SUMMARY.

CAPTAIN BACK.

From the London Morning Herald of Oct. 24.

Letters from Captain Back were received on Wednesday morning at the office of the Royal Geographical Society, the latest being the 29th of April last, when the intelligence had just reached him of Captain Ross's return.

The contents are of a mixed character. He and his party were all well, with the exception of Augustus, the Esquimaux interpreter, who had accompanied Sir John Franklin in both his journeys, and was now despatched by the Hudson's Bay Company to join this third enterprize, but perished by the way. The winter had, indeed, been extraordinary severe. "We have had," says Captain Back, "a most distressing winter in unbroken repose. Even the animals have fled from us, as it were by instinct, and many, very many of the unhappy natives have fallen victims to famine in situations the most revolting to human nature. The fish also, on which I in some measure relied, left us; in places in which we were told never before failed, we have not caught a fish; during the whole season a living creature has not been seen, except on one occasion a raven which in wheeling over the house startled me with his croak, so uniform was the silence around us. I ran out, but when it saw me it screamed, and again made off to the Western Mountains, in the dark shade of which it was speedily lost. My party has been thus much dispersed in quest of food; and every messenger has brought me tidings of their encountering severe privations. Mr. M'Leod (an agent of the Hudson's Bay Company, attached to the party), and his family, are at this moment somewhere on the Lake, fishing; and you may imagine what it costs me to see them also exposed to the rigours of this severest of all winters, for the mean of three thermometers has been far below the lowest we ever sustained in our former expeditions. After this narrative you may believe that, in spite of all my care and economy, some part of the provision laid up for our voyage has been necessarily consumed. The most experienced man in the country could not have foreseen this; nor was there any possibility of avoiding it. My anxiety is immeasurable on account of it, but I still hope that the Indians may be enabled to procure us dry food, or, in short, something that may afford sustenance, so that the fondest wishes of my heart may not be frustrated. Of that, however, in one sense there is no danger; for come the worst, I can always reduce my men and go in one boat. Do not, therefore, let this affect you, for I feel confident of overcoming it. Another misfortune is, that, pinched as we are for provisions, we must draw our boats and luggage almost 100 miles over rock and ice before we can reach open water. This we have ascertained through the winter; but never mind, this also shall be done; and it will be a new feature in discovery. In our former expeditions we had none of these tremendous obstructions to contend with, though we had to take our bark canoes some distance on sledges. But I have a perfect confidence in my men, and they, good fellows, think I cannot err." &c.

The above was written before the arrival of the express announcing Captain Ross's return; and, pressed for time, only a few lines are added subsequent to that event. They are, however, so characteristic of the gallant writer, that they ought not to be omitted:

"April 25, 1834.—I have this moment received your despatch, with an account of Ross's return. I am all gratitude and happiness. My heart is too full to write; but I shall pay attention to all that is recommended to me, of this I assure the committee. What a triumph is this return of Ross's to us all, who 'hoped against hope.' And what do the croakers say? Will they acknowledge the lesson afforded by it of the power of stubborn perseverance?" &c.

From a private letter it may be interesting to some to add also the following scraps:—

"My day is chiefly spent thus: before breakfast I read a portion of Scripture, and afterwards attend to my observations, study, draw, (I have plenty of pencil sketches,) work up my survey, take notes, &c. At the same time I keep my eye on whatever duty is going on; have our evening school twice a week, and read the service in French and English every Sunday. My guitar is cracked, and jars abominably; but you will not be suprised at this when I add that I have been obliged to grease my hands daily to prevent their cracking also, for such is the dryness of the atmosphere that nothing can stand it."

Our Government have resolved to discontinue the practice of giving presents to foreign ministers, and no longer to permit British ministers to receive presents from the foreign Governments to which they may be accredited.

On the 1st ult. the British army comprised 7526 commissioned officers; its effective force was 89,000 men; ordnance 12,287, and non-effective 3,149.

Within the last 17 months nearly 31,000 persons have emigrated from Liverpool, in 455 ships.

The sale of the East India Company's wharf, at Blackwall, London, took place on Friday, to Mr. John Nicholson, the Tea dealer, for the sum of 25,000*l.*

On the 8th of October, Prince Metternich gave a magnificent entertainment at Vienna, to celebrate the 25th anniversary of his official life as Austrian minister for foreign affairs.

The creditors of Beatly, Dear & Co. have had a meeting. The debts are £32,000; total liabilities, £123,000; assets £59,000.

The King's plantations near Blackwater have been set on fire, and seventy acres of oak and fir destroyed.

The great moneymonger, Rothschild, has by degrees accumulated 17 millions sterling!

The last census of the population of Paris carries the number of the inhabitants to 785,000, who occupy 29,000 houses. This is about 27 individuals for each house.

It has been discovered thas the common congou, or black teas, are changed green by a chymical process, and sold as green tea. The excise officers have made several seizures.

The next O'Connell tribute is expected to yield between fifteen and sixteen thousand pounds.

His present Majesty is William the First, Second, Third, and Fourth; William the First of Hanover, William the Second of Ireland, William the Third of Scotland, and William the Fourth of England.

The King of Naples has issued an order prohibiting his subjects from wearing beards.

The works at the Thames Tunnel, after a suspension of about six years, are shortly to be resumed. They are nearly half completed, and they remain perfectly sound and dry.

Major Henry Dundas Campbell has been appointed Governor of Sierra Leone. The emoluments of the governorship are estimased at £2,500 per annum.

Government has consented to advance the sum of £250,000 for the completion of that magnificent undertaking, the Thames Tunnel.

On the 25th ult. were dug up in the garden belonging to Mr. W. Murray, of Cornbrook, Hulme, one thousand three hundred eighty-two potatoes, the produce of one whole potato.—*Manchester Herald.*

The Duke of Newcastle visited Aberystwith last week, and the whole town was illuminated in honour of the event. His Grace allows £200 a year to a medical gentleman for attending the poor of that town.

A commercial failure, attended with forgeries to a great amount, has taken place in Dublin within the last fortnight.

Namik Pacha, the Turkish Ambassador, arrived in town on Saturday week, from Calais. He is a handsome young man, about five feet eight inches in height, very gentlemanly, and rather smart in his exterior.

A gigantic undertaking is about to be executed in the southern part of Savoy. It is to connect by a suspension-bridge of a single arch, two points in the road between Annecy and Geneva, several hundred feet distant from each other, and rising to 250 feet above the bed of the torrent.

When Mr. Hume, after the failure of his last motion for the erection of a new and commodious House of Commons, was complaining to a friend of ours, who sat under the gallery of St. Stephen's, of the inconvenience of the House, "Ah! Mr. Hume," said he, "a fire is your best improver. As soon as one side of a narrow street is burnt down, people set about widening it."

The Cholera in Africa.—A letter from Kers-el-Kebir of the 29th ult. says—"the Cholera broke out on the 27th at Oran. Eleven persons were attacked, and all have died. Patients are first seized with a deadly coldness, and in a few minutes the pulse ceases to beat. Those who survived the longest were carried off after 13 or 14 hours' suffering.

Tremendous Conflagration.—Smyrna papers bring information of a terrible conflagration which took place on the night of the 6th Sept. at Aidin, a city of Asia Minor. *Ten thousand shops were reduced to ashes,* with the greater part of the merchandize they contained.—The commerce of Aidin is ruined and without the hope of ever being restored unless the Grand Seignior comes to its relief.

Navigation of the Red Sea—Railroad across the Isthmus of Suez.—It has been mentioned that a sum of money had been voted by the British Parliament for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of opening communication with India, by means of steam navigation through the Euphrates and the Persian Gulph. It is now announced, that whatever may be the result of the survey, steam will be called into operation in effecting the passage to India, by at least one channel, viz: that by the Red Sea. Mohamed Ali, the Pasha of Egypt, desirous of profiting by the determination of the British Government, has decided on the construction of a railroad across the Isthmus of Suez. It is supposed that a ship may be transported on the railroad, and thus the necessity be avoided of unlading and reloading the cargo. Two years are judged to be sufficient for the proposed work; meanwhile, passengers can cross from the Nile to the Red Sea without difficulty or danger; so that when the plan is brought into operation, and it is intended that it should without delay,—a voyage from London to Bombay may be made in about two months. As numbers of persons in England are desirous of emigrating to Hindostan, they will be likely to avail themselves of this course, rather than the circuitous one by the Cape of Good Hope.—*N. Y. American.*

MARSHAL GERARD has resigned the presidency of the French council of Ministers,—the premiership of France,—because Louis Phillippe—"that best of republics," as poor Lafayette was cajoled into calling him—has declined to exercise the royal prerogative of mercy. The premier wished for an act of amnesty towards the persons now in prison, charged with being implicated in the disturbances of last year; the monarch positively refused to pardon them. This is the more strange, as it is doubtful whether a jury can condemn them—the evidence against them being so slight. In such a case it would have been excellent policy to exercise the virtue of clemency, and get a good name for doing so, while, at the same time, the Citizen King would have got himself out of a scrape. But, blind like the rest of the Bourbons, this moneyed monarch *will* continue in a false position. Sooner or later the prisoners must be brought to trial; if they are acquitted, Louis Phillippe will have to breast a strong current of popular indignation.

The fact cannot be concealed that Louis Phillippe, during the last twenty months, has run exactly counter to the principles of that revolution which placed him on the throne. He guaranteed the liberty of the press—and has instituted nearly six hundred prosecutions against the Paris press alone. He promised to amend the representation of the people: at present, out of 32 millions of Frenchmen, there are about 170,000 electors? He solemnly swore, "henceforth the charter shall be a reality"—and he has done more to destroy it than Charles X. ever did. In a word, he obtained his throne by intrigue, and he maintains it by falsehood and military force. It is his obstinate will which keeps the crown on his head; and if he live long enough, the French may meet his obstinacy by a corresponding firmness. The man who now accepts the premiership of France, will be very venturesome.—*Liverpool Journal, Nov. 8.*

The cholera has raged at Bilboa beyond all precedent. The house flies and the birds appear to have felt the effect of the disease or its accompanying malaria even before the larger animals. It carried off one-twentieth part of the population in eighteen days. At Domango one tenth of the population were carried off in a shorter time.

The Queen Regent of Spain has issued a decree, which orders the confiscation of all property belonging to Spaniards who have fled, and joined the insurgents.

COLONIAL.

ST. ANDREW'S FESTIVAL.—The North British Society celebrated the anniversary of Scotland's tutelar Saint, according to ancient usage, by dining together at the Masonic Hall on Monday evening. His Lordship the Chief Justice Haliburton, presided, and was assisted by Attorney General Archibald, who did the duties of Vice President. His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell, Colonels Snodgrass, Marshall and Grieve, Captains Norton, Henderson and Campbell, and other gentlemen of the Garrison, with the Hon. T. N. Jeffrey and the Hon. S. Cunard, were amoug the guests. The Company, to the number of nearly 100, sat down to an excellent dinner about half past six, and a remnant of devoted lovers of fun kept it up till they were among the small hours of the following morning. Though as politicians we have sometimes differed with both the Chairman and Croupier, we believe no man in his senses ever disputed their convivial talents; and as was once said of one of them, we say of both, that they are "amazing pleasant fellows over a bottle of wine." The wit of each gave a fillip to the spirits of the company whenever they seemed to flag, and a feeling of great good humour very generally prevailed. His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell, and the other gentlemen to whom the scene was comparatively new, appeared to enjoy it; and though men of all ranks and every shade of sentiment were present, but one feeling seemed to influence them all—the desire to forget the cares of life and the bickerings the business of it engenders, in the interchange of manly sentiment and the convivialities of the hour. After the usual preliminary toasts had been disposed of, the health of His Excellency the Governor was given, accompanied by appropriate observations, and was received with marked applause. Sir Colin addressed the meeting briefly, but with much feeling; he said that though he was no speaker, he would endeavour to justify the kind anticipations of the meeting by acts rather than words. He felt proud to meet such a large and respectable body of Scotchmen and their descendants, and he trusted that when they became better acquainted, they, as well as the inhabitants of the province generally, would be satisfied of his ardent desire to promote their prosperity and increase their happiness. Rather later in the evening, when the wine had circulated pretty freely, and a gentleman began recounting all his Excellency's services in the cause of his country, and alluded to the numerous battles he had fought, Sir Colin being rather apprehensive that his health was to be drank again, exclaimed with great promptness that 'upon his soul he would rather fight them all over than make another speech.' We do not pretend to give even an outline of the business of the evening—but cannot refuse ourselves the pleasure of noticing the chaste and happy addresses made by Colonel Snodgrass. In replying to the usual toast of 'the Commandant and Garrison,' he trusted that they would ever maintain here the high character of the British army—whose members were proverbially distinguished by their reverence for the rights—their sympathy for the feelings and opinions, and even *prejudices*, of their fellow subjects in the civil walks of life. His health having been proposed by John Young, Esq. coupled with allusions to his own acts, and those of his distinguished relative during the Burmese war, of which he was the historian—he replied with much feeling and great good taste, alluding to his own share in those operations with extreme modesty, but claiming for his brothers in arms, and their adventurous leader, that high place in the military annals of England, which was due to the brilliancy and success of those achievements which ended by the capture of a King in the "golden palace of Burmah." Besides the usual list of toasts, a great many volunteers were given—among them the health of the late Administrator of the Government—the Chief Justice, Attorney General, a "free and unshackled Press," &c. &c. The Governor retired about half past eleven, when the Chair was taken by the Attorney General—and the business of the night despatched with much spirit and good humour.—*Halifax Novascotian.*

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1834.

The arrival of the ship *John & Robert*, 27 days from Liverpool, has put us in possession of Liverpool papers to the 8th November. They are however, unusually barren of intelligence of importance. We have extracted a few items from them.

Heavy gales had been experienced on the European coasts about the 1st November. The Liverpool Mercury contains a list of 36 vessels wrecked or injured, the crews of several of which were drowned.

Parliament has been further prorogued from the 23d October to the 25th of November.

GENERAL ELECTION.

The nomination of Candidates, and the opening of the Poll for the election of four Representatives in General Assembly for the County and two for the City of Saint John, took place yesterday, at noon, at the Court House. For the former, seven Gentlemen presented themselves for the choice and suffrages of the Freeholders; and for the latter, four solicited the support of their fellow citizens; viz.—for the *County*,—John R. Partelow, Charles Simonds, George D. Robinson, John M. Wilmot, Robert Payne, John Jordan, and Calvin L. Hatheway, Esquires; and for the *City*,—Lewis Burns, Isaac Woodward, Daniel Ansley, and Stephen Humbert, Esquires. Subsequently, also, as we are informed, Robert L. Hazen, Esquire, was nominated, but declined being a Candidate this morning.—We had fully expected to have been enabled to lay before our readers the Speeches of the respective Candidates in detail; but having since learnt that no Reporter was engaged for that purpose, and that none was therefore present, we are compelled to be content with the scanty product of our own imperfect recollection.—Messrs. Partelow, Simonds, and Humbert, particularly adverted, (and the latter two gentlemen at great length,) to their former principles and acts as Representatives in General Assembly, and after specially reviewing their past career, appealed to the electors to express their opinion of those services, by the disposal of their votes on the present occasion, and expressed their willingness to abide by such decision, as well as their positive determination, if again elected, to exert their utmost abilities towards the promotion of the public good. We particularly noticed that Mr. Simonds, among many other topics, stated his decided intention to promote Economy and Retrenchment in the management of public affairs, his approval of Triennial Legislatures, and his desire for the reduction of that most lavish and impolitic expenditure, termed "*Members' Pay*;" in which latter sentiment Mr. Humbert also coincided.—Messrs. Robinson and Wilmot briefly expressed their determination, if honoured by the choice of the electors, to exert themselves diligently and faithfully for the general welfare, and the latter also adverted to the fact of his having been formerly a Representative of the People, and requested the voters to act according to their estimate of his former services. Our memory does not sufficiently serve us, to state individually the sentiments of the other Candidates; but we can at least assert, that, all having a like object in view, equally professed their determination to bestow the best of their ability in the faithful discharge of their duty to the public, should they succeed in attaining that object.—Another individual also addressed the meeting on this occasion, viz. Mr. John Hooper, Editor of the British Colonist. Although not a Candidate, (having relinquished his intentions in that respect,) he yet succeeded, after considerable exertion and interruption, in obtaining a hearing, and spoke at great length on a multitude of topics, among which he laboured especially to deprecate the conduct of one of the County Candidates and former members, as well as giving a *hit* at the salary of another gentleman, occupying a higher station in the community. Not knowing the motives for such a course of conduct, and being equally unacquainted with the correctness of the statements, we may presume they will have but little influence on the present occasion.

In concluding our brief and very imperfect sketch, we would merely express a hope, that every elector will go to the poll unprejudiced and unbiassed by the representations or misrepresentations of interested or splenetic individuals; and that the known merits, talents, or demerits of the respective candidates, as well as their capability and probability of faithfully discharging the important trusts reposed in them, will alone influence each individual in giving his vote. We may add, that sound patriotism, perfect integrity, consistent disinterestedness and *mercantile experience* are the requisites in those who would represent the interests of this county and community.

Mr. PAYNE'S Speech at the Hustings.

GENTLEMEN,—Four years has elapsed since I had the honor of addressing you on a former occasion, as a Candidate for your suffrages; the handsome manner in which I was supported at that time, induced me to pledge myself to offer again, should another opportunity occur: that time has now arrived, and I beg to say, that if I have retained the confidence of those gentlemen who voted for me then, and have so far risen in the estimation of the Public as to obtain such a majority of votes, as will place me in the high and responsible station of a Representative in General Assembly, my best exertions shall be devoted to advance the general interest of the Province, and of this section of the country especially.—I assure you, gentlemen, that the more I become acquainted with the machinery of public affairs the greater I feel the responsibility; but if application, and a full determination to pursue an independent steady line of conduct, without personal or interested motives, are any guarantee, to such I pledge myself, and now beg to say that any business given me in charge, should be faithfully attended to, and such measures as increasing experience may dictate as useful or expedient, should be brought forward for consideration.

I now rest the issue with you, gentlemen, and should you entrust me with the distinguished honour of having a share in the Representation of this important section of the country, I shall always be found at my post, and in the discharge of my duty.

COUNTY.

	At the close of the Poll last evening.	At the close of the Poll this evening.
Mr. Partelow,	21	69
Mr. Robinson,	19	64
Mr. Wilmot,	18	59
Mr. Simonds,	18	58
Mr. Payne,	5	20.
Mr. Jordan,	3	16
Mr. Hatheway,	1	4

CITY.

Mr. Burns,	18	110
Mr. Woodward,	15	61
Mr. Ansley,	13	57
Mr. Humbert,	6	29
Mr. R. L. Hazen,		9

The *Westmorland* election commenced on Thursday last—(See a statement elsewhere.)

King's County.—Poll opened on Saturday. Candidates—Messrs. Vail, Humbert, Freeze, M'Leod, Simpson, Wetmore, and Fairweather.

York.—Poll opened yesterday. Candidates—Messrs. Slason, Taylor, Allen, Wilmot, J. A. Beckwith, C. Fisher, J. T. Smith, and S. Pickard.

Charlotte.—Poll opened yesterday. Candidates—Messrs. Wyer, Brown, Clinch, Hill, James Rait, and A. L. Street.

Kent.—Poll opened yesterday. The following Candidates had offered up to last Wednesday—Messrs. J. W. Weldon, Samuel M'Kean, and W. J. Layton.

Gloucester.—Poll opens on Wednesday 10th.

Northumberland, Queen's, Sunbury, and *Carleton*—We learn nothing definite from those Counties.

Temperance triumphant in Westmorland!—At a late meeting of the Magistrates of the large and populous county of Westmorland, it was decided by a vote of 13 to 9, that there should be *no more licences granted in that County for the selling of Ardent Spirits.*

The Common Council are about to petition the Governor, Council, and Assembly, for various alterations in the City Charter, respecting the election of Charter officers, &c., and the Constitution of the City Court.—Some salutary alterations in the Charter on these several subjects have long been wanted, and we hope they may be obtained at the next Session of the Legislature.

Scotch Church at Magaguadavic.—A committee has been appointed to make arrangements for the erection of a Presbyterian church at the above place; the committee consists of Messrs. Wm. Jack, L. Cameron, A. Mackay, J. Rothwick, and J. M'Keen. A Subscription list has been prepared, and £175 were subscribed at a late meeting of the inhabitants of the settlement. One individual gives £50, and offers ground, *in addition*, for the edifice and burying ground.

The Speech of Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, at the opening of the Legislature of Nova-Scotia, intended to be given in this day's paper, is unavoidably omitted this week.

"*The Twopenny Magazine; or Weekly Museum of Literature, Amusement, and Instruction.*"—The first number of this publication, edited by Mr. GEORGE BEATCH, was issued on Wednesday last, and future numbers will continue to appear every Wednesday. From the Editor's known talent, and the extensive literary correspondence and other means of obtaining useful information, which he enjoys, we are confident the "*Twopenny Magazine*" only wants a commensurate patronage, to render it an amusing and instructive, as it is a deserving publication. At present the prospect is highly encouraging.—*Courier.*

LAUNCHES.—On Saturday se'nnight, a fine ship of about 550 tons, called the "*Portland*," was launched from Mr. Owens' Yard; and, on Monday following, the "*China*," another first-class ship, of about 620 tons, was launched from Mr. J. W. Smith's Yard in Portland. The former is owned by Messrs. Owens & Duncan, and the latter by John Robertson, Esquire, and the Builder. They are both very superior vessels, and do credit to the already well established character of their respective builders.—*Ib.*

SAINT PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—At the Annual Election on Monday evening last, the Office-bearers for the present year were re-elected—viz.:

JOHN KENNEAR, Esquire, President,
WILLIAM M'CANNON, Esquire, Vice-President,
WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, Esquire, Treasurer,
Mr. SAMUEL THOMPSON, Secretary, and
Mr. JOHN HASTINGS, Assistant Secretary.

FRIENDLY SONS OF ERIN.—On Wednesday evening last, the Election of the Officers of this Society for the ensuing year took place, and the following Gentlemen were again chosen:—

WILLIAM MULLIN, Esquire, President,
Mr. JOSEPH M'PHERSON, Vice-President,
Mr. JAMES GILDAY, Treasurer,
Mr. JOHN GALLIVAN, Secretary.

CENSUS OF THE COUNTY OF SAINT JOHN IN 1834.

DISTRICTS.	Inhabited Houses.	by how many families occupied.	Houses building.	Other Houses uninhabited.	WHITES. Males above 16 years of age.	WHITES. Females above 16 years of age.	WHITES. Males under 16 years of age.	WHITES. Females under 16 years of age.	PEOPLE OF COLOUR. Males above 16 years of age.	PEOPLE OF COLOUR. Females above 16 years of age.	PEOPLE OF COLOUR. Males under 16 years of age.	PEOPLE OF COLOUR. Females under 16 years of age.	Total number of persons.
City of St. John—No. 1, North of Princess-street,	555	1189	14	100	1954	1897	2062	1329	13	41	16	15	6827
" " No. 2, South of Princess-street,	531	1062	11	23	1311	1061	1326	1115	61	46	44	42	5246
Parish of Carleton, - - - -	112	146	2	0	235	176	213	168	5	5	6	4	812
Portland Parish—No. 1, N. & W. of Marsh Road,	959	557	8	2	900	794	897	661	5	5	5	7	3915
" " No. 2, South & East of ditto,	820	831	14	25	488	417	370	389	48	42	53	44	1862
Lancaster, - - - - -	164	185	13	25	311	331	268	289	14	21	18	17	1215
St. Martins, - - - - -	197	221	19	5	370	372	307	340	"	"	"	"	1391
TOTAL (*Houses, &c. in the City only*) in 1834—	2138	3636	81	184	5569	4558	5643	4287	146	219	130	130	20,568
TOTAL in 1824—	715	1501	51	188	3755	3662	3326	2478	171	144	218	158	12,907

By the above copy of the official return of the Population of this County, which has recently been completed, it will be seen that the population of the City on the Eastern side of the Harbour, now amounts to 12,073—and on the Western side (Carleton,) to 812, making a total of 12,885—being an increase of 4397, or upwards of one half, within the last ten years.

To the different total numbers given by the late Census of the County, we have annexed those of 1824, to enable the reader to ascertain at one view the respective increase or decrease of the different classes. The latter is the case with respect to the colored population only—there being a decrease in all the classes except the females above 16 years of age, who are more numerous by six than they were ten years ago.—The return for 1824, of "inhabited houses," "by how many families occupied," "houses now building," and "other houses uninhabited," it will be understood, includes only the City—similar returns for the other parts of the County not being immediately at hand.

The subjoined comparative statement, exhibits the increase which has taken place in the different sections of the County:

	Pop. in 1824.	*In* 1834.	*Increase.*
St. John, (E. Wards,)	7878	12,073	4195
W. Wards, (Carleton,)	610	812	202
Portland, 1st district,	1813	3215	1402
Do. 2d district,	1230	1892	662
Lancaster, - - -	793	1215	422
St. Martins, - - -	583	1391	808
Total, - -	12,907	20,568	12,661

SAINT ANDREW'S DAY.—In Fredericton, on Monday evening last, the Anniversary of Saint Andrew was celebrated, according to ancient usage, by the Members dining together at Mr. Staples' Hotel, where they had once more an opportunity of evincing on such an occasion, the harmony, good feeling and happy union, which have ever been the pride and characteristic qualities of the patriotic and loyal Sons of Caledonia. This Society, which is honoured with the distinguished and munificent patronage of His Excellency Sir Archibald Campbell, it gives us pleasure to state, is in a prosperous condition; and has, since its existence, administered to the necessities of every individual contemplated by its laws, who *directly* or *indirectly* have applied for relief. The object of its formation being that of pure benevolence, which is ever associated with the best feelings and sympathies of the human breast, we heartily wish it continued prosperity and augmentation of its funds and energies.

The following Gentlemen were elected Office Bearers for the ensuing year:

JOHN SIMPSON, Esquire, President,
Mr. ROBERT GOWAN, Vice-President,
Mr. JOHN F. TAYLOR, Treasurer,
Mr. JOHN GREGORY, Secretary,
Rev. Dr. SOMERVILLE, L.L.D., Chaplain.

The anniversary of St. Andrew was also observed at St. Andrews, by a party of upwards of fifty gentleman dining together at Mrs. Lonergan's hotel.—Colin Campbell, Esq. High Sheriff, presided, assisted by James Douglas, Esq. as Vice President.

Fire.—On Saturday last about one o'clock a house in the upper part of King-street owned by Mr. Thomas C. Everitt, was discovered to be on fire, and before any efficient assistance could be rendered, the whole of the upper story was in flames, and the building in a short time burned to the ground. Considerable exertions were made to save those adjoining, which, with a little trouble, was effected. Mr. Everitt's house was not insured—it is therefore a dead loss.—*Fredericton Watchman.*

—o—

Court of Admiralty.—A case, which excited much interest in the commercial community during the past week was determined in the Court of Admiralty by Judge Fairbanks, on Saturday last. The action was brought by Seamen of the ship Moira for the recovery of wages. It appeared that they had shipped in the port of London on the 5th of June, 1833, for a voyage from that port to Canton, thence to Halifax, and back to London, including all or any intermediate port or ports, previous to the ship's return to London. The articles were in the usual form, and there was contained in them a stipulation that the Seamen should not be entitled to demand their wages until after the discharge of the cargo at the final port of delivery. On the 8th ult. after the cargo was landed in this port, the ship cleared for St. Andrew's, when eighteen of the crew claimed their discharge and wages, and left her, on the ground that the articles had been broken. The case was argued at great length by the counsel on both sides, during the whole of Wednesday and Thursday. On Saturday his Worship delivered a most elaborate and able Judgment, which occupied nearly five hours, (even an outline of which we regret it is not in our power to lay before the public,) in which he decided that St. Andrews was not an intermediate port, therefore the seamen were not bound to proceed in her, and were entitled to their wages, with costs.

The case was conducted for the Seamen by Messrs. Smith, Grey, & Hartshorne; for the Ship by Messrs. Young and Archibald.—*Halifax Journal, Dec. 1.*

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His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint Wednesday the 18th December, as a Day of General Thanksgiving throughout the Province, for relief from the Cholera.—*Ib.*

The Right Rev. and Hon. the Lord Bishop of Nova-Scotia, held an Ordination at Sackville on Saturday last, the 30th Nov. when the Rev. John Dunn, B. A., Deacon, was admitted to the order of Priest—and Mr. Charles Oliver Wiggins, B. A. was ordained a Deacon. The Venerable Archdeacon Willis, and the Rev. A. W. Macnish, Rector of St. Peters, Antigua, being present and assisting at the imposition of hands.—*Halifax Royal Gazette.*

The last accounts from England announce the death of the Earl of Derby, who died at his seat at Knowsley, on the 21st October. He is succeeded by his son, Lord Stanley, and Mr. Stanley, formerly in this country, and latterly Secretary for the Colonies, will become Lord Stanley.

TRIAL OF THE PIRATES.—The Boston Transcript of 26th Nov. states that the jury, after a trial of fifteen days duration, came into court on Wednesday morning with their verdict. They pronounced *seven* guilty, and *five* not guilty.

The names of the seven are Pedro Gilbert, (Capt.) Bernardo de Soto, (Mate) Francisco Ruiz, (Carpenter) Manual Boyga, Jose Basile de Castro, (*alias* Juan Montenegro) Angelo Garcia, and Manuel Castillo. The names of the five found Not Guilty, are Nicola Costa, (the boy) Antonio Ferrier, (the black) Jose Velasquez, Antonio Portuna, and Domingo de Guzman.

De Soto, the mate, was recommended to mercy. The prisoners who were pronounced guilty, were thrown into a violent passion on hearing the verdict, and Garcia exclaimed that it was unjust to condemn some, and free others, when they all belonged to the same vessel. The prisoners who were pronounced not guilty, were immediately set at liberty in the court room.

A gentleman lately travelling from Paoli, Indiana, to Vincennes, a distance of 65 miles, met over four hundred waggons moving emigrant families to Missouri and Illinois.

MR. CAMERON,—As I know how very small a thing may influence an Election, and as it has been said that a *Plumper* given for Mr. Woodward yesterday has already effected an injury to his cause, I deem it proper to state that the vote in question was given without the advice or consent of any other of Mr. Woodward's friends. It was the opinion of the person who gave the vote, that Mr. Woodward was *one* of the Candidates who, for the interest of the city, ought to be elected; but as he was not sufficiently acquainted with the other Candidates to determine which of them would make the best Representative, he did not vote for either, but left that question to be decided by those who were acquainted with them. I believe this is a conduct of which every true-hearted Irishman will approve. If it is for the interest of the city that *Mr.* Burns should be elected, then I say most heartily, success to Burns and Woodward!

Dec. 9. HONESTUS.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Westmorland Election.—The Poll for the election of our Representatives opened to-day. Seven Candidates—W. Crane, E. B. Chandler, P. Palmer, D. Hannington, W. Chapman, G. Pitfield, and J. Avard, Jun., Esquires, had been put in nomination.—The speeches of the different candidates to the electors were directed chiefly to those points upon which the late Representatives have given their constituents so much dissatisfaction and disgust—particularly on the Casual Revenue and Civil List. The late Speaker was the first to address the Electors, and in a short speech, in which he displayed but little of his accustomed tact, took occasion to throw out a challenge to any of the Freeholders who found fault with his political conduct to make their charges, and he would justify it. Mr. Chandler next followed, and in a speech of considerable length, in which he endeavoured to justify his Mission to England and his subsequent conduct in the house, throwing out the same challenge as his late colleague, Mr. Crane, did in his address. Philip Palmer, Esq. was the next who addressed the electors, and in a short but very appropriate speech avowed his opposition to the votes of the Assembly upon the Civil List, &c. The rest of the speeches contained but little to interest those at a distance, except that of Mr. Avard, who followed in the opinion of Mr. Palmer on the great question of the Civil List. Mr. Crane again addressed the freeholders at great length, combatting the reasonings of Messrs. Palmer and Avard, and again reiterating his challenge; at the same time admitting (tho' unaccountable to us) that the £14,000 was *too much by one half!* When, after a few words from Mr. Allan, of Cape Tormentine, Mr. R. K. Gilbert, in a long speech of much force and eloquence, taking up the Journals of the house—pointing out the decisions upon important questions—explaining and illustrating the questions in dispute with much clearness and great force—proving the impolicy of the measures passed by the house and bringing home the charge of apostacy to Mr. Chandler to the seemingly full approbation of the freeholders assembled—who cheered him throughout the whole of his speech. The Electors continued for some time in anxious expectation that Messrs. Crane and Chandlar would explain and rebut the charges brought against them by Mr. Gilbert, but to the great surprise of the Electors neither of them shewed the least inclination to again address the Meeting, thus submitting to the charge without the least attempt of fulfilling their promise of explanation and justification. This we were sorry for, as we saw so many of the Electors of the County assembled together; but we suspect (as we saw them taking notes during the whole of Mr. G's. speech,) they will be coming up with their explanations tomorrow, when there will be but few to listen to them. The speeches occupied the whole day, and very few votes have as yet been given.

Dorchester, 4th December, 1834.