

AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, SEPT. 2.

From the Salem Gazette of Yesterday.
EXAMINATION OF THE PIRATES.

The pirates were landed at the Crown-inshield wharf, at one o'clock yesterday, and taken from there in carriages to the Town hall, the Court house being under repair. Twelve of them, handcuffed together, took their places at the bar. They were all young and middle aged men, the oldest being not more than forty. Physiognomically they were not uncommonly ill-looking in general, although there were exceptions, and they were all clean and wholesome in their appearance. One of them was a young negro, remarkably black, and two or three others had a taint of Indian and African blood.

Judge Davis, of the U. S. District Court presided; and the complaint having been read by Andrew Dunlap, Esq., they severally pleaded not guilty, their replies being translated by S. Badlam, Esq. sworn interpreter. On being asked by the interpreter, they all stated that they were acquainted with the Spanish. Their plea of not guilty was reiterated with great vociferation, and much gesticulation, and heat. The circumstances of the piracy were rehearsed by Mr. Dunlap, who complimented warmly the zeal displayed by the British government and its officers, in bringing to justice offenders against the laws of humanity, in this and numerous other cases. The witnesses were then sworn.

The Protest of Capt. Butman and M. Read, 1st officer of the Mexican, was then read and sworn to by them. Jos. Peabody, Esq. then swore that he was a citizen of the U. States, and owner of the brig Mexican.

The deposition of Fernando Jose Perez one of the Pirate crew, taken at Clarence, Fernando Po, admitted King's evidence, was then read. The substance of this deposition, as well as we could gather from hearing it hastily read once, was, that he entered on board the schr. Pinda, at Havana, about 13 months previous to the taking of the deposition; that the schr. had on board 2 iron guns, &c. [the armament of the Pinda was here described] that they sailed with the intention of going on a slaving voyage to the coast of Africa; that about 20 days after they sailed they fell in with an American brig, which they hailed and brought to; that they then desired her to send her boat, which was immediately done; that a number of the crew of the Pinda got into the boat armed with pistols and knives, and made the men in the boat row them to the American brig; that on boarding her, they immediately took possession of her, robbed her of 10 boxes of specie, confined the crew in the hold, took measures for firing the vessel, and then quitted her, carrying with them the specie; that on quitting the American brig they discovered another, an English brig, which they took and robbed, and then scuttled and burnt, after which they sailed for Africa; that they were afterwards chased by a frigate about eight hours, but succeeded in escaping, and proceeded to the river Nazareth in pursuit of slaves; that about two months after this they sailed from the Nazareth, previously cutting off the figure head of their brig; that about 9 days afterwards, on their return to the Nazareth, they were fallen in with and boarded by an English man of war; that when the man of war sent her boats to board them, they all took to their boats, and landed on the shore of the Nazareth, where all but the captain took to the bush; that he, the deponent, and five others had leave from the Captain to go where they pleased; and that among the six there were divided about 2000 dollars, his own share being 250, which he took.

Perez was afterwards examined and confirmed the foregoing deposition in all important particulars. He swore that all the men present belonged to the Pinda. There were thirty on board when they left Havana. The Captain had stated they were bound for Rio Janeiro. Some of the boxes taken from the vessel (supposed to be the Mexican) were marked with a "P" or a "T." Mr. Read, 1st officer of the Mexican, swore, with great positiveness, to the identity of two of the prisoners. (These two were perhaps the most strongly marked and ill-looking of the lot.) Mr. R. also thought he recognized a third. Perez then pointed out four of those who went on board the Mexican.

One of the men identified by Mr. Read, was the carpenter of the piratical schr. and was pointed out by Perez as one who boarded the vessel.

Mr. Dunlap stated that he should

carry the examination no further, unless directed so to do, by the Court, this being preliminary, merely, and the prisoners having no counsel.

The prisoners admitted as State's evidences were then ordered to recognise for their appearance as witnesses at the next term of the U. S. Circuit Court to be held in Boston, and the examination was brought to a close. The prisoners were taken into the carriages which brought them from the wharf, and conveyed immediately to Boston. Two or three times during the examination, the prisoners clamorously exclaimed for "Justicia!" "Queremos solamente la Justicia!" We only want justice. They pleaded not guilty "con repeto," with respect.

The hall was crowded to suffocation with persons eager to behold the visages of a gang of pirates, that terror and bugbear of the inhabitants of a navigating community. But few were able to obtain a sight of them, and scarcely any except the few who were within the bar, to obtain any idea of what was going on.

It is a case, so far as we recollect, altogether without precedent, in this country, to have a band of sixteen pirates placed at the bar at one time, and charged with the commission of the same crime.

The prisoners arrived in this city on Thursday afternoon, and are lodged in the Leverett street Goal. The following are the names of the prisoners:

Commander of the Pinda—Pietro Gibert. Mate—Bernado de Soto, alias Bernado de Soto. Cook—Antonio. Carpenter—Francis, alias Francisco Ruiz. Seamen—Manuel, alias Manuel Bozza; Joseph Malacca, alias Jose Valasquez; Domingo, alias Domingo Guzman; Parzito, alias Juan Antonio Partona; Jose Peres, alias Jose Parola; Nicholas D'Acosta, alias Nicholas Costa, Antonio Sivertia; Juan Montenegro, alias Jose D'Castro; Guts Balder, alias Manuel Castello; Antonio Garcia, alias Angel Garcia; Francis Begerano, alias Manuel Dalgara; Simon Domingo.

It is understood that five of the above named are willing to testify against their comrades.

The mate told Mr. Badlam that he was master of a vessel which made a voyage from Havana to Philadelphia in 1831, and was consigned to a respectable house there. On his return to Havana, he discovered the ship Minerva aground on one of the Bahama reefs, and on fire, the passengers and crew clinging to her masts and yards. He approached her, at great danger to himself and vessel, and took off seventy two persons, whom he carried in safety to Havana, and was afterwards presented, by the insurance offices at Philadelphia, with a silver vase, as a token of their approbation.

COLONIAL.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The following is a statement of the Deaths and New Cases which occurred between Wednesday last and yesterday at 11 o'clock. This day's report was not issued when our paper went to press. The Medical Gentlemen generally, we believe, are of opinion, that the disease is not so virulent as it was a week since, and we cannot but think it is subsiding. The weather since Thursday, has been very pleasant.

CHOLERA REPORT.

Sept. 11—15 Deaths,	36 new cases.
12 5	56
13 11	42
14 19	28
15 13	22
16 12	23

We feel it to be our duty to state, and we do so upon unquestionable authority, that bodies of persons who have died of Cholera, and been interred in the Burying place attached to the Asylum of the Poor, have been buried at a very trifling depth below the surface of the ground—in some instances not more than ten inches. We know not whose duty it is to superintend the making of Graves in the Poor House Burying Ground, but we do know that the health of the Community is endangered by the circumstance we have mentioned, and will be still more so should the practice be continued.—Royal Gazette.

THE CHOLERA.—This dreadful scourge still lingers within our borders, and is daily carrying off numbers of our citizens. There is good ground for believing, however, that the Almighty power, at whose word the Destroying Angel hovered above our heads, is slowly folding its wing and restraining its hand. On Tuesday last there were 53 new cases, on Wednesday 49; deaths on that day amounted to 23, while the number remaining sick was 118. On Thurs-

day the wind came round to the north west, and the weather from intense heat, became suddenly very cold—next day the deaths were but five, and a strong hope was entertained that the disease would have been speedily annihilated by this favourable change of weather. The number rose to 11 on the day following, and to 19 on Sunday; since when there has been a gradual decrease, the weather continuing fine, with cold mornings and evenings. But to determine the real state of health, we must look at the new cases reported—not at the deaths, nor to the numbers remaining, because neither of these heads can be lessened materially until those persons who swelled the doctors lists while the disease was at its height are disposed of. In the week ending on Wednesday last, there were 312 new cases reported—in that which ends to day, we have but 217—a decrease of nearly one third. In the former, the deaths were 107—in this but 80, while the number remaining, has declined from 118 to 85. Upon the whole therefore, we think we may fairly congratulate our readers upon this improvement in the general health of the town—and trust that before long we shall have it in our power to announce that the plague has been entirely stayed.

We shall not dwell on the scenes of wretchedness and overpowering agony which have been pressed upon our attention during the last four weeks—although we can never forget them; we may remark, however, that the trade of the town, previously sufficiently embarrassed, has been at an entire stand during that period. But little business has been done, except by Druggists and Doctors. The farmers and country dealers keep aloof, and scarcely a solitary coaster approaches the wharves. No man trusts his neighbor if he can help it, for fear that he may have to seek payment from his Executors. If, as we sincerely trust, another week puts an end to the panic, the spirits of the people will revive—the hundreds of absentees who are now scattered over the country villages, or living on the eastern or western roads, will return to their homes—the troops will break up their encampments, and all ranks and classes, with their hearts full of gratitude to him who has preserved them through the perils of the times, will set about their ordinary avocations with renewed diligence and spirit, and endeavour to repair the breaches which a year of uncommon trial has made in their worldly fortunes.—Nova Scotia.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

From reports of this disease, published by the Board of Health throughout the week, we regret to find that no abatement has taken place of its violence. We had hoped that the healthy and bracing weather with which we have been favoured, would have tended to ameliorate its fatal effects; but on a computation of the number of cases, deaths, and recoveries, and comparing them with last week there is very little difference. The cases are less, which may be considered favourable; but the deaths and recoveries come so near in amount, that we are not justified in saying the disease is lessened in intensity.

We, however, consider, that for the last three days there is ground for congratulation, as the new cases reported, do not much exceed one half of any previous three days for the last fortnight. The deaths in the same time may be accounted for from the accumulation of cases. On the 14th, the day from which we date the improvement, the total of hospital and private practice, was 152 patients. We wish we could state that the mortal nature of the disease was in any way overcome by the remedies applied. It has lost none of its desperate character, as the daily reports will testify; and prevention, by attending to first symptoms, is the only method of successfully combating its fatal tendency. Until the occurring cases stand much lower than at present, no exertion should be relaxed to eradicate the root of the disease, from among the lower class, by enforcing with all vigilance a due attention to cleanliness and sobriety.

No. of Cases.	Dths.	Reco.
Up to Tuesday last 642	245	300
Reptd. on Wednesday, 49	23	24
" on Thursday, 36	15	43
" on Friday, 56	5	25
" on Saturday, 42	11	29
" on Sunday, 23	19	8
" on Monday, 22	13	23
" This Day, 25	12	27

Total 893 — 543 — 479

Comparison of Cases, Deaths, and Recoveries, in the week ending Tuesday last, 11 o'clock, with those of the week ending this day, at 11 o'clock.

No. of Cases.	Dths.	Reco.
To Tuesday 9th inst. 294	102	172
To Tuesday 16th inst. 256	98	179

Decrease 38 — 4 Increase 7
Halifax Times.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.

Extract of a letter from Picton, dated 11th September. "We have just received accounts of the loss of the ship Sybelle, of Liverpool from Cromarty, for Quebec, with 316 Emigrants, all of whom perished; six of the crew saved themselves in the Boat, four of whom arrived here this morning.—Good God! can nothing be done to erect a Light House on that fatal Island; surely means should be taken, if possible, to prevent such fatal Shipwrecks."

[The above is indeed a most melancholy account of shipwreck and loss of human life. The sudden destruction of so large a number of our fellow creatures is truly awful. The Writer of the letter may well complain of the want of a Light House on St. Paul's Island—the sad experience of very many years has forcibly shown the necessity of such an establishment being formed there as well as at Scatarie. The Government of this Province has often shown a disposition to contribute liberally to the object, and has strongly urged the other North American Colonies to unite with this in carrying it into effect. Still nothing is done. It would be most unjust that the expenses of erecting and maintaining Light-Houses on those ill-fated Islands should be borne solely by this Province: Canada and New Brunswick are as much interested in the measure as Nova Scotia, and perhaps more so. The cause of humanity should not require additional calamitous disasters to strengthen the numerous appeals which have been made to the Governments of these Colonies for the adoption of measures for the protection of human beings against the dangers which surround St. Paul's and Scatarie Islands, and we anxiously hope another year will not be allowed to elapse before Light Houses are erected there.]

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, September 24th, 1834.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

Commissioner for } JEREDIAH SEASON.
next week.

SAVING'S BANK.

Trustees for } HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq.
next Week. } JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES LEE, Esq.

By Authority.



List of Warrants payable on demand at the Province Treasurer's Office.

No.	Amount.	£	s.	d.
512, in favor of John M. Robinson, Esq.	2974	13	11	
513, in favor of Wm. Fillemore, Jr.	10	0	0	
514, " Edward Baker,	41	7	0	
515, " Stephen Wiggins,	5	6	8	
516, " William Joplin,	75	0	0	
517, " H. G. Clopper,	343	0	4	
518, " Charles Anderson,	25	0	0	
519, " Thomas Thorn,	20	0	0	

Treasurer's Office, St. John, N. B.
September 20th, 1834.

R. SIMONDS,
Province Treasurer.

In the following paragraphs our readers are furnished with a summary of European intelligence up to the 1st of August:—

LIVERPOOL, August 1.

We are informed, that a letter was received yesterday by a highly respectable house in the Liverpool corn trade, conveying to them, and to the public generally, the melancholy intelligence of a serious failure of the crops in all parts of the country. It is said that the crops look well, but their good looks are deceitful. Their healthy appearance imposes upon the traveller; for, when examined narrowly by a practical farmer or corn-factor, (the latter, provided he be a speculator, is always the best judge) it is found that almost every field of wheat is covered and nearly rendered useless by a pernicious smut; that oats are in a consumptive state; and that barley will hardly repay the wages of the reaper.—Standard.

In the House of Lords, July 26th, the Earl of Winchelsea put some questions to the noble lord at the head of the Government, with a view to obtain information as to the course which was intended to be pursued in our foreign and domestic relations. Viscount Melbourne reminded the noble lord that the government was not new. Their principles would be the same which had governed their conduct during the last three years and a half.

Lord Ebrington, as Chairman of the Committee appointed to enquire into the expenditure of the Colonies, had an interview this morning with Mr. Spring Rice at the Colonial Office.

A deputation including the Earl of Gosford and Mr. Ravenshaw, had an interview with Mr. Secretary Rice on Wednesday the 23d July, at the Colonial Office, respecting a proposed new Colony in Upper Canada.

It is reported that an order is about to be issued from the Horse Guards, for the substitution of trousers for kilts in the Highland regiments.

A failure in the Crops is said to have taken place in some parts of England.

It was expected that Parliament would be prorogued on or before the 12th of August.

Accounts from Greece represent that country as disturbed by various insurrec-

tionary movements, among the Mainotes, whom the united Greek and Bavarian forces had in vain attempted to subdue. The latter made an attack but were completely overpowered, and were obliged to enter into negotiations with the enemy. These events appear to have alarmed the Government, and to have led to some changes in the ministry.

There is nothing later from Spain. A Paris paper of the 27th, says:—"All the accounts lead one to believe the meeting between the contending forces will be a dreadful sanguinary. Letters from Bayonne of the 22nd describe Rodil to be at the head of a disposable force of 16,000 infantry, 10,000 cavalry, and seven pieces of Artillery, besides the troops he has been obliged to detach in order to prevent the passage of the Royalists in other quarters."

The riots at Madrid had not been renewed—numbers had been arrested. The number of monks who fell victims to the mob's fury amount to from fifty to sixty. The public feeling was directed only against the friars, as the regular priesthood during the greatest excitement appeared among the mob in their religious robes, when they were respectfully treated and drew forth the usual tokens of veneration.

The French Chambers were opened by the King in person, on the 31st July. He delivered, on the occasion, the following Speech:

It is ever with a lively satisfaction that I find myself among you. I am particularly happy at finding you assembled around me at a moment when the suffrages of the nation have just been manifested in so striking a manner.

The suffrages have approved the liberal and moderate policy which the Chambers in its previous sessions have so fully sustained. It is the policy of the Charter. France desires repose under the eyes of those tutelary institutions which her wisdom and courage have preserved from all attacks. My government has hastened to meet the expectations of the country, and success has not failed to wait on our perseverance. Wherever criminal enterprises have given rise to a disastrous contest, the cause of the nation has triumphed. The National Guard and the army, whose devotion you will appreciate with me, have repressed disorders with no less fidelity than energy; and the peaceable execution of the laws passed in the last session, has shown the weakness of the excitors of disturbances, and restored confidence to the public mind.

We now gather the fruits. Our industry and our commerce have experienced a double increase. I have contemplated with pleasure these results in the great exposition of domestic industry which has demonstrated the extent of our conquests in that department of labor, and of the hopes we are justified in entertaining from it.

These will take place under the favouring protection of peace, under the direction of an active and foreseeing administration, under the influence of wise laws, which in seconding the purposes of agriculture and industry, will open new channels to commerce, and I have reason to hope that the still growing prosperity of the country will enable us to meet the public expenses with the ordinary resources of the State.

The financial laws will be submitted to your consideration at the period allotted by the rules of that department. The laws necessary for the execution of treaties, and those which are still necessary for the complete execution of the charter, will be anew presented in the course of this session.

I have to felicitate myself on the state of our relations with foreign powers.

The internal discussions which disturbed Portugal have been brought to a close. I have concluded with the King of Great Britain, the Queen of Spain, and the Queen of Portugal, a treaty which has already had the most salutary influence on the re-establishment of peace in the Peninsula, always intimately connected with England. I am directing my attention, in concert with my allies, to the situation of Spain, where a new complication of circumstances has arisen, which demands the serious consideration of those powers who signed the treaty of the 23d April.

The state of affairs in the East is satisfactory, and every thing announces that nothing will disturb the peace which Europe enjoys.

I rely, gentlemen, and shall on every occasion rely, on your loyal assistance. I know no other interest than that of France. I have no other wishes than for her welfare. To consolidate our institutions, rally around the throne and the charter, every good Frenchman, whilst isolated attacks, or the combined attempts of opposite factions, are repressed with equal firmness—such is the sole object of my efforts; and my sweetest recompense will be that affection of my country, the testimonials of which, ever excite in me a sympathy so profound.