

# THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

## ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 16.

The Finance Committee presented their Second Report last night. It states that the Treasury have not sufficient control over the application of the money voted for the service of the various public Departments, and strongly recommends a more vigilant system. It enters at great length into the details of the Ordnance Expenditure, and whilst it gives great credit for what has been already done, proposes further reductions, the present expenditure exceeds that of the year 1822. The committee in the latter part of their Report, express their intention to make a further Report this Session on the subject of the Civil Superannuation Allowances.

The state of Portugal, at this moment, offers a useful lesson both to rulers and the governed. It is a proof that a nation once roused to exertion, whether to throw off a foreign yoke, or in civil war, is not easily brought again into the bounds of absolute and profligate tyranny. It is a proof, also, that revolutions in order to be permanent, must be founded in right, and affected calmly, deliberately, and by the voice of the nation. The most substantial and beneficial changes recorded in history, have been brought about in this manner. The political condition of this country was little, if at all, improving during the turbulent times of the civil wars and the Commonwealth, although the events of that period prepared the way for the Revolution of 1688, and the establishment of the Constitution, which has been an object of reverence and attachment to succeeding generations. The history of France, at the period of the Revolution, and at present, under a representative form of Government, would afford another illustration of the above remark.

Portugal made no apparent advance during the late contest with Buonaparte, notwithstanding its intercourse with so many of the people of this country. Its history, its priesthood, its monks, its innumerable civil officers and decreasing revenue, gave rise to an opinion almost universal, that Don Miguel would at once succeed in his infamous usurpation; and it was not until the flame of genuine liberty burst forth in Oporto that our eyes were opened, and we became satisfied that the exertions of England had not been thrown away as it regarded Portugal. It is an important and gratifying consideration, that before this crisis every English soldier has been withdrawn, and every fort abandoned; that it is an unaided effort, and one which our Government could not assist, whatever might be the wishes of the people of this country. This increases the prospect of the victory and ultimate ascendancy of the Constitutionalists. They are aware of their own strength, and of the state of public feeling, not at Oporto only, but in other parts of the kingdom where the cause of Don Pedro has been espoused. The troops of Don Miguel are without pay; and his Exchequer is without money. These would be difficulties even in a good cause, and in that of a Usurper, weak and unprincipled as he is, surely they must be ruinous.

From the Watchman.

Wool.—Though it may savour of presumption to question the Duke of Wellington's generalship, we cannot, however, help thinking, that his grace has not shown quite his usual tact in the way in which he has met the claims of the home wool-growers. On the Duke of Richmond's motion for a committee, the premier represented to have said, that he gave his acquiescence to it; but that he and the government had made up their minds that it should produce no result, for that no increased duty should take place on foreign wool. This to our ears, sounds much the same as if a judge, on some delinquent pleading not guilty, were to tell him, "you may be tried by a jury if you like it, but I am, nevertheless, determined that you shall be hanged at any rate." Besides, there is a *haut en bas* tone about this decision of the Duke, which is much better calculated for the field than for a deliberative assembly. But what we principally quarrel with the Duke for on this occasion, is thus succumbing to the rumour of the Canningites, at the expense of his own consistency, his own enlarged and correct views, and his well known attachment to the landed interest. It is melancholy to see a man of the Duke of Wellington's character and understanding—of his firmness and consistency—thus truckling, as it were, to the low errors and theories of the Heskisson school. The wool question stands almost upon all fours with the corn question, except that there is in the one case a manufacture to be looked to, whereas, in the case of corn, except in the person of the miller, there is none. But in both cases it is the taxed home-grower unable to compete with the untaxed foreign producer; and unless the Duke of Wellington, or rather those whose theories he espouses, are prepared to drive both British mutton and wool out of the market, they must give that protection to the latter which can alone secure to the British flock-master that return which will enable him to persist in a trade, become, as it now stands, one little short of total loss and actual ruin. We are told, and indeed there can be little doubt of the fact, that the agriculturists are likely to make out a case before the committee, calculated to stagger even the firmest of the free-trade gentry. And if so, in what an unnecessary dilemma will such a state of things place the Duke of Wellington? Either he must yield to the force of evidence, and consent to a sufficient protecting duty, or, for the sake of maintaining an apparent consistency, must abide by an avowed measure prematurely, unnecessarily, and against all but the theoretical nonsense of the new school in which he finds himself involved. We entertain much too high an opinion of the straightforward manliness of the Duke's character to suppose for a moment that any false pride will lead him to adopt the latter alternative. We wish on all accounts that he had not let fall the indiscreet avowal we allude to. It is inconsistent with the duties of those who are to judge to make up their minds before they hear the evidence; but, though it may be one of the faults of great and ardent minds to be somewhat hasty in coming to conclusions, from an unwillingness to follow the beaten track which common minds must travel, yet it is not less the characteristic of true greatness to see and acknowledge its own errors, and

to justify the public confidence by coming to right conclusions at last.

**Establishment and Resources of Great-Britain.**—If a diminution of the defensive establishments of Great-Britain could be rendered either productive of eventual economy, or consistent with the public safety, there is no reasonable being who would think of withholding his assent from the measure, and undoubtedly we may take credit for asserting that the objection would not come from *The Times*; but the independence of England, being identified with her greatness, and both with her existence, it is obvious that proposals which touch the force of the Navy must be decided on considerations not technically of a financial nature; and, indeed, that if they were, the governing question with an upright statesman would be, not how much could be immediately reduced, but at what point he ought to hesitate, from the well-founded apprehension of being forced by other Powers to revive, at double cost, the inefficiency of a broken-up system? So much we have judged it prudent to hint by way of exception to the universality of the rule, that wherever a shilling can be saved for the public, the knife ought to be employed with an unsparing finger. We trust however that the Finance Committee will not be deterred, either by the insinuations or direct attacks to which its proceedings were exposed on Friday, from a bold and manly perseverance in the course which its duty prescribes, and which the motives for its appointment, declared on the part of Ministers and concurred in by the whole nation, marked out as that alone through which even the slightest relief or public benefit can be accomplished. We trust that no impatience, no ill-temper, no levity from any quarter, will shake the understood purpose of the Committee, to search into every department, to publish every abuse, and to hold up every jobber and wrongdoer to animadversion. If we cannot have a full report now, let us wait until we can insure it—six or eight months will have been well employed in the business of detection, retrenchment and reform; taking for granted that no part of the time thus intended to promote and complete the ends of an essential inquiry, will be turned to the lamentable work of intriguing for indulgence to specific cases of prodigality, or for mercy to great names, which is no better than compounding with the most dangerous of all felons.—Suspicions are undoubtedly afloat, that the Finance Committee was agreed to by some of the more shrewd among men in office, as a dexterous tub to the whale—a speculation to the official gentlemen, which it rests with the member of the Committee to frustrate. The manly and direct character of the Duke of Wellington makes us slow to listen to such a suspicion.—*Times*.

England still possesses a net revenue sufficient for all ordinary purposes; and in case she should ever be driven into a war, the means for maintaining it would not be wanting. But then it must be a war of necessity. If any nation were to entertain the idea of invading any of our possessions in any part of the world, it would soon feel to its cost, that we can repel aggression with interest. But nothing short of aggression, directed against ourselves or nations which we are bound by treaty to protect, can justify on our part recourse to hostilities, attended, as it would be in the present state of our finances, with consequences of so serious a nature. A desperate crisis justifies desperate expedients; that means could be found in case of necessity for prosecuting war with effect, no one can doubt who contemplates the resources possessed by the nation; but it is not necessary to attend at present to expedients which necessity alone can ever justify. But no Government dare think of embarking the country in war, on any ground than one of imperative necessity. We are not sorry that this is the case, on any other account than that of the burdens borne by the people. In other respects it is well for mankind that we are placed *hors de combat*, for all such wars as those for keeping up chimerical balances in the East or in the West. Mr. Cobden, in last Saturday's Register, laments bitterly the degradation to which the country is reduced, in being forced to look on while Russia is cutting up Turkey. He wishes more revenue that we might have more fighting, just as Colonel Charteris wished a fresh character that he might be able to continue cheating. With a Government such as we have, in the hands of a rapacious aristocracy, we may be sure that the resources of the nation, if abundant, would be as wastefully and as wickedly employed as ever. Wisdom comes with lack of food, and we may be sure, when a proud aristocracy are moderate the cause can only be the lack of means for being otherwise.—*Morning Chronicle*.

**THE NEW COLONIAL MINISTER.**—We have reason to believe (and in saying this we do not merely echo what has been stated in the Papers but speak from the private sources which we have of knowing the fact), that if the Duke of Wellington had searched through England, from one extremity to the other, he could not have found a man better qualified than Sir George Murray to discharge the duties of the Colonial Office. There is scarcely a colony which Sir George has not himself personally visited, or with the affairs and local circumstances of which he does not possess an intimate acquaintance. With the West Indies in particular he is conversant, and it may therefore be regarded as a most fortunate event, that, at a moment when there exists in these important dependencies of the British Empire so unfortunate an irritation, a minister should be appointed who knows the real condition of the colonists, and who, it is therefore but reasonable to assume, will be disposed to listen to their complaints. With respect to the Earl of Aberdeen, he is confessedly a man of erudition and classical attainments; possessing, too, great weight with the continental courts, especially with that court (Austria) which it is at present our policy to conciliate. Could, then, a fitter person be found to fill the office of Foreign Secretary?—*B. Gazette*.

The annual accounts of Finance, Trade and Navigation, have been printed; and though many of the results have been anticipated by separate papers already made public, they show some important results, especially concerning the navigation of the country. The following is a statement of the tonnage of the shipping entered inwards in the United Kingdom, from Foreign parts, in the last three years:—

British—Tons. Foreign—Tons.

1825	2,143,817	999,512
1826	1,930,630	694,116
1827	2,086,898	751,864

The following is the account of the tonnage of the shipping cleared outwards in the same period:—

1825	1,793,842	906,066
1826	1,737,425	692,440
1827	1,887,082	767,921

It appears by these accounts, that the quantity of navigation is now nearly as great as in the famous year of excitement and speculation, 1825; that the British ships cleared inwards and outwards in the last year, exceed in tonnage those in 1825, while the foreign shipping falls considerably short of its former amount. This must be a consolation to that sensitive and always about to be ruined class of men, the ship owners.

In the account of the number of British vessels belonging to the Empire, on the 31st of December in each of the three years, there is an apparent considerable falling off; but it is explained by the operation of the new Registry Act, 4th and 6th Geo. IV. which have required all vessels to be Registered *de novo* within a limited period. Before this change, ships continued registered which were longer in existence. The commercial marine of the Empire, amounted, on the 31st of December last, to 23,669 vessels, of 2,460,560 tons, employing 151,415 men.

The quantity of cotton goods exported in the last year, exceeded greatly not only the export of 1826, but the quantity of the year 1825. The following are the quantities, according to the official valuation, in the three years:—

1825	£38,597,554	£2,897,706
1826	£1,455,748	£3,748,698
1827	£2,303,198	£3,979,759

In declared value, however, the export in the last year of this great staple, does not equal that of 1825; a difference to be accounted for by the very great reduction in the price of cotton wool. The declared values were:—

1825	£38,870,945	£1,492,876
1826	£1,536,725	£1,536,725
1827	£7,182,837	£1,536,725

It appears from a paper just laid before the House of Commons, that the Bank of England, besides receiving £290,369 13s. 6d. for the management of the public debt, has constantly in its hands an average balance of upwards of four millions of the public money. From the accounts of the year 1827, two days have been selected in each month, the 1st and 15th, and the lowest amount on any one day is £2,791,731, and the highest £7,493,663; thus leaving in the hands of the Bank an average balance for the whole year of £4,223,876.

**London University.**—Great preparations are making in this patriotic institution, for the most splendid course of lectures ever delivered in London. The apparatus of the professor of Natural philosophy, is of the most magnificent description. The models of pulleys, levers, and other mechanical powers, are constructed on the largest scale, and are in every respect perfect. The drawings of the various subjects in Botany, Natural History, and Anatomy, are on a similar scale of magnificence and beauty.

The last year's amount of tax on sugar in Ireland was £340,000.

It appears by the marriage returns, ordered by Parliament, that in the agricultural districts, marriages are much less frequent than in the manufacturing districts. In Hereford, the marriages to the population, are 1 to 170; Hertford, 1 to 179; Monmouth, 1 to 154; Northumberland, 1 to 145; Rutland, 1 to 143; Shropshire, 1 to 155; Sussex, 1 to 151; Wilts, 1 to 145; Worcester, 1 to 143; Essex, 1 to 150; Dorset, 1 to 154, &c. In Middlesex, the proportion is 1 to 103; Lancashire, 1 to 126; Warwick, 1 to 123; Stafford, 1 to 126; and the West-Riding of York, 1 to 131.

The last quarter of the Marquis Camden's contributions to the public was paid a few days ago, which completes the eleventh year since his lordship has paid his receipts and emoluments beyond the regulated salary as Teller of the Exchequer, to the public service. That sum has amounted in eleven years to 100,156l. 3s. 2d. His lordship also contributed, before the peace of Paris, 43,407l. 0s. 7d. amounting in all to the sum of 143,563l. 3s. 9d. This noble specimen of public honour seems destined to be as unparalleled as it is munificent.

We regret to have to announce the death of Lord Mount Sandford, the young Nobleman who was brutally assaulted at Windsor during the Ascot Races. He expired on Saturday morning at two o'clock, of a fracture of the skull. We have heard, but we hope incorrectly, that his brutal assailant kicked him while down upon the head with his hob-nailed shoes. He is however in custody. Lord Mount Sandford was an Irish Baron, and was only in his 23d year. He was second Baron of that title, having succeeded his uncle, the late Lord whose title was one of the many creations that sprang out of the union of Ireland and Great Britain. He was the son of the Rev. W. Sandford, by a daughter of the Right Hon. John Oliver, of Castle Oliver, in the county of Limerick.

Cootes, the pedestrian, at 9 o'clock on Thursday evening, accomplished his arduous task of walking 1,250 miles in 1,000 successive hours, in the Gardens of the Green Man, Kent-road, London. This match is unequalled in the annals of pedestrianism. Cootes did his last mile and a quarter with amazing speed. He was greeted in coming in with deafening cheers and waving of handkerchiefs. This match throws that formerly accomplished by Capt. Barclay completely on the back ground. Cootes has fallen away two stone since the commencement of the match.

## SCOTLAND.

**EARTHQUAKE.**—Our readers may stare when we inform them that an earthquake was felt in the neighbourhood of Dumfries; yet the fact is not the less true. On Tuesday afternoon last, about 4 o'clock, the family of Mr. Tinning at Tinswald, were alarmed by a rumbling noise, as if a heavy carriage had been put in motion, and at the same time they felt a kind of movement under foot, as if something were heaving up the house. The feeling was momentary, but they were so much alarmed that one of the young ladies actually left the house, and went out towards Tinswald House, which is hard by. A similar motion was felt, and was heard, by Sir Adam Ferguson's coachman, who was occupied in something at the time, that required him either to sit or lie upon the floor, and he was so much struck at the moment, that he rose and went to

the window to see if he could discover the cause, and observing one of Mr. Tinning's daughters on looking out at the window, he inquired if she had heard any noise when, on comparing notes, a similar motion and noise had been felt in both houses. Some boys who were amusing themselves, about half a mile above Tinswald House, at a burn, called the Sideburn, which happened to be pretty dry at the time, heard the stones distinctly rattling against each other. The wife of a person of the name of Hunter, a shoemaker, at Kirkland of Tinswald, was standing in her kitchen at the time, and hearing the plates on her dresser rattle and shake against each other, and a low grumbling noise at the same time, she took a round, and observing the plates have a tremulous motion, she became so much alarmed that she also ran out of the house, thinking it was to be about her ears the next moment. These facts have been communicated to us by persons in whom we can place the most perfect confidence, and we cannot entertain a doubt as to the nature of them, however rare such instances may be in this country. The occurrence seems to have taken its range along the west side of the Tinswald and Torthorwald hills, as we have not heard of any similar sounds or feelings being experienced on the other side of them.—*Dumfries Journal*.

The cotton trade in this quarter, is proceeding with its wonted vivacity; but the manufacturers have of late been very shy in purchasing yarns, in expectation of a fall in the coarser Nos. The hand-loom weavers continue fully employed; and from the cheapness of provisions, this numerous body are better off than they have been for some years.—*Glasgow Chronicle*.

## UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, July 17.

**PIRACY.**—A letter from a gentleman in Havana to his correspondent in this City, dated the 3d inst, communicated for publication in the Daily Advertiser, and which we annex, gives an account of one of the most cold blooded and shocking cases of piracy and murder, we ever recollect to have recorded. The editors of the Daily very justly observe, that if the government of Havana are so weak as not to be able to punish such atrocious crimes as that here mentioned, or so depraved as to let them pass unnoticed, the island is in bad hands, and its condition must, before long, become desperate in the extreme. Outlets of the description here mentioned will doubtless excite the attention of our government, as well as of those of other maritime nations, and a naval force sufficient to extirpate these blood-thirsty ruffians, should be placed on their cruising ground.

Havana, July 8.—The conversation of our present thoughts, and chills us with horror. Perhaps in sternly the art is without a parallel. The French Packet, trading from Vera Cruz to Bordeaux, was attacked by pirates off the Colorado, about the beginning of May, and every soul on board, amounting to 83 in all, put to death.—They consisted entirely of old Spaniards, who had with them their whole wealth, which he estimated in specie, plate, cochineal, indigo, &c. at a million of dollars. After completing the robbery, they scuttled and sunk the packet.

Honourably shudders at this barbarity, but the can yet furnish a better excuse for those, who from the business of their early lives, or the force of continued bad example, stifle such a blow at society, than the misjudging and bribed government who tolerates in quiet such acts; tolerates them so far, that the captain of the pirate stood with the utmost effrontery, near me, a few days since, at the most public resort in the city.

The circumstances have been learnt from a filer man, seized by the pirates to serve as a pilot. He was landed upon an uninhabited Key, and from thence taken by one of H. B. M. schooners. He mentions that there were several females and children on board, who, like the crew and males were inhumanly butchered.

## PROVIDENCE (RHODE-ISLAND).—

Striking elements of the age in which we live, are impressed with peculiar distinctness on the map of Rhode-Island, and its vicinity. The increase of our population is like that of the Western States. The towns of Providence has doubled its population within the last sixteen years.—Villages then in non-existence, are now crowded with busy inhabitants. The avocations, the habits, the manners, the whole face of nature and of Society, in the surrounding region, are undergoing rapid changes. Arcadian seclusion and rural simplicity are passing away. The agricultural swain is supplanted by the weaver and the spinner. The murmuring of the waterfall is half silenced by the din of manufacturing machinery. The shady ravine is crowded with huge piles of granite, and with clusters of shops and stately mansions, and humbler dwellings. The banks that were only trod by the solitary angler, are now rattling with carriages and cumbered with merchandise. All this is as it should be. It is the triumph of science, of industry, and of art. Yet the period of change is a period of danger.—With the increase of wealth and of industry, there should be a corresponding increase of that which is indispensable to their proper use and legitimate design. The triumph of intelligence and virtue is as necessary to secure as to complete the victory.

## COLONIAL.

**HALEIGH, August 4.**  
**Brig Dispatch.**—His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, with his usual attention to all matters relating to the public welfare, immediately after the arrival of His Majesty's ship *Thyne*, with the unfortunate Emigrants saved from the brig *Despatch*, convened His Majesty's Council, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of providing for their relief, when a Committee was appointed for that purpose; the whole were placed in the Poor House on Monday, immediately after the arrival of the ship, and are now happy to learn, that, with the exception of about 50, comprising women and children, and the sick, the whole have been provided for by the gentlemen of the Committee. A number of them have gone into the country.—*Journal*.

**August 6.**—A part of the 74th Regiment, will, we understand, embark on board His Majesty's Ships *Thyne* and *Ringdove*, and Transport *Neva*, on Friday next for Bermuda.—*Royal Gazette*.

**CARRIBOO COPPER.**—Extract of a letter from Mr. C. T. Jackson, to a Gentleman in this Town, dated, Boston July 23.—"I have lately analyzed the Copper Ore from Carriboo River, and find the most compact pieces of the sp. gr. 5.7, to yield Copper 79.5. Sulphur 18. Iron 2.5—100 parts. This is certainly the richest ore I have ever seen;—it is the vitreous copper ore, or Kupferglanz of the Germans."—*News-Sheet*.

**KENTVILLE, July 26.**—It is thought that last night and the night before, the tides were the highest ever known in the rivers in this Country. They were, however, the highest that have been experienced here for many years. Almost all the dykes have been broken, and much damage has been done to the hay and wheat, by the inundation of the water. The Wellington dyke stands safe.—*Ibid*.

**MONTREAL, July 24.**—We are informed, from a source on which dependence may be placed, that the Royal Engineers at Bytown, have received orders to prepare an estimate and report of the expenses of fortifying the heights and harbour of Bytown, and the erection of the requisite buildings for the accommodation of a garrison of 5000 men, and Major Duvernet commanding the Royal Staff Corps at Granville, has also received instructions to construct such locks as yet remain to be done along the Granville Canal, of the same size as those in the Rideau, and when the line is completed the small locks already made will be enlarged to the same size as the others. Thus when the Welland Canal is completed, large vessels and steamboats will be enabled to sail without interruption, from the heads of the Upper Lakes to the upper end of the Lachine Canal, which at present admits Durham boats.

of the largest class. The locks on the latter canal could be easily enlarged, and at no very distant period vessels from the ocean may yet carry the peaceful commerce and display the meteor flag of Great-Britain, on the waves and shores of the Erie, of the Huron, and the Michigan.—(*Montreal O. Gazette*).

**NIAGARA, July 7th.**—The crops of wheat and grass, on highlands, are fine; grass crops, indeed, will be superior to former years; but wheat, in the low lands, will be deficient; the whole of the wheat crops, on an average, will be deficient, compared with last year.

A smart shock of an earthquake was felt in this town about 20 minutes past one o'clock on Thursday morning last.—(*Granada Gazette*, June 28).

## VARIETIES.

**The Caledonian Ball at Almack's.**—The Annual Fancy Ball was held on Monday evening; it was attended by nearly six hundred persons of consequence, dressed in the costume of every nation; it was splendid and effective.—The grand saloon and the banquetting hall below were brilliantly illuminated with wax tapers, variegated flowers decorated the orchestra, and the temporary pillars; excellent bands of music were provided, and the refreshment tables abundantly stored. Numerous detachments of the police attended to preserve order without, whilst all was harmony within.—As early as half-past nine o'clock, more than a hundred tickets were passed; at half-past ten the numbers exceeded three hundred; and at this period the great folding doors were thrown open to receive their Royal Highnesses of Clarence. The amiable Duchess, (all condescension and good humour) accepted the apology for the absence of the Duke of the Highland clans, namely the Duke of Argyll. We never saw her Highness look better than in the Scottish garb, viz. a hat and rest of plaid, a towering plume, and a dress of white, gold & diamonds. But the greatest charm was the manner in which the habits were put on; for a Vandyke could not have personified the native character more completely! The Duke appeared in blue and gold, very rich, as Lord High Admiral.—On entering the ball-room, the band played "God save the King." The four ladies in attendance also wore ornaments in compliment to our northern countrymen.—Prince Leopold arrived at eleven o'clock in a scarlet uniform, as Field Marshal, and quickly after came the Duke of Cumberland, in the regiments of his regiment.—Dancing commenced with the air "Wallace Bled," at half-past ten o'clock; at midnight, the crowd was too dense for moving on the "light fantastic toe." Quadrilles were afterwards attempted with the same success.—*London paper*.

**Remarkable Prophecy.**—The ablest competitors on the Prophecies of Daniel and St. John, were Sir Isaac Newton, Bishop Newton, Doctor Zouch, Father Holme, &c. Though they differ occasionally in the Prophetic symbols, yet all agree at last in one conclusion—that the Eastern or Mahometan apostasy should last for 1260 years, and then its downfall commence. When Daniel wrote, the Jews reckoned only 360 days in the year, and the alteration in the Calendar, making the year 365 days, did not take place till 5 or 600 years afterwards; consequently, Daniel must have meant 1260 years of 360 days each. If this reasoning is correct, this year (1828) is the prophetic complete; for the Turkish date for this year, is 1245. Now, the Turks reckon their years as we do—365 days. If, then, we reduce 1245 years of 365 days each, into years of 360 days each, we shall find that the Mahometan religion has this year lasted 1860 years with 95 days over.

**Mont Blanc.**—M. Roger, an officer of engineers, in the service of the Swiss confederation, has lately taken means to ascertain with great exactness the height of Mont Blanc above the Lake of Geneva, and the height of the Lake of Geneva above the sea. The result of his measurement is, that the summit of Mont Blanc is nearly 4435 metres, or about 14,542 English feet, above the lake of Geneva; and that the Lake of Geneva is 365 metres, or about 1200 English feet, above the sea; and, consequently, that Mont Blanc is 4811 metres, or about 15,775 English feet, above the level of the sea.

**New method of lighting large apartments.**—Mr. Locatelli, a mechanician of Venice, has invented a new process for lighting public halls. The process has been completely succeeded, and leaves nothing to be desired. The light of several lanterns is concentrated on an opening in the middle of the hall (probably the ceiling) and falls upon a system of lenses, planoconvex, which fill the opening (a foot in diameter) and distribute through the apartment rays which issue divergently. From the centre, or pit, nothing is perceived but the lenses, which resemble a chafing dish of burning coals, illuminating the whole house, without dazzling or fatiguing the eye. Besides the advantage of being more equal and soft, the light is more intense than that of a chandelier; and there is not a spot in the hall where one cannot see to read with the greatest facility.

**Dyspepsia.**—It is melancholy to see the number of the fair creation daily augmented, who fall victims to this enemy of sedentary habit. A thousand and one sovereign remedies are daily advertised by quacks and apothecaries; but expensive as they are, we believe little benefit is derived from them. We, however, do not a disciple of Galen, do know an effectual remedy, that it is worth all the nostrums invented since the flood, and we most cheerfully offer it to the consideration of the ladies, gratis. Rise at five, and walk two miles at a quick step. Do not saunter—that is worse, if possible, for the constitution, than no exercise. Follow this one month, and if it does not regulate digestion—restore the spirits, and procure a countenance blooming as the rose, we will give our head for a foot-ball. The season for rambling is now in perfection—the medicine costs only a little exertion—ladies will you try it? Only make it fashionable to rise early and walk before breakfast, and we shall cease to hear of dyspeptic affections.—*Boston Times*.

## THE OBSERVER.

SAINT JOHN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1828.

By the *Canada Mail*, arrived last evening, we received Quebec papers to the 30th ult. They contain Liverpool dates to the 19th June, (three days later than those given in last week's *Observer*), brought to Quebec by the ship *Memnon*, in 29 days from Liverpool. Also, by the Western Mail, this morning, Boston papers of the 6th instant, have come to hand, containing English accounts to the 30th June. From these sources we have selected the following articles:—

In the Commons on the 30th May, among the miscellaneous estimates voted, were £10,445 to the Nova Scotia Civil List, £4,000 for Bermuda, and £3,600 for New-Brunswick.

The Right Hon. William Versey Fitzgerald is to hold the office of Treasurer of the Navy, as well as that of President of the Board of Trade. Mr. Calcraft is the new Pay-Master of the Forces, and Mr. Croker has been called to the Privy Council.

Although there is little doubt that Sir John Byng will succeed Sir George Murray in the command of the Forces in Ireland, the appointment is not yet completed. The Irish Secretaryship rests in the same state with Lord P. Gower.

The Lords of the Treasury have lately issued an order for permitting all goods remaining in bond to continue in warehouse for one year, from the 19th ultimo. The successor of the lamented Bishop Heber has arrived at Calcutta.