SUMMARY.

London, Oct. 17.—The total destruction of both Houses of Parliament by fire last night, will mark the commencement of a new era in the History of England. The future historian, when he comes to this resting place, will suspend his narration to dwell with melancholy pleasure on the glories of which those now smoking ruins were a witness—to recall the hallowed recollections of the triumphs of freedom obtained within those walls—and perchance to date from the downfall of this venerable pile, changes the most momentous which have stamped their impress upon the character of a great people. We saw the fire from every point to which an approach to it could be made, and never before did we behold a spectacle so awfully grand, so sublimely terrific. Over Westminster Bridge, and more than a mile beyond it, whither the wind blew for about two hours after the breaking out of the flames, it literally rained fire. The crowds of people who flocked from all directions were immense, and but one feeling of sorrow seemed to pervade the people, all were united in a wish to preserve these monuments of the freedom of Britain, these theatres upon which were acted whatever is greatest, noblest, and most glorious in her past records. Much was done; and to the cheerful and timely exertions of such persons, the country is indebted for the preservation of Westminster Hall, and the adjoining Courts.

"It is impossible to contemplate these splendid ruins without feeling that another link which connected the past with the present, is broken. Here within these walls, the most memorable of freedom's battles were fought; here the Great Charter of English liberty was first unfolded for the protection of the people; and here an honourable member of the House of Commons, Hampden, dared to brave the power of a royal despot. Within the now bare, blackened, and roofless walls of St. Stephen's Chapel, did William Rufus, with the nobles of his court, prostrate himself in prayer, and Edward III. give to heaven those hours which were not devoted to the happiness of his subjects. The House of Lords too, the first Legislative Chamber in the world, was not without a host of recollections, which rendered it an object of venerable respect in the eyes of the country. Here stood Elizabeth, in all the pride of regal triumph, announcing the destruction of the Spanish armada, whose foundering fleet formed the never to be forgotten needle-work decoration of the lofty walls; here William III. gave the Bill of Rights to Englishmen; and here the final words were spoken, which gave toleration to the Dissenter, emancipation to the Catholic, and freedom to the Slave.

Official Account of the Fire.—The following is the official report of the damage done, as far as can at present be ascertained:

House of Peers.—The House Robing Rooms, Committee rooms in the west front, and the rooms of resident officers, as far as octagon tower at the south end of the building, totally destroyed. The Painted Chamber totally destroyed. The north end of the Royal Gallery abutting on the Painted Chamber—destroyed from the door leading to the Painted Chamber as far as the first compartment of columns.

The Library and the adjoining rooms, which are now undergoing alterations, as well as the Parliament Offices, and the Offices of the Lord Great Chamberlain, together with the Committee Rooms, Housekeeper's Apartments, &c. in this part of the building are saved.

House of Commons.—The House, Libraries, Committee Rooms, Housekeeper's Apartments, &c. are totally destroyed (excepting the Committee Rooms Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14, which are capable of being repaired.) The official residence of Mr. Ley, clerk of the House, is totally destroyed. The official residence of the Speaker—The State Drawing Room under the House of Commons, is much damaged, but capable of restoration. All the Rooms from the oriel window to the south side of the House of Commons are destroyed. The Levee Rooms and other parts of the building, together with the public galleries and other parts of the cloisters, very much damaged.

The Courts of Law.—These buildings will require some restoration.

Westminster Hall.—No damage done this building.

Furniture.—The furniture, fixtures, and fittings to both Houses, and the public furniture at the Speaker's house, are in great measure destroyed.

The strictest inquiry is in progress as to the cause of this calamity, but there is not the slightest reason to suppose that it has arisen from any other than accidental causes. Office of Woods, &c. 17th October, 1834.

The loss by this fire, considered as an ordinary business affair, and apart from the destruction of invaluable records, is estimated at half a million sterling. One of the precious and irreparable relics perished with the House of Lords, is the splendid tapestry which recorded the great achievement from which the rise of the naval glory of England may be dated—the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

Increase of Population in Great Britain.—Dr. Cleland, whose valuable labors as a Statist all acknowledge, has just published a very interesting abstract of the Government Enumeration, in three volumes, folio, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed. The following are among its curious results:—"The increase in the population in the county of Lanark, from 1821 to 1831, is greater than any county in Great Britain, being no less than 30 per cent in ten years. The smallest increase in the same period, has been in Berwickshire, 2 per cent.; Selkirkshire, 2 per cent.; Bute, 3 per cent.; Linlithgow, 3 per cent.; Haddington, 3 per cent.; Perthshire 3 per cent.; Argyleshire, 4 per cent.; Nairn, 4 per cent.; Dumfries 4 per cent.; Inverness 5 per cent. The total increase in all the counties of Scotland has been, in the ten years between 1821 and 1831, 13 per cent.; being less by 3 per cent., than the 10 years preceding 1821. The entire increase in the population of Scotland is 13, and of England, 16 per cent. The increase of the population of the towns of Great Britain has been 48 in Dundee; 47 in Manchester and suburbs; 47 in Leeds; 44 in Liverpool; 38 in Glasgow; 33 in Birmingham; 28 in Edinburgh; 22 in Paisley, and 20 in London. Most of the towns of Great Britain have increased more rapidly the last ten years than the preceding ten years. Edinburgh and Glasgow are exceptions. Between 1811 and 1831, Edinburgh increased 34 per cent., and Glasgow 46 per cent.—*London Courier.*

THE LATE MR. BLACKWOOD.—Mr. William Blackwood, late proprietor and publisher of the celebrated Magazine which goes by that name, was considerably advanced in life. It is not generally known that he was the editor as well as proprietor of Blackwood's Magazine. He was greatly assisted by professor Wilson. Not only were all that distinguished writer's contributions inserted, but his recommendations or otherwise of the articles of others went a great way in influencing the decision of Mr. Blackwood. Mr. B. corresponded himself with all the contributors to his Magazine, and by this means increased their attachment both to it and himself. He was extremely liberal in the remuneration he gave for contributions. Other publishers regulate the price they give for articles by the length to which they extend; but Mr. Blackwood, when he met with an article that particularly pleased him, would often give four times the price for it which it would have brought if paid by the sheet—adding, when others would have expressed their surprise at his liberality, that he never paid for literature by the yard, as if paying for a piece of cloth; but that he wished to measure the quality rather than the quantity. The Magazine is a most valuable property. Perhaps it is the most profitable of the kind in the world. It has a circulation of nearly 9000 copies monthly.

The cost of the French army during the present year, is a fraction short of ten millions sterling.

Cheap Education.—At the high School of Edinburgh the whole charge for education in Greek, Latin, French literature, history, geography, writing, arithmetic, and mathematics, is only two *guineas* a quarter or eight guineas per annum.

The value of the exports of the Highlands, estimated roughly at upwards of a million sterling per annum, is made up as follows:—sheep and wool £250,000; black cattle, 250,000*l.*; herrings, 200,000*l.* (of which about one half from Caithness); grain, 100,000*l.* salmon, kelp, wood, pork, &c. 100,000*l.*; whiskey, 200,000*l.*; total 1,100,000*l.*

A splendid new Custom House at Liverpool now finished, has been erected without the use of a single scaffolding pole—the bricks, stone and mortar all being conveyed up through the agency of steam. This introduction of machinery was caused by the workmen having, at the commencement of the work, struck for wages.

The Pasha of Egypt has conferred the rank of Bey upon Mr. Galloway, the engineer, and accompanied it with many marks of his confidence and regard. He is the first Englishman that has attained this honour. The rank of Bey is equal to that of full Colonel, with command of 3000 men, and the allowances attached to it are worth about £1200 sterling a year.

Some of the London journals are loud in their denunciations of the conduct of the company at the Edinburgh dinner to Earl Grey, which say they was that of "cannibals." The Courier however extenuates this charge by recurring to the fact of the company having been all the morning walking in procession, which rendered their appetites preternaturally keen.

Charles Phillips, Esq., the eminent Irish barrister, has been appointed by the Lord Chancellor to perform the duties of public prosecutor, under the new Criminal Court Act, with a salary of about two thousand pounds per annum. Mr. Phillips will discontinue his practice at Clerkenwell and other inferior Courts, where, by his practice, he has recently realized more than the average amount of the salary that he will receive as Public Prosecutor. It is intended to confer on Mr. Phillips the honor of a silk gown. He was previously offered a Chief Justiceship in India, with a salary of £5000 a year.—*Morn. Chron.*

On the 29th September, the tower at Avinon, called La Vice-Gerence, fell with a tremendous crash. It was anterior in date to the Palace of the Popes, and for a long time had been in a very dilapidated state.

Salaries of Scotch Judges.—The testimony taken before a committee of the British House of Commons, relative to the salaries of the Judges in Scotland, contains some facts which are not destitute of interest. The general expense of living in the larger towns has been much diminished since the year 1810, when those salaries were augmented. Rents of houses have fallen one third in Scotland since that year, and one third in Edinburgh since 1815; and the general expense of living has been reduced in about the same proportion. It appears, however, from the testimony of Lord Jeffrey, that while the general expense of living has thus fallen, the general style of living in the fashionable circles of Edinburgh has been greatly augmented; "a more ambitious and luxurious style of living," says he, "has become prevalent, from which it is difficult for any but philosophers to keep back." Sir John Hope, who has been for twenty-three years Lord President of the court of session, with a salary of 20 000 dollars a year, after having lived, as his son asserts, "as quietly and economically as any person in that eminent station could do," is now greatly in debt. It is a curious example of the difference of fashions and opinions in various countries, that a Judge in Paris, where the expenses of living are within 20 per cent. of being as high as in London, receives about 2500 dollars a year, and lives upon that sum without inconvenience. The English papers show little mercy for the distress of the Scotch Judges, and doubt the expediency of proportioning salaries according to the inclination to expend.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

TURKEY AND GREECE.

From the Correspondent of the London Morning Herald.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 16.—We continue without any intelligence from Syria, and consequently it is concluded that no fresh events of consequence have taken place there. The greatest activity prevails among the foreign missions here, and the Russian Dragomen, in particular, are constantly closeted with the Reis Effendi and other Ministers, who, after the interview, almost invariably send in written reports to the Sultan; something of importance is in question, but its nature does not transpire. With regard to the army now collecting in the vicinity of Syria it will, except desertions, soon be upwards of 60,000 strong, and it is supposed that in any case it will winter in Syria, as the troops could not well return on account of the advanced season, particularly as such provisions as they have to depend upon are before and not behind them. Not longer than a few days ago all the troops that could be spared from Smyrna were marched off in that direction. It is natural to suppose that the future use to be made of this numerous army is the grand point commanding diplomatic attention. I do not believe the Turks have any fixed plan; that they have an understanding with the inhabitants of Syria is very certain; but much will depend on the turn circumstances may take, so that there is little room for more than mere conjecture or probable results. The army is ready and will be constantly on the spot, where it will be able to act with perfect ease and freedom, if the population of Syria remain staunch in the preference they accord of the old master over the new. Such, however, is the abject state of dependence on Russia, to which this country is reduced, that orders from St. Petersburg will, perhaps, decide every thing. Russia will not willingly see Mehemet Ali destroyed, her object being only to weaken the Sultan (who God knows is weak enough already,) and her influence is so paramount that if the latter should be inconveniently successful she can stop him at once by a stern command: "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther." England and France have now *no* influence here in a question of such magnitude. They are becoming objects of positive ridicule at the Turkish Court. Whenever one talks of their power, a Turk, with a sneer, is sure to remark—"Amma ne faiddassi? Guelmeyorlar kerkarlar adjeba." (But of what avail is it. They don't come forward. It looks very much as if they were afraid.) So that according to the Turkish idea, England and France are afraid of a tyrannical, ricketty Power like Russia. I say *ricketty*, for what would be easier than to shake her to pieces in a few months? I will name only Poland, Crimea, Caucasus, Mingrelia, Georgia, &c. all which might, in an instant, be converted into so many active engines of destruction, and yet people continue to talk of Russian *strength*, which exists only in imaginations peculiarly liable to be frightened by a bug *bear*. But to return to Constantinople: the Turks aptly compare English and French blustering to the discharge of so many shotless guns. Influence here is a target, and however correct our aim, if we continue to fire blank cartridges at it for ever, we shall never hit it. When our Ambassador does not succeed in his diplomacy, it must not be put down to his personal fault, but to the fault of the insignificant position England is content to take up. An expensive squadron in the Archipelago doing nothing is worse than a mere waste of money, it brings us into obvious contempt; and if we go on at this rate for any length of time, an Englishman in Turkey will positively be ashamed of his nationality, instead of its being, as heretofore, his proudest title. By late letters from Smyrna, our fleet was still in that neighborhood, and had been out to visit Samos, where every thing was in a satisfactory state of order and tranquillity. It has been twenty times reported that the French squadron had got as far as Greece, but we hear nothing positive about it yet.

Death of Professor Harding.—We have to record the death of Professor Harding, of the University of Gottingen, an eminent astronomer, whose name will go down to posterity with the important discovery of the planet Juno, which it was his good fortune to make in 1804. He was a descendant of a highly respectable English Catholic family. One of his ancestors left England on account of his religion, and settled in Germany, where the family afterwards became Protestants. He was born at Lauenburg, the principal town of the then Hanoverian, now Danish duchy of Lauenburg, and was originally intended for the church; but after his academical studies, he became tutor to the son of the celebrated astronomer Schroter, and this circumstance led him to the study of practical astronomy, to which he afterwards exclusively devoted his whole life. After having been several years astronomical assistant to Schroter, he accepted in 1805 a Professorship of Astronomy at Gottingen, which he retained till his death. Professor Harding was a most active and industrious practical astronomer, whose observations have, in no small degree, enlarged our knowledge of the heavenly bodies. He rendered a very important service to Astronomy by compiling accurate maps of those parts of the heavens in which planets may be expected to appear. The perseverance and careful attention with which he scanned the heavens during several years in the prosecution of this work, were rewarded by the brilliant discovery above alluded to. He was a very amiable man, whose loss is much deplored by his numerous friends and colleagues in the university. The grief at the loss of his daughter, an only child, 14 years old, who died last year, terminated his days on the 31st of August last, at the age of about 70 years.—*London and Edinburgh Journal of Science.*

There have been several frauds on the Dumfries banks, in Scotland. A man by the name of McGeorge had obtained £1000 under false pretences. He was traced to a packet ship bound to New-York, and there arrested, by a private creditor, who compromised his debt of £150 for £50, on his pleading poverty. Being released, instead of taking passage in the ship, he secreted himself in lodgings on a remote part of the Cheshire shore; but the police suspecting he was the man whom the proprietors of the Dumfries Bank wanted, kept watch upon his movements, and they ascertained that he had made arrangements with boatmen to be put on board the Virginia after she had passed the rock. In the mean time one of the bank partners arrived in search of McGeorge, and applying to the police, discovered where he was staying, and he was apprehended in company with his brother, at their lodgings in the neighbourhood of Liverpool. He was, when taken, in possession of 400 sovereigns, and a considerable quantity of silver, besides articles of value. The prisoner was recognized by the party in search of him, and conveyed back to Dumfries.

UNITED STATES.

Health of New-York.—The Report of the City Inspector for the last week exhibits an alarming amount of mortality for this season of the year. The mortality has usually ranged from 110 to 120, but the last week shows an increase to 157. This increase is attributable to the prevailing influenza, and shows that the complaint should not be trifled with. Of simple influenza three have died, but its hidden operations may be seen in the number of deaths from consumption, peripneumony and inflammations. No less than 36 persons have died during the week of consumption. The number of children who have died has been very large. Forty-one have passed from the world under the age of one year. The whole number of persons under 21, is 80, and over that age 77.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

Snow storm.—A storm on Saturday night ended by covering the whole of this city and surrounding country with a sheet of *snow*; the cold yesterday morning being many degrees below the freezing point. —*Washington, Nov. 17.*

The Governor of Georgia, in his Message to the Legislature, states, that the aggregate amount of the sales of negroes belonging to that State, is one hundred and eighteen thousand one hundred and forty-eight dollars.

Buffalo.—We saw from the windows of our office, yesterday morning, says the Buffalo Bulletin, twenty-eight schooners, and three steamboats, with their sails spread to the "Far West," all having left our harbor within two hours. Such a scene as this will show to our friends abroad, the importance of the "Young City of the west," and the highly prosperous condition of our trade and commerce.—*Buffalo paper.*

A Dandy Beggar.—A young fellow was taken up in the yard of a house in Boston, a day or two since, as a supposed thief, but it appears that he was waiting for one of the female domestics, with whom he was acquainted. On appearing at the police office, he was found to be a young man who in the day time promenades the street, dressed in the extreme of fashion, with ruffles to his wristbands, but at nightfall he assumes the habiliments of a beggar, and goes round begging cold victuals, which he deposits in a large butter box, an I carries to his home, which he calls bachelor's hall. It was searched, but nothing was found excepting a trunk of elegant wearing apparel, and his box of cold meat. He is said to be perfectly temperate, but incorrigibly lazy, and an incurable libertine. —*Phil Inquirer.*

One of the most curious biographical notices we have seen, is that of a certain Stephen McGuire, a deaf and dumb mute, who recently died, according to the Hunterdon, N. J. Gazette, at Mobile. He was educated in the Deaf and Dumb Institution of this city, was a native of New-Jersey, and went to Mobile for his health and to practice medicine. He had exhibited talent of a high and marked order—was enamoured in early life of the character of Napoleon—visited France while yet a boy, and partook gallantly in the glories of the *trois jours*—recrossed the Atlantic—plunged into the western wilderness, and bravely fought against the savages in the war with Black Hawk, receiving the palm of honor for his bravery on that occasion from the ladies of Galena.—*N. Y. Star.*

From the Quebec Farmer's Advocate, 3d November.

TO THE IRISH EMIGRANTS.

Christians and Countrymen,—I address you in the language of calm reflection; and from an experience of thirteen years in this province, I feel that I can claim a common right with you to the title of this address. In both these qualities, then, I will affirm, with undeviating candour, that I feel alive to your best interests. In truth, I have, during ten years past, delivered myself entirely to the service of my countrymen; and particularly of those who were in the greatest necessity of my ministry. I made no calculations for personal interest, or for personal emoluments. No person to whom I am known in this province can fairly deny but I hold your common interest more at heart than my own individually. To deny this, would be doing me a malignant injustice. 'Tis true, I may be wrong in my opinions concerning the best mode of establishing your interests in this country. I may have misconceived ideas of things of persons, and of circumstances; but I cannot fairly admit the assumpsit before the contrary be clearly demonstrated. I conceive the Irish population of Canada can be classified in the following manner: First, those of different professions, such as lawyers, physicians, &c.; secondly, merchants, and persons of independent properties, whose rights and interests are identified with the other inhabitants of the country; thirdly, those who arrive in this country having neither profession or property; but who, notwithstanding, seek an honest means of subsistence, and who, by their activity and industry, may in time become useful and valuable members of society, by following a proper line of conduct. To the two former classes I will offer no advice save this alone: that I would ardently wish that all sinister feelings and divided interests were to be eternally forgotten, and that all would unite, heart and hand, to promote the general good of the community—which never can be realised while the affections of a people (like those of a single family) are split and torn asunder.

'It matters not from what point the storm comes,
'The danger is still the same.'

Having thus premised, I freely and candidly advise my countrymen, of all religious denominations, in the name of God and religion, in landing on these shores, to fling from their hearts forever all party feeling and party prejudice. Secondly, I advise those having some capital not to remain in the cities but for as short a time as possible. Let them repair immediately to the emigrant office in Quebec or Montreal, and enquire where they could settle on a spot of good land. This would be the surest and the shortest means to procure an honest livelihood. Thirdly, my cordial advice to those having no capital, is, in a word, not to meddle in the system of politics, which now distract this province. They can have nothing to do with the religious or political creed of their employers; the main question between them is, for honest work to receive honest wages. The above is my sincere and candid advice; I give it in the true spirit of charity. If others feel capable of giving better, I shall feel happy in any change which will be for the greater good.

J. B. M'MAHON, Priest.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1834.

There are no later accounts from England than those furnished in our last paper.

The weather continued uncommonly fine in England, more so than had been known for a length of years.

Captain Ross's Narrative of his Four Year's Residence in the Arctic Regions will be published in December.

Dr. Martin Barry, a Scotch gentleman, succeeded in an ascent of Mont-Blanc, the highest mountain in Europe, situated in Savoy, on the 16th of September last. Its elevation is about 15,500 feet above the level of the sea. The view from the top of Mont-Blanc is grand and immense, extending to a distance of more than 150 miles around.

The sum paid into the English Savings Banks last year amounted to £1,100,999 8s. 9d., and the sum paid out in the same time was £388,591 2s. 3d. The total deposits in the Savings Banks amount now to £14,302,000.

The Stanhope and Tyne Railroad was opened with considerable ceremony on the 10th October. It is thirty-two miles long, and cost about £200,000.

The Camden, a fine ship from Canton, had arrived at Greenock, the first tea ship ever having entered at Scotland.

The choice of Representatives to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the Country is at all times a matter of prime importance and of critical difficulty; but at the present time it appears to us to require peculiar discrimination and judgment. The question was frequently asked, during the existence of the late House, "*What have they done?*" At the close of every Session, that enquiry was emphatically repeated; and, particularly, at the termination of their *last* labours, after previous professions, pledges and preparations had abundantly excited the public attention, again the public anxiously enquired, "*What have they done?*" For ourselves, we could never satisfactorily answer the question; but from our quaint association of ideas, whenever the subject intruded upon our attention, our thoughts invariably recurred to SOUTHEY's aptly pointed stanzas in "The Battle of Blenheim":—

"'Now tell us all about the war,
And what they killed each other for?'
* * * * * * *
"'What they kill'd each other for,
"'*I could not well make out;*
"'But ev'ry body said,' quoth he
"'That 'twas a famous victory.'"
* * * * * * *
"'But *what good* came of it at last?'
Quoth little Peterkin.
"'*Why that I cannot tell,*' said he,
"'But 'twas a famous victory!'"

And so, forsooth, do we sagely answer the question with respect to our *late* collective wisdom. It was a famous *House*, no doubt, but as to the good effects thereof, "further we depone not."—But let us judge by facts existing, and "facts are stubborn things."—Is the Crown Land system of oppression improved? No. Is the odious Militia burden removed or lightened? No. Have our Provincial Revenues been economised, and public payments made punctually certain? No. Has the degrading system of *Legislative pay* been extirpated? No.—What have we, then, as relics of the good operations of our late Legislative body? Why we have the continuance of the detectable Crown Land and Militia systems, of the "Members' Pay," of the old and objectionable Election Law, and of sundry other equally beneficial objects. Then, too, we have a *Provincial debt*, caused by lavish appropriations; Treasury Warrants bearing interest, for want of means to pay them promptly, thus adding to the public burdens; we have new and impolitic taxes, and new and impolitic expenses; (the late splendid "*Court Martial*" to wit; the expense of which, however, we devoutly hope will indignantly be refused by a "reformed" Legislature.) Time forbids our enlarging at present; but we feel assured our readers need no incentive to look around, and discover the benefits of the late House. Well may we say, we cannot tell "what good came of it at last," "but 'twas a famous House."—It now rests with the people, and with them only, to reform these things altogether. Their eyes are now open to the real state of affairs; the public know both what has been and what ought to have been done, and they will act upon the knowledge, if they are alive to their own interests. Let them require specific pledges from every candidate for Legislative honours, to exert their utmost abilities for the promotion of those objects especially desired by the community at large; let them purge the Assembly of all those who have studied their own selfish views, or the narrow interests of their own immediate neighbourhood or connections, to the general good; let them send back only such of the old Members as have been tried and found *not* wanting; and let them replace all the rest with men determined to labour only for their country's good, and to merge all local and private considerations in the one paramount desire to benefit the body politic at large.

We refer to the communication of "Peter P." in another column, for some excellent hints touching the election.

UPPER CANADA.—Out of 60 Members returned for the new Parliament, the Hamilton *Free Press* says there are 19 Tories, 22 Whigs and 19 Radicals.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—Mr. TRURO continues to enrich his establishment by the addition of many new and useful publications—recent importations have increased his Library to nearly one thousand volumes, comprising almost every standard work extant, and a great variety of Theological, Historical, and Miscellaneous works, of the latest and best authors. Such a public convenience, and one that tends so much to dispense useful information, merits an extensive patronage, which alone can enable the proprietor to maintain so necessary an establishment with credit to himself and advantage to the public.—*Courier.*

We understand with very great pleasure that a highly respectable association of Amateur Musicians was formed last week to promote the cultivation of the science of Music within this City. It is called "THE MUSICAL SOCIETY." We cordially wish it that success which, from the excellence of its Rules and Regulations and the well-known talents of some of its Members, we think it cannot but attain.—*Ib.*

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—Last Wednesday a promising child of 4 years of age, fell into the fire and was so much burned that he died the next day. He was the son of Mr. John Short, formerly of England. —*Christian Reporter.*

His Majesty's Government, we have heard with sincere pleasure, has concluded an arrangement with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, securing to the Society's Missionaries in these Provinces the greater part of the stipend to which they were originally entitled. In New-Brunswick, the reduction, we are informed, will not exceed 15 per cent.

In communicating this intelligence to the Clergy, the Bishop of the Diocese expresses his great regret at the impediments which had prevented his visitation of this Province during the past summer, and his full intention to visit it early in the next.—*Fredericton Royal Gazette, November 18th.*

MIRAMICHI, Nov. 25.—*The Weather.*—The weather during the greater part of the last week, has been unusually mild for the season, the wind prevailing from the eastward, accompanied with rain; Sunday and yesterday a quantity of snow fell, and sleighs this morning are in requisition. The river remains quite open, with little or no drift ice to obstruct the navigation. There are only two square rigged vessels in port, one of which is cleared out, and the other is nearly ready for sea.—*Gleaner.*

QUEBEC, Nov. 10.—The Health Committee issued a bulletin on Saturday, in which they stated that two new cases of cholera had been admitted into hospital, and one death had occurred. We believe two cases occurred on Friday in Champlain Street, both well marked cholera cases, but the malady is limited to that quarter. It may be extremely useful to watch the progress of the malady during the winter. It appears more than likely that it is permanently fixed in Quebec and Montreal, and the large towns of America, and that it will reappear under favorable circumstances. A systematic attention to cleanliness, hitherto totally neglected here, will probably be found the surest means of protection against its ravages.—*Neilson's Gazette.*

MR. CAMERON,

SIR,—The prosperity of this Province would be advanced if the following measures were brought forward and carried into effect by our Representatives, —viz:

1. The shortening of the Legislative term to three or four years.

2. The reduction of Pay to Members to Ten Shillings per day, and Three-pence a mile for travelling, or to any sum requisite for their actual expences.

3. The entire alteration of our MILITIA System, by a Memorial to the Throne.

Constituents being perfectly convinced of the propriety of such measures, have a right to demand a pledge from Candidates for the support of them—such a pledge cannot be considered as an unreasonable interference with the independence of a Representative's opinion; as every Representative is bound to support the wishes and opinions of his constituents, when he is thus put in possession of them. A pledge to advance the foregoing measures, does not shackle the general conduct of Representatives; it is their promise to comply with certain specified wishes. Accordingly I would propose the following questions to the Candidates at the Hustings:—

QUESTION 1.—*Will you, if returned, bring before the Legislature a Bill to shorten the Legislative Term to Three or Four Years, or, if another Member brings in the Bill, will you promise to support it?*

2.—*Will you, if returned, bring before the Legislature, a Bill to limit the expences of Members to Ten Shillings a day, and their expences for travelling to Three-pence a mile; or if another Member brings in the Bill, will you support it.*

3.—*Will you, if returned, bring before the Legislature, a Memorial to the Throne to alter the present Militia System; or if another person brings in the Memorial, will you support it?*

The general feeling of the people is in favour of the foregoing questions. Several of the ex-Members who have spoken upon the subject, entirely approve of them.

The first question, if carried, would place Representatives more under the controul of their Constituents—It would effect much good—it can do no harm.

The second question, if carried, would place an important sum at the disposal of the House for Provincial purposes, and it would induce members to act more, and talk less, and consequently to expedite business.

The third question, if carried, would lead to a saving of time, money, and morals.

It is to be hoped that the Editors of *all of our Provincial papers* will lend their aid and influence towards accomplishing such desirable objects; and that Electors in all parts of the Province will submit similar pledges to the Candidates who may come forward in their respective districts.

I consider that the attainment of the foregoing objects would form an important æra in our Colonial prosperity. Your's, &c. PETER P.

To the Editor of the Observer.

SIR,—There are few men who relish a good practical joke better than myself; but when the feelings of a whole community, and the national character of a people are to become outraged and burlesqued by such an attempt, it is time to convince the *joker* that bounds will be set to his audacity.

Among the Candidates for seats in the Legislative Assembly, I have observed the *kind* offer of one to represent "Old Countrymen." Now there would, it is true, be far from any impropriety in sending a few old countrymen to the House; but, Mr. Editor, are the "Old Countrymen" in this Province *really* such a contemptible, abject, and debased set of beings, as to be (either from want of respectable men, or lack of judgment amongst them,) reduced to the necessity of returning, as their chosen Representative, an Object, whose very offer is an insult to them and to the whole city?—Does the *worthy* Candidate, in appealing to "Old Countrymen," mean strictly *his own* countrymen? Or does he include the Scotch? Or are his allusions [delusions?] meant also for *my* poor dear Countrymen?—He cannot surely mean merely his own countrymen, for their whole number is too small to have much weight—and *small indeed* is the proportion even of those whose votes he would be likely to get; neither has *he* now to learn that the Scotch bird is too old and shrewd to be caught with chaff. The inference then is, that the "Old Countrymen" alluded to are no other than the Irish citizens, to whom he modestly offers himself as a choice Representative!! Och! and is'nt it kind of the man? —A *refuse* Englishman! a Jack-daw stript of his English feathers and *pecked* out from a society of his own countrymen, would fain *feather* himself (O for a little *Tar* also!) amongst Irishmen, on the modest condition of having a snug nest provided for him!!—Does the abominable egotist think we can find no better *human* than *he* in the whole community of our Irish citizens?—If he thinks we appreciate *his* noise and bombast,—he is right: but he must also recollect, that even in those qualities we have *our own men* who excel him. Have we not a *Peter M'Bride* and a *Paddy M Cann?*

Altho I feel no fear of any considerable proportion of my Countrymen degrading themselves, or stigmatizing their country, by even the contemplation of such an absurdity; yet I feel that they have been grossly insulted by the offer, and under that impression I may have treated the matter with more warmth and less contempt than it merited. By this time, however, my good humour is restored; and I close by expressing my firm conviction that if my countrymen want a Representative of their own, they can find one of *their own* that will reflect credit upon themselves and their country instead of indelible disgrace.

I am Sir, your's, &c. HIBERNICUS.

Dear Mr. Editor,—I am a Temperance man, an Elector, and one of your subscribers, and am glad to find that amongst the Candidates who are coming forward next Monday to offer themselves to represent this County, there are several *staunch* temperance men,—Messrs. Simonds, Wilmot, Humbert, and C. L. Hatheway. Three of them are old servants of the public, and for aught I know still deserve their confidence; the latter gentleman is, I think, a very suitable person, and will I hope be ably supported.—But what, Mr. Editor, is to be done in the City? Are no temperance men,—I mean men who are members of Temperance Societies,—coming forward to represent it? for if I mistake not, none of the gentlemen who have offered as candidates for the city are Members of a Temperance Society. I would not be understood as reflecting the slightest disrespect toward the persons who have offered for the City Representation, some of whom are highly respectable individuals, but as I told you, I am a temperance man, and I and many others do not see the consistency of Members of a Temperance Society voting for men who are opposed to that cause, and who are practically encouraging the traffic in ardent spirits. Are there no temperance men of competent ability willing to serve the public as members for the city? If there are, let them come forward and they shall be heard.

A TEMPERANCE MAN.