who, so positively reported the *non-existence* of Cholera? Why he must either be little acquainted with the symptoms of that disease which he boasts so much of having studied and witnessed, or he must have been amusing himself, and sporting with the feelings and health of the city, by endeavouring to lull suspicion when the common enemy is at our doors, and thereby encourage supineness and neglect on the part of the inhabitants.

While, Mr. Editor, I am unwilling to alarm the community on this subject, I am equally unwilling to let this moment escape of urging them to be up and doing, and while yet the disease has but given us a few premonitions of its approach, we may rigidly enforce those necessary precautions for prevention, which may be daily recommended by the united wisdom of our Board of Health; and which, under the direction and blessing of an all-wise and merciful God, may prove successful in fending off, or rendering mild that awful and pestilential scourge which has slain its tens of millions, and is still stalking about the world with an unsatiated appetite. X. Y.

St. John, 6th October.

THE OBSERVER.

St. John, Tuesday, October 7, 1834.

English dates to the 25th August, a week later than those given in our last, are received, but they furnish nothing of importance.

Cholera.—We believe it is now *universally* admitted that this dreadful disease, which has so sadly visited many parts of this continent within the last two years and upwards,—and which we had almost flattered ourselves had either overlooked, or through the mercy of an over-ruling and kind Providence, had avoided our City and Province,—has at length made its appearance in this town, although as yet to a very inconsiderable extent. The subjoined reports of the Board of Health, we think, may be fully depended upon as giving the whole number of cases and deaths that have occurred by the disease up to the hour of their meeting this morning. We have, however, heard of a new case since the report was handed in to us.—The malady having thus far been remarkably slight, there is very little alarm *in* the city, and *at present* we should think there could be no danger in strangers coming to town as usual.—We trust our Board of Health will continue their exertions to *enforce* cleanliness wherever it is necessary, and that all our citizens will cheerfully unite in doing whatever they can to render the public health as good as human means can make it, and leave the rest with "Him who keepeth the city."—The advanced period of the year is greatly in our favour.

To-morrow, it will be remembered, is the day specially set apart by his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor for the purposes of public humiliation and prayer throughout this Province.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Board of Health conceive it to be their duty to announce that several cases have lately occurred in this City, which have been pronounced by the Physicians to be cases of Asiatic Cholera, viz: from the 25th September to the 2d October,—

Cases.	*Died.*	*Recovered.*	*Remaining.*
11	5	3	3

The Board are very happy to state that only one new case has been reported to them for the last four days, and they have full reason to believe that no others have appeared within this City and County.

By order of the Board of Health.
JOHN R. PARTELOW, Clerk.
St. John, 2d October, 1834.

The Board of Health have much pleasure in announcing, that no new case of Asiatic Cholera has been reported by the Physicians since the statement on Thursday last; and they have no reason to believe that any new one has occurred in the City and County.

By order of the Board of Health.
J. R. PARTELOW, *Clerk.*
Saturday, 4th October, 1834.

The Board have to announce that since the statement of Saturday last, three new cases of Asiatic Cholera have been reported to them, one of which has proved fatal, and that one of the three persons mentioned as *remaining* in their report of Thursday, has died of consecutive fever.

The Board are happy to add, that no other case within their knowledge has occurred in this City and County. By order of the Board of Health.
J. R. PARTELOW, Clerk.
Tuesday, October 7, 1834.

Salt and Water.—In our first page will be found some statements of the successful cure of a number of cases of Cholera in England and on the Continent of Europe, in 1831, by the simple use of salt and water.

It is also stated that a number of cures were performed in New-York in 1832, by the use of salt, water, and *vinegar*; and we learn that a case or two in this city have recently been cured by making use of the New-York prescription.

It may not be generally known that common salt and water does *not* act as a purgative.

Most heart-rending Shipwreck.—Intelligence has just reached town (half past 4 o'clock) by the Steamer Maid of the Mist, from Eastport, of the loss of the Packet Sch'r Sarah, Capt. Pierce, on her passage from Boston to Eastport, in a gale of wind and fog, on Thursday morning last, on Machias Seal Island, and it is most melancholy to state, that out of Twenty-three souls on board, seventeen found a watery grave. The vessel went down in about 20 minutes after she struck:—We have been furnished with the names of nine of those who were lost,—Mr. Samuel Wiggins, second son of Stephen Wiggins, Esq. of this city; Mr. John Smith, son of Captain John Smith, of this city; Captain Pierce, and son; Mr. Swift, mate; Mr. Cony, of Eastport; Mr. Starboard, of do.: Mr. Talbot, of Machias; Mr. Fowler, of Lubec, and eight others,—six saved.—Most severe and painful must this intelligence be to the truly afflicted families and friends of the many sufferers, and in whose bereavements the whole community will sympathise. But we forbear—words cannot express the feelings of the heart in such calamities. Consolation must be sought from a higher source,—from Him who directeth the whirlwind and the storm.

Arrived on Sunday, from Granville, N. S., (in tow of the Steamer Maid of the Mist,) a fine new Ship, called the *James*, 485 tons register, built by Mr. Israel Fellows, of that place, and owned by Messrs. Blakslee & Estey and James Holman, of this City. She is pronounced a most substantial and faithfully built vessel, highly creditable to the builder.

Portland Episcopal Sabbath School.—An Examination of the Episcopal Sabbath School in Portland Village, took place on Wednesday, at which 129 children were present.—Among the number absent, some were probably prevented attending by the unpromising appearance of the weather.

This school, at its formation in December last, consisted of 3 Teachers and 26 Scholars. There are now 13 Teachers and 150 Scholars. A few more Teachers are greatly needed in the male department.

As scarcely ten months have elapsed since the establishment of this Institution, the progress and improvement of the Scholars are very encouraging, and are calculated to animate the teachers in the discharge of those interesting duties, to which they have devoted themselves with such cordiality and zeal. Even the humble fruits which they are already permitted to witness, must be to them a subject of pleasing contemplation. May they be increasingly blessed in their work! and may it be their happiness to realize what is comprehended in that beautiful divine aphorism—"He that watereth shall be watered also himself!"

A Book was given to each of the Scholars, at the close of the exercises.

At the Sixth Annual Meeting of the "Albion Union Society," held on Thursday evening last, the following gentlemen were elected Office Bearers for the ensuing year, viz.—

Mr. George Bragg, *President.*
Mr. Wm. Scammell, } *Vice Presidents.*
Mr. C. H. Groocock, }
Mr. H. Buxton, *Treasurer.*
Mr. George Thomas, *Secretary.*

Provincial Appointment.—His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Honorable Ward Chipman to be Chief Justice of this Province in the room of the late Honorable Chief Justice Saunders.—*Royal Gazette, October 1st.*

Halifax, October 4.—*Health of the Town.*—Thank God, we can at last announce the almost entire disappearance of the Cholera, and the gradual revival of business. Though there have been a few deaths since our last, these have been so few that since Saturday the Board of Health have discontinued their daily bulletins. Indeed we doubt if there is more of sickness and death in the town now, than is usual at this season. A young gentleman, who had been sent to Preston to administer to the blacks, among whom some cases of Cholera had occurred, returned to town on Saturday, there being no further occasion for his services in that quarter.

Extract from the Minutes of the Central Board of Health, 27th Sept. 1834:

'Resolved, That from the improved state of the health of the Town—the small number of Patients lately sent to Dalhousie Hospital, and the few cases now remaining, the Board deem it unnecessary to continue their daily reports, and should no other cases occur, they hope to discontinue the Hospital establishment after Monday next.'

The *nightly volunteer watch* continues to patrol our streets, and all classes take their turn personally and cheerfully. It has had the salutary effect of breaking up several dens of great irregularity and crime, and has the tendency of rendering the streets quiet and deserted even at very early hours.

There is not one person at present in close confinement in the Gaol; a circumstance highly creditable to the place.—*St. Andrews Standard.*

The arrival of a Mr. George Thompson at New-York from Great Britain is likely to produce some commotion. He has been a public advocate for the total abolition of slavery throughout the world, and is reputedly a man of energy and eloquence. When we saw it announced some time ago that a society of Ladies in Scotland had engaged Mr. Thompson to proceed to the United States for the purpose of promoting a speedy emancipation from slavery there, we suspected that his visit would naturally attract the attention of the parties in that country now so violently, nay outrageously opposed to each other on this subject. The disgraceful excesses on the part of those mobs which have been excited to action by infuriate zeal against the doctrines of Tappan and other imprudent abolitionists, evince a lawless spirit and a determination in the rabble to indulge in unrestrained atrocities highly reproachful to their municipal authorities and discreditable to the government. The American mob indeed appears to yield very easily to the plastic hand of any designing demagogue; and to take up violent impressions rashly and bitterly.—The case of Mr. Kean showed a silly obstinacy on the part of the populace—that of Mr. Anderson, the Vocalist, low spite and vindictive pride—that of Mr. Farren, lately, captious jealousy and arrogant conceit. We should not wonder to find that the next victim will be this Mr. Thompson, and that his mission will become the hackneyed theme of their thousand prints; his person the object of indignities and assault; and his country the subject of scurrility and abuse: In fact this conceited dictation of the Knickerbockers has already appeared at the hotel where Mr. Thompson and family took lodgings. No sooner was the object of his mission known, than the numerous lodgers threatened to leave the house if he continued an inmate! We think it unnecessary to comment on this instance of the courteous conduct in the Yankees, and of their boasted maintenance of liberty and toleration.—*St. Andrews Standard.*

A medical man has published in an evening paper a somewhat lengthy epistle with the professed view of instructing people how to avert the approach and advance of cholera; but the substance of his advice merely amounts to this—"As soon as you are ill send for a doctor."—*Liverpool paper.*

SAINT JOHN SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited in September, - - -	£479	17	6
Withdrawn do. - - - -	96	2	1

NEW-BRUNSWICK
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 11 to 12 o'clock.

JOHN M. WILMOT, ESQUIRE, PRESIDENT.

Committee for October:

R. M. JARVIS, C. T. RAY, M. H. PERLEY.

☞ All Communications, by Mail, must be post paid.

MARRIED,

On Thursday, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Angus Cameron, to Miss Mary Nelson, both of the Parish of Portland.

At New-York, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Bayard, Rector of St. Clement's, Mr. William Augustus Baldwin, of Spadina, near the city of Toronto, Upper Canada, to Isabella Clarke, seventh daughter of James Buchanan, Esq., his Britannic Majesty's Consul for New-York.

DIED,

On Wednesday, George, son of Mr. James Ballentine, aged 6 years.

On Thursday morning, after a short illness, Mr. William Donald, aged 34 years—leaving a wife and one child.

On Friday evening, after a short illness, Samuel Thompson, second son of Mr. James Dunn, aged 10 years.

On Saturday, William Milby, fourth son of G. Van Horne, Esq., aged one year and nine months.

On Sunday, suddenly, Mr. John Holman, son of the late Mr. John Holman, blacksmith, York Point, aged about 32 years.

This morning, Emma Jane, infant daughter of Mr. William Bond, of the Ordnance.—Funeral To-morrow (Wednesday) at half-past 4 o'clock, when friends and acquaintance are requested to attend.

At Cocagne, in the County of Kent, on Wednesday the 17th ultimo, Fanny Susan, wife of Mr. George Thomson, (and only child of the late Capt. Edward Howard, formerly of St. John,) in the 33d year of her age. She has left a husband and eight young children to deplore their loss.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED,

340. *Wednesday*, ship Branches, Everitt, London, 50—Scovil & Summers, goods.
341. Brig Eliza, Larkin, Jamaica, 25—Crookshank & Walker, rum and sugar.
342. Abigail Richmond, Harden, New-York, 10—A. M'Kenzie & Co. staves, flour, &c.
343. *Friday*, brig Fenwick Keating, Simpson, Liverpool, 50—J. Whitney, coals.
344. *Saturday*, ship Athol, M'Cready, London, 49—John Robertson, ballast.
345. Augusta, Petrie, Liverpool, 39—J. M. Wilmot, salt and coals.—The Beverley, Lawson, for this port, sailed in company; the Louisa, Rusland, would sail in three or four days.—Exchanged numbers, at sea, with the William Wallace, of Liverpool, for Miramichi.—The Eleanor, Isabella, Sherbrooke, William Ewing, Kent, and Industry, from this port, had arrived at Liverpool.
346. Peggy, Ball, Liverpool, 51—G. Ball, salt, &c.
New brig Clara, ——, Peticodiac,—J. M. Wilmot.
347. *Sunday*, brig Leslie Gault, Hughes, Londonderry, 66—A. M'Kenzie & Co. ballast,—16 passengers.
348. Emily, Kinney, Norfolk, via Eastport—I. Ketchum, staves, shingles, tar.
349. *Monday*, ship Active, Robinson, Liverpool, 46—to order, ballast.
350. Eben, Cameron, Dundee, 44—to order, ballast.
351. (At Quarantine,) sch'r Charles King, Dollivar, Philadelphia,—W. Vaughan, flour, &c.
352. *Tuesday*, brig Mary Ann, Payson, Jamaica, 18—E. Barlow & Sons, ballast.

CLEARED,

Ship Scotia, Risk, London, timber.
Brig Mansfield, Moore, Ballyshannon, timber.
Henry Robert, Holmes, Philadelphia, Salt.

Barque Rose, Hodge, from Greenock for this port, went on shore on the West side of Grand Manan, about 10 o'clock, A. M., on Thursday last, in a thick fog.—Vessel bilged and foremast gone. Crew saved.