The Weekly Observer.

BEING A CONTINUATION OF THE STAR:
ESTABLISHED IN 1818.

Office in Hatfield's Brick Building, Market-square.

SAINT JOHN, TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1831.

Vol. III. No. 50.

The Garland.

CHURCH BELLS, HEARD AT EVENING.

(From Fraser's Magazine.)

O Melancholy Bells, who toll the way
To dusty death!
O damp, green, grassy churchyard—mounds of clay,
Arched inwards by grey bones, which once (men say)
Were moved by breath!
O never seek I *ye*, when the summer day
Is past and flown;
But rather do I wander far away,
Where'er kind voices sound, or children play;
Or love is known:
By some friend's quiet hearth, where gentle words
Unsought are won;
'Mongst cheerful music sweet of morning birds,
Or list to lowings deep of distant herds,
At set of sun!
Where nature breathes or blossoms--sweet thoughts rise—
Or rivers run--
Where'er Life's sunny summer spirit flies--
There let me be, until *my* spirit dies,
And all is done!

The following lines illustrate an antique Gem—a woman sits in serious and earnest contemplation, gazing upward at a household god:—

Domestic love! not in proud palace halls
Is often seen thy beauty to abide;
Thy dwelling is in lowly cottage walls,
That in the thickets of the woodbine hide;
With hum of bees around, and from the side
Of woody hills some little bubbling spring,
Shining along through banks with harebells dyed;
And many a bird to warble on the wing,
When morn her saffron robe o'er heaven and earth doth fling.

Oh! love of loves!—to thy white hand is given
Of earthly happiness the golden key!
Thine are the joyous hours of winter's even,
When the babes cling around the father's knee;
And thine the voice, *that on the midnight sea*
Melts the rude mariner with thoughts of home,
Peopling the gloom with all he longs to see.
Spirit, I've built a shrine; and thou hast come,
And on its alter clos'd—forever clos'd thy plume!

MISCELLANEA.

From "The Pulpit," of March 3, 1831.

Substance of the Funeral Sermon, preached on occasion of the Death of the Rev. A. Thomson, D. D., by Dr. Chalmers, at St. George's Church, Edinburgh, on Sunday, February 20, 1831.

On Sunday Morning, February 20th, the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, who was appointed by the Presbytery of Edinburgh to declare the church and parish of St. George's vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Thomson, preached the funeral sermon, as it is termed, of that much revered theologian, in St. George's church.—The church and passages were crowded to excess; and such was the sombre appearance of the multitude of mourners, that not a colour could be seen to relieve the eye, save the crimson robes of the civic dignitaries, who showed their admiration of the character and talents of the late revered pastor of St. George's, by appearing in front of the gallery.

Dr. Chalmers took his text from the 11th chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews, the latter clause of the 4th verse—

"*He, being dead, yet speaketh,*"

and proceeded to deliver one of those majestic and spirit-stirring discourses which, on great occasions, he so impetuously pours forth.

After stating the generality of applications of which the text admits, and enlarging with great energy on the lesson which mortals ought to receive from the multitudes which death is continually adding to his dominions, the Rev. Doctor enlarged on the more striking lesson which the assembly he was addressing received from the death of their pastor; as if death, he said, had wanted to make the highest demonstration of his power, and for this purpose had selected for his mark him who stood before them all, the most conspicuous of his countrymen. He would not speak of the relation in which their revered pastor stood to the city around him, and to the thousands of those who had heard him in meetings and assemblies. They knew how far the untired benevolence of his nature carried him; he might be said to have become the personal acquaintance of the people; and so widely known was he, that there is not a village of the land that the tidings of his death has not conveyed the tidings that a master in Israel had fallen. And such was the charm of his presence in every house which he entered, that, connected with his death, there is at this moment an oppressive sadness in the hearts of many thousands of distant families; and so widely is it felt that it may truly be said that a national loss has been sustained. "When we think," he continued, "of that vital energy, that prodigious strength, that grappled with the difficulties which would have overborne other men—of that elastic buoyancy, which ever rose with the occasion, and bore him onward and upward to the successful termination of his cause; when we think of the weight and multiplicity of his duties—and, (as if nothing could overawe that colossal mind,) of the facility with which all was executed—when we think of all this, and of how universally he laboured—we cannot but see, and we must acknowledge, that death hath made full proof of his mystery, that sets all the might of humanity at defiance. To his people his death is a lesson in the highest sense. The world can form no idea of the tenderness that belongs to that spiritual relationship which subsists between pastor and people; but, even though a stranger to the reality of this tenderness, it may comprehend the growing attachment of hearers to their minister, who, Sabbath after Sabbath imparts to them of his mental wealth, and excites in them some of his own moral and religious excellence. Even apart from this, there is a sympathy with him who from the pulpit has regularly addressed them--a binding affinity with the man, with the very tones of whose voice they would associate many of their most pleasing recollections--to whom they feel themselves united and endeared for the most delightful Sabbath of their days--who guided them in their devotions, and cleared away their difficulties, and pointed out to them the road to heaven; and who, by his expostulations, and arguments, and prayers, was the instrument of determining them to forsake evil, and follow Christ. Every Christian can tell that to that man there attaches no ordinary tenderness. Even an unconverted hearer can tell this. It is incredible with what sure effect even a minister of ordinary talent can gain an ascendancy over his people. But his was no ordinary championship. We all know that no one wielded his weapons more vigorously than he did, or who had such an arm of might to carry by storm the convictions of his people. That such an arm should now be motionless—that such a voice should now be for ever hushed, is to all a thought of the profoundest melancholy, and more especially to his hearers; he was their special property, and to them it comes more personally home—to them it is a personal bereavement.

As to his household ministrations, I perhaps do him wrong to say that any large proportion of his hearers did not know him perfectly. Such was the unconquerable strength and activity of his nature, that he might almost be said to have accomplished a perfect ubiquity among his hearers. Many who were now present could tell that the vigour of the pulpit was only equalled by the fidelity and tenderness of his household duties; and when the pastor of the church became the pastor of the family; and when he who held sway in the crowded assembly over every understanding, entered some parents' lowly dwelling, prayed over their dying infant, and administered consolation to their wounded hearts; and, when the triumphs of charity are thus superadded to the triumphs of argument, then it is that he sits enthroned, and holds a sway over the affections of a willing people. While yet standing aghast at a death which has struck terror into the land, it might be easy, by a few graphic and touching recollections, to raise a tempest of emotion in the minds of his hearers, and to embue them with heart-rending grief for the loss of him who a few days before had trod the streets with the footsteps of manhood, and took part in the busy concerns of living men. We could image forth the intense vitality with which he was endowed, and which kept up to the last moment the incessant play of a mind of the greatest strength; we could ask you to think of that master-spirit, who, whether in the hall of debate, or in the circles of private conviviality, suborned all to his purposes; we could fasten your regards on that character when death met him on his way, and laid instant arrest on his movements, and held him forth as the proudest and most appalling of his triumphs. We could tell of the public grief and public consternation that took place; how the tidings, as of some great disaster, flew from household to household, and, under the feeling of one common bereavement, the whole city became a city of mourners; we could bring to your recollections the deep seriousness that sat over every countenance on the day in which death atchieved his victory, and which bespoke the whole reality of woe; we could point to the closing sepulchre as an oft-repeated lesson of the perishable nature of man; but we gladly make our escape from all these images, which would in themselves afford us themes of oppressive melancholy, and we would fain take refuge in other views, and betake ourselves to some other direction.

The Rev. Doctor then proceeded to speak of Dr. T.'s character as a theologian, which he said was, in the briefest possible definition, the olden theology of Scotland. Its two great articles are justification only by the righteousness of Christ, and sanctification only by that Spirit which Christ will bestow; the one derived to the believer by faith; the other by faith, because it is really in the exercise of believing. This simple and sublime theology did the founders of our church incorporate with the education and character of the people, and thus was it faithfully and affectionately preached in all the churches of the land. The whole system produced the deepest piety, and the most moral peasantry in Europe. But in spite of this it fell into discredit. We certainly receded for a time from the good old way of our fathers. This was the middle age of the church, when evangelism was derided as fantastical, and deemed an ignoble thing in the upper classes. A morality—a certain prettiness of sentiment, served up in tasteful composition, prevailed—the ethics of philosophy, or the academic chair, rather than the ethics of the gospel—the speculations of philosophy, rather than the faithful exposition of the New Testament, prevailed. But there has been a reflux, and there is none who gave it a greater momentum than the late lamented pastor of this congregation. His talents and his accuracy, and the soundness of his views, have thrown a lustre around the pulpit. The prejudices of thousands have given way by his powerful appeals to Scripture, and his no less powerful appeals to the consciences of men.

But he has laid the individuals of this congregation under a heavy want. You will never forget either the terror of his loud and emphatic warnings or the urgency of his beseeching. You will remember the powerful earnestness with which he has so often held forth among you, that Christ is the only Saviour, and the only mediator between God and man. Often has he warned you with the warnings of Scripture; and now God himself has interposed, and has recalled your ambassador, and you will soon follow--he, to give an account of his ministry, and you, to give an account of what you have received; for to whom much is given, of them much shall be required.

After enlarging on the especial characteristics of Dr. Thomson's theology, and on the determinate and indeterminate virtues, which he (Dr. C.) illustrated by the determinate virtue, justice, and the indeterminate virtue, generosity, he proceeded to apply the principle of determinate virtue to the character of Dr. Thomson. This, he continued, would prepare them to understand what he had called the characteristic of Dr. Thomson's theology. His peculiarity lay in this, that, present him with a subject, he of all other men saw at once the principle embodied in it; and, did that principle belong to the class of the determinate virtues, he saw it in the view which every sound moralist must see it, and entered upon it accordingly. In defending it from assailants, the point of resistence, which is obvious must be at the beginning of the mischief, or at that part of it where it first begins to make inroad, there he planted his footstep, and there did he ward off many a hurtful and withering contamination. His was never a puerile conflict, but a conflict of moral strength—the warfare of a giant enlisted on the side of some great principle, and which he held always in the right place; and it was this that threw a moral grandeur over all his controversies.

No two things can be more dissimilar than a religion of words and of principles. There was a strength and a firmness in the whole staple of his mind, as remote as possible from what is weak and superstitious. It is therefore that you find that on every subject upon which he entered there was always the weight of some great principle embodied in it. There is one peculiarity which signalized him above all men, and which makes him an inhalculable loss, both to the church and the country at large. We have known men of great talent and promptitude, but they wanted power; and men of great power, but who wanted promptitude; such men, while they are serviceable in their own way, and can acquit themselves respectably in any slender or secondary part, want predominance in any great question; but in him (Dr. Thomson) were concentrated all the powers necessary to maintain and carry questions of the greatest difficulty and magnitude. He could bring the whole of his great powers to bear immediately on the subject with sweeping and resistless effect. Such a continuation of talent and energy, when enlisted as it was on the side of Christianity, was of the most incalculable service to the church. It is true that our land is yet free from the scandal of impiety, but you cannot tell how mixed up it has been, and how frequent have been the outbreakings of this gross abomination. In the whole compass of the moral world, we know not a more appalling thing than plebeian infidelity; and should it burst forth among us, we should have to lament, that, before the battle was begun, the noblest of our champions has fallen.

After some farther animated allusions to Dr. Thomson's ministry, and to the last sermon which he preached in St. George's church, the Rev. Doctor proceeded to give some slight and rapid touches of his character and habits. To me, he said, he was a choice, hearty, joyous, honourable, and out-and-out most trustworthy friend. While, in harmony with a former observation, there were beautifully projected on this groundwork some of nature's most endearing images. By far the most decided and discernible feature in his character was a dauntless, and direct, and right-forward honesty, that needed no disguise for itself, and was impatient of every thing like dissimulation and disguise in other men. There was heart and hilarity in his companionship, that every where carried delight along with it. None ever enjoyed so great an ascendancy over so wide a circle of Christians as he did. The hand of nature had stamped a sincerity, and openness, and generosity upon his heart, and which were among the very strongest lineaments that belonged to him. Under an urgent sense of rectitude, he devoted himself with vigour in behalf of whatever cause he embarked in. He delivered himself sometimes with vehemence; but you must discriminate between the vehemence of sentiment and the vehemence of passion. His was mainly the vehemence of sentiment, which might hurry him on occasionally with something like violence, but which was immediately followed up by the returnings of an open and a noble nature. The pulpit is not the place of an idolatrous panegyric; but I will add, that, whatever in the estimation of some may have been his errors, he was right at the bottom. The Rev. Doctor concluded with an animated address to his hearers, reminding them ever to be looking onward to the day when the last trumpet should call them from the grave to the tribunal of omnipotence.

COMMISSION COURT, DUBLIN, April 14.

FRIZELL *vs.* DILLON.

Never (says a Dublin paper) since the celebrated case of "M'Garahan *vs.* M'Gaire," did we observe public interest so intensely excited as on the present occasion. We are convinced had the court been ten times the extent of its present dimensions, it would in the space of a few minutes, have been literally crammed in every part.

At five minutes to ten o'clock, the prisoner, *Luke Dillon*, a young man twenty-two years of age, of a most respectable family, and heir to a very considerable property in Roscommon, was removed from Newgate into the dock, when, without stopping for a moment, he at once advanced to the bar with an air, if not of callous, certainly of unblushing, confidence. His hair was dressed in the most fashionable style--the ringlets adjusted with the most studied attention to effect, and his toilette altogether such as might have graced a far different occasion than that in which he was now placed. He was dressed in a suit of full black, with white kid gloves--his person was highly prepossessing.

Judges Vandeleur and Torrens presided.--Mr. Bennet, K. C., conducted the prosecution, assisted by Mr. West, K. C., Mr. Hatchell, and Mr. Murphy.--Mr. Sergeant O'Loughlen, conducted the defence, assisted by Mr. Keating, and Mr. Hamilton.

The Clerk of the Crown read the Bill of Indictment, the substance of which was, that on the 5th day of November last, in the first year of the reign of his present Majesty, in the parish of St. Mary, the prisoner, Luke Dillon, feloniously did assault Anna Frizell, a young lady, whom, while walking out with, he lured from her home, and taking to a house of ill-fame, under the pretext of sheltering her from the weather, he first stupified by administering to her a potion, and then, when she was in a state of insensibility, brutally and forcibly violated, &c.——Miss Frizell is 20 years of age, and the eldest daughter of most respectable parents.

The young lady was the principal witness against the prisoner. She was led into Court by Mr. Dwyer, the barrister.--Miss F. was examined by Mr. West, K. C. At the desire of the Court, and with permission of the prisoner's counsel, Mr. West was permitted to repeat her answers. Some parts of the evidence were wrung from her with great difficulty. She was dreadfully agitated whilst giving her testimony, and on being asked to look round and see if she could identify the prisoner at the bar, she did so with shuddering reluctance, and when at length her eyes rested on those of the prisoner, she broke out into an hysteric exclamation of 'Oh!' and precipitately turned round to the Bench, as if seeking protection, at the same time raising her hand as if pushing some object from her presence. She sobbed aloud for some minutes, and then became more composed, and in a little time appeared as if stimulated with resolution to pass through the painful ordeal.--The witness was cross-examined at considerable length by Mr. Sergeant O'Loughlen, but he could elicit nothing calculated to shake the testimony she had given in her direct examination.—For the Defence, the waiters of the hotel were produced for the purpose of showing that the lady accompanied Mr. Dillon freely and of her own accord. Anne Brady, the housemaid, also deposed to the same effect. Two gentlemen of respectability, however, were produced, who swore that the witnesses were not to be believed upon their oath; and it appeared that some of them had visited Mr. Dillon in prison.

Mr. Justice Torrens addressed the jury in a powerful and eloquent charge, and summed up the evidence with great precision.—The Jury, who retired a little before ten o'clock, after two hours' deliberation, returned a verdict of *Guilty*, with an earnest recommendation to mercy, on account of the youth of the prisoner.—The announcement of the verdict was followed by a shout of applause from the gallery, which was immediately suppressed in the Court, but was re-echoed by thousands of people assembled without.

On Friday, the prisoner was brought up for judgment, and upon being asked by the Clerk of the Crown the customary question, what he had to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him? the prisoner replied, that, standing in the awful situation in which he did, it was not for him to arraign the verdict of twelve men on their oaths, and he should, therefore, bow with submission to the judgment of the Court.

Judge Torrens then proceeded in a most impressive manner to address the prisoner. His lordship began by remarking, that he was glad the prisoner had not attempted to arraign the verdict of the jury, for he was bound to say a more respectable, a more painstaking, or a more intelligent jury he had never seen: and he was bound in justice to them to declare that their verdict met the entire concurrence of the Court. They had accompanied their verdict by recommending the prisoner to mercy, on account of his youth, which recommendation the court had promised to take into consideration. They had given his case the most anxious consideration, and the result, added his lordship, much affected, is, that consistently with thier duty, the court cannot attend to the recommendation of the jury. His lordship then proceeded to comment on the conduct of the prisoner, and the disgrace he had brought on the eldest born of the children of such respectable parents. From the deep laid plan and ingenuity he evinced in the perpetration of the foul crime, in which he added fraud and seduction to that of violation, it was quite impossible the court could hold out to him any hope of mercy. And after exhorting him to use the short time he had to live in prayers to the Almighty, and in attending to the instructions of the excellent ministers of religion by whom he would be attended, his lordship proceeded in tremulous accent to pronounce the awful sentence of the law, fixing Saturday the 7th of May for his execution.

The prisoner appeared to feel the awfulness of his situation, but at the same time to bear his fate with the utmost fortitude. During the Judge's address he firmly grasped the iron bars in front of the dock, and after its termination he appeared anxious to address the court; but after looking up for a few minutes, until he caught the eye of the Judges, he made low bow, and silently retired into the dock.

The prosecutrix, a highly accomplished young lady of most respectable family and connexions, her father, and several other individuals, have joined in a petition that mercy may be extended to the criminal, but the Judge, we understand, has declined to forward any such recommendation, and decided that the law shall take its course.

From the John Bull, May 1.

It rarely falls to the lot of an English journalist to record a scene of ignorance, wantonness, riot and confusion, prepared and got up under the authority and regulation of the Secretary of State for the Home department and the Lord Mayor of London.

Such a sight was to be seen on Wednesday; when by the orders, and under the sanction, of these "potent, grave, and venerable" magnates of the land, the streets of the metropolis were delivered up to the rabble, the houses of the peaceable inhabitants declared in a state of siege, and the thieves and incendiaries within the bills of mortality turned adrift to commit all sorts of outrages, under the soothing promise of not being interrupted nor interfered with.

That we speak only the truth we proceed to show, by presenting here a notice most extensively circulated throughout the city on Wednesday; to this, in the first instance, we beg to call public attention:—

ILLUMINATION.

"The Lord Mayor gives notice that on the present occasion of General Rejoicing, the city police have orders to confine their care to keeping the carriage ways free, and that therefore they cannot be expected to protect the premises of such persons as shall be so disrespectful to public opinion as to form an exception to the general conduct expected from free citizens.

"N. B. The country police have the same orders.

"Bourne, Printer, Clerkenwell-green."

While this summons to battle was spreading itself in the city, several noblemen and gentlemen proceeded to Lord Melbourne, in order to claim the protection of the police from the Government. The reception they met with was any thing but satisfactory; and the result of that interview will be a call, on the meeting of Parliament, for the production of Lord Melbourne's directions to the force placed by Act of Parliament at his disposal, for the protection of the inhabitants of Westminster and its environs.

A desperate mob, who cared as little about Reform as they understood what it means, proceeded in a sort of military array through the streets—thronged with neutralized policemen, directed, as we are told, not to interfere—and proceeded to break all the windows which were not illuminated. At Northumberland House the work of destruction commmenced, and such was the outrage and confusion that the Duchess of Northumberland was compelled to postpone a party, at which were expected all the branches of the Royal Family, except their Majesties, lest they should be exposed to the unchecked licentiousness of a lawless rabble; the Noble Lady having, moreover, been selected as the governess of our future Sovereign, and whose known principles, therefore, may be supposed to be in accordance with the *real and genuine feelings* of those by whom her Grace has been appointed.

The Union Club—wrapt in resolute darkness—was next assailed, and scarcely a window remained whole in its extensive fronts—the United Service Club then attracted the mob anger, and the gallant veterans who had fought and bled for their country, saw with unconcern the savage outrages of the friends of Reform, while they smashed every pane of glass within their reach. The United Service Club allowed the broken windows to remain unmended that like honourable wounds, gained in more active service, they might exhibit to the public the following day the determination by which that most valuable and important community had been guided.

The Athenæum next suffered for its resolution, the Guards Club also was martyred, and Crockford's splendid windows fell victims to the rabble. The fact, however, that none of the clubs illuminated, is a most convincing one—some men, for the sake of their families, consented to light up their dwelling houses scantily but, in the Clubs their detestation of the measure was evinced; and when it is recollected that the Clubs of London embody by far the greatest portion of rank, wealth, and intelligence, in the country, the universal resolution to exhibit a marked opposition to the revolutionary measure now proposed, is highly satisfactory, and extremely cheering to the lovers of the King and Constitution.

That the miscreants, acting under the sufferance of Lord Melbourne and Lord Key, were led to the different points of attack by well disciplined and well informed guides, there can be little doubt—the houses of Lord Falmouth, of Lord Jersey, of the Duke of Newcastle, of the Duke of Gloucester, of the Duke of Wellington—in which lay the corpse of the late Duchess—of Lord Londonderry, of the Bishop of London; all these were attacked and destroyed, as far as the means at hand presented themselves to the people—the Duke of Wellington outraged by the mob—the Bishop of London outraged by the mob—a man whose earnest exertions for the spiritual benefits of the people, have been little less meritorious than the most splendid achievements of the illustrious Prince of Waterloo;—that the residence of those who have contributed to raise the country in the scale of nations—that the hero, who, after nearly *half a century's service*, has, himself unconquered, obtained to the nation an honourable peace of fifteen years—that his house—sacred, not by his victories alone—not by the greatness of his mind, the valor of his heart, the nobleness of his nature, or the immeasurable extent of his victories—but by the solemn visitation of death itself, should be attacked and violated, under the sanction of Lord Viscount Melbourne and Mr. Key, the stationer, seems,—if we did not know the fact—incredible.

The illumination was to celebrate the dissolution of Parliament.—If that dissolution of Parliament had not been permitted, the Ministers were beaten and annihilated. It is clear, therefore, that in celebrating the dissolution, the people proclaim the wretched state of the Whigs, who were so reduced and so defeated, that nothing *but* the dissolution could have given them the least chance of remaining one day longer in office.

It should be clearly understood that the Hundred of Ossulston must pay for all the damage done to Westminster and its liberties; that the claim must be made *within seven days of the mischief*; and that it is necessary to commence the proceedings against *some individual in office*. In the present case, the Secretary of State for the Home Department is the person most prominent.

NORTH AMERICAN COLONIAL ASSOCIATION.

At a Meeting of Merchants and others interested in the Trade of the British North American Colonies, held at No. 13, America Square, London, on the 16th day of April, 1831, in conformity with the Report of a Sub-Committee of the General Shipping and Colonial Committee, recommending that separate Associations should be established by the various Colonial Interests, for the Transaction of the Affairs specially pertaining to each,—

PRESENT,
ALEXANDER GILLESPIE, Jun. Esq.
IN THE CHAIR;

A. Atkinson, Esq.	Nathaniel Gould, Esq.
Wm. Atkinson, Esq.	Robert Harrison, Esq.
T. H. Brooking, Esq.	Hart Logan, Esq.
John Bainbridge, Esq.	W. E. Logan, Esq.
E. H. Chapman, Esq.	Robert Page, Esq.
John L. Crawford, Esq.	William Parker, Esq.
Robert Carter, Esq.	William Pemberton, Esq.
James Dowie, Esq.	W. H. Tilstone, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.	

The following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to—

First.—Moved by N. Gould, Esq. seconded by J. Bainbridge, Esq.

That the great and rapidly increasing interests of the North American Colonies, have hitherto suffered very materially from a want of co-operation by those engaged in the Trade; and that recent events have demonstrated the paramount importance of such co-operation upon subjects relating to their general welfare.

Second.—Moved by William Parker, Esq. seconded by R. Gillespie, Esq.

That a Society to be called "The North American Colonial Association" be now formed.

Third.—Moved by R. Carter, Esq. seconded by E. H. Chapman, Esq.

That the following Regulations be adopted for the government of the Association—

Subscribers of Two Guineas or upwards annually, to be Members, and to be entitled to attend General Meetings and give *One* Vote at all Ballots.

Subscribers of Five Guineas or upwards annually to be entitled to *Two* Votes.

And Subscribers of Ten Guineas or upwards annually to *Three* Votes.

Subscriptions to be entered either in the names of Firms or Individuals.

A Fund to be immediately raised for the permanent support of the Association, by Subscriptions at the discretion of Members and others.

General Meetings of the Association to be held each year, on the second Tuesday in January and the second Tuesday in July, on general business, and to receive from the Committee a report of their proceedings, during the previous six months; the Committee to have the power of calling Special General Meetings when required.

A Committee of Eight Members to be elected by ballot, for the purpose of managing the affairs of the Association; Mr. John Bainbridge and Mr. Henry Bliss (as the joint Agents for the Colonies of New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and the latter as Agent for the Committees of Trade at Quebec and Montreal, to be added to such Committee, and continue, ex-officio, Members thereof; the Committee to have the power of associating with themselves and other Agents that may be appointed by any of the North American Colonies; the Committee now to be elected to continue in Office until the second Tuesday in January, 1833; and all Meetings of the Committee, Three Members to form a quorum.

On the second Tuesday of January 1833, the Four Members of the Committee who to that date shall have been the least regular in their attendance, to go out of office, and on the same day of each succeeding Year, the Four Senior Members to go out by rotation, and in both cases, be ineligible for re-election, until after the lapse of one Year, and such vacancies, as well as those occasioned by death, or otherwise, to be filled up by Ballot, then to be taken.

The Committee to meet on the first Tuesday of each month, (or oftener by adjournment,) and at the first meeting after their election, to proceed to the appointment of a Chairman and Deputy Chairman, for the term of their remaining in office; the Chairman, or in his absence the Deputy Chairman, to have the power of calling special meetings of the Committee, whenever he may judge it necessary.

The Committee to provide, for the purpose of conducting the affairs of the Association, such Premises and Officers as they may find necessary, and should they appoint a member of the Association as Honorary Secretary, such appointment to constitute him, ex-officio, a Member of the Committee.

The funds to be under the control and management of the Committee, who are to lay before the General Meeting in January, in each year, an Annual Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Association.

Fourth.—Moved by James Dowie, Esq. seconded by Hart Logan, Esq.

That the following Gentlemen form a provisional Committee for the purpose of Collecting Subscriptions, and making the necessary arrangements for the ballot to be taken for the first appointment of the Committee, viz.

Mr. Anthony Atkinson	Mr. Alexander Gillespie, Jun.
John Bainbridge	Nathaniel Gould
Robert Carter	William Pemberton
E. H. Chapman	W. H. Tilstone.

That Mr. Carter be requested to act as Honorary Secretary to the Provisional Committee.

Fifth.—Moved by Wm. Pemberton, Esq. seconded by T. H. Brooking, Esq.

That the ballot for the appointment of the Committee take place on Tuesday, the 3d of May, at such place as may be appointed by the Provisional Committee, and that the names of Gentlemen proposed to form the Committee, be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary, on or before Tuesday, the 26th instant.

That the preceding Resolutions be printed and circulated by the Provisional Committee.

Sixth.—Moved by W. H. Tilstone, Esq. seconded by John L. Crawford, Esq.

That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to the Chairman, for his able and gentlemanly conduct in the Chair.

R. CARTER, *Honorary Secretary.*

LITHUANIA.

The state of the war between Russia and Poland renders information respecting Lithuania at this moment peculiarly interesting. The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle gives the following sketch of the history and present state of that country.

Lithuania is nearly as large as England. It was in olden times a distinct nation, governed by its Grand Dukes, and was 300 miles long, and 250 miles broad. In the sixteenth century it was united to Poland, and has ever since, with a small exception, belonged to it, until, by the iniquitous conduct of the Empress Catharine, in the eighteenth, and by the scandalous treaties of the holy alliance in the nineteenth century, both it and Poland have been by force united to Russia! Before those unjust and dishonest measures, Poland was governed by an elective Monarch, and Lithuania had her share in the nomination. It is bounded on the south by Volhynia, on the west by Little Poland, Polachia, Prussia, and Samogita, on the north by Courland and Russia, and on the east by Russia. The country is that but fertile. It produces corn, honey, wood, and wool. Its horses are celebrated, its forests extensive, and there is no reason why the people should not be happy, but that they are oppressed. The peasants and the great mass of the people are kept in a state of the most abject vassalage, and their ideas, manners, dress and actions, are those of beings who dare not think for fear of offending their Governors. Their nobility are divided into two classes—those who are rich and overbearing, and those who are poor and discontented. The poor nobility act as a sort of superior domestics to the wealthy, and are treated with contempt and brutality. The capital of Lithuania is Wilna, which is by no means an inconsiderable or second rate city in Europe. Its palaces are still splendid—its churches still magnificent; and, although it has not regained its former grandeur, yet as a city, Wilna is by no means unworthy of attention.

The peasants and people are ignorant and oppressed. They are oppressed by the small nobility, who require gifts and contributions, as a reward for obtaining the patronage or protection of the richer proprietors and the lords of the soil. They are oppressed by the wealthy nobility, who demand large rents—constant personal service and attention—and all those concessions which were formerly made in England and France by the vassals to their "good Lords." They are taught to believe that it is of no use to read, to think, or to congregate together. Books are rare; newspapers are unknown; and the only sort of liberty which is enjoyed is that possessed by the Jews, who have the right to cultivate the soil.

The nobility are ignorant and savage, lovers of despotism, and averse to improvement. The people are refused all their demands, and the nobles consider that their only security consists in their maintaining the actual state of things in this country. The Russian Government has hitherto been too happy to encourage such sentiments; and whilst it has ground the people to powder, and made even the Lithuanians revolt, it has sought to maintain its influence by securing, at all prices, the allegiance of the wealthy Lords. But of late years the system has somewhat changed. The demands of the Nobles on the Government have been refused—additional imposts have been levied—the sons of the Nobility have been taken away to war—and the Aristocracy of wealth, which knew no bounds to its greatness, has felt itself humbled and oppressed. The poorer Nobility have encouraged this feeling. They have adverted to the former history of Lithuania, when she was governed by her own Grand Dukes, and when even more latterly she assisted at the elections of Polish Kings. This feeling of dissatisfaction has gradually increased. Its existence has been known at St. Petersburgh; but those who were clamorous were strangled or drowned—sent to Siberia—or enlisted in the service of the military Colonies! which is another word for slow death!

The wealthy nobility have, at length, felt that, in process of time, they would become slaves—that the increasing demands of the Russian government would end in their ruin—and they who were themselves tyrants, have begun to desire emancipation. The poor nobility, who have every thing to gain, and nothing to lose by a Revolution, have worked upon the minds and passions of the peasants and people—and have even put it to them whether they would not assist in obtaining the independence of Lithuania. Though dull, heavy, inanimate, the word "Liberty" has struck a chord which had never before been touched, and those who never dreamt of any thing better than a superior vassalage, now feel that they are men.

The revolution in Poland had arrived at the right moment. The Polish Jews have aided the Polish Revolution; and the Lithuanian Jews are prepared to assist that commenced in Wilna. The successes of the