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The Garland.

THE HEAVENLY JERUSALEM.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

JERUSALEM! my happy home!
Name ever dear to me!
When shall my labours have an end,
In joy and peace, and gladness?
When shall these eyes thy heaven-built walls
And peerless gates behold?
Thy bulwarks with salvation strong,
And streets of shining gold?

Oh, when, thou city of my God,
Shall I thy courts ascend,
Where congregations ne'er break up,
And Sabbaths have no end?

There happier bowers than Eden bloom,
Nor sin, nor sorrow known:
Bless'd seats! through rade and stormy scenes,
I onward press to you.

Why should I shrink from pain or wo?
Or feel at death dismay?
I've Canaan's goodly land in view,
And realms of endless day.

Apostles, martyrs, prophets there,
Around my Saviour stand;
And soon my friends in Christ below
Will join the glorious band.

Jerusalem! my happy home!
My soul still pants for thee;
When shall my labours have an end,
When I thy joys shall see.

CUI BONO?

What is Hope? a smiling rainbow
Children follow thro' the wet;
'Tis not here, still yonder, yonder;
Never urchin found it yet.

What is Life? a thawing ice-berg
On a sea with many a shore—
Gay we sail; it melts beneath us;
We are sunk, and seen no more.

What is Man? a foolish baby,
Fighting fierce for hollow nothings;
Demanding all, desiring nothing—
One small grave is what he gets.

Fraser's Magazine.

Miscellaneous.

"We endeavour by variety to adapt some things to one reader, some to another, and a few perhaps to every taste."—Pliny.

A WEST INDIA STORE.—The merchants in town, generally speaking, keep stores (by no means resembling our English shops) where articles of almost every description may be bought. I think, in this instance, I may compare them to our chandlers shops, only they are on a much larger scale, and have no show in the windows; they also commonly contain a counting house, with one or two clerks, and were it not for the retailing of articles, would have all the air of an English merchant's store. The proprietors are generally wealthy, always respectable, and very often gentlemen who mix in society, and have estates in the country. In Jew-street, however, there are many actual shops, with a great display of articles, chiefly for ladies, such as dresses, jewellery, lace, bonnets, caps, &c. These are for the most part, kept by the Jews, and, in consequence of the great demand for these articles, thrive extremely well. I may here remark, and it is an extraordinary fact, that no colony, at least no British colony, in the West Indies, contains shops or stores that have their own peculiar sale of articles. There are no hat-stores, no linen drapers, no cheesemongers; all sell the same things, and consequently all may be said to be in opposition to each other. There are indeed ironmongers, tailors and shoemakers, who keep to their own particular line of business; yet these persons have not the entire monopoly of the articles which they sell, because the merchants, whose stores contain salt fish, hams, cheese and tongues, also dispose of ironmongery, clothes and shoes. I think this arrangement, or rather want of arrangement, is a source of disadvantage to all parties. The doctors' shops in the square are a good imitation of our London ones, and when lit up present a pretty appearance. One unfortunate race of tradesmen appears to have been expelled, as if by common consent, from our colonies, and I think I am not saying much either for the good taste or literary reputation of their inhabitants when I declare, that I never yet could find (and Heaven knows how I have searched and ransacked their godly streets) a single bookseller's shop; and I think I may venture to say, that there are only two stores in the great capital of the *ipse dixit* Little England that contain for sale any thing in the shape of a volume, beyond "Vyse's New London Spelling Book," or "Murray's English Grammar." The lower class of stores in Bridgetown are those kept by the hucksters. These persons, who are, for the most part black or mulatto, gain their livelihood by purchasing their articles at the public sales, or of the large merchants, and retailing them to the negroes, with a reasonable profit.—*Bayley's Four Years' Residence in the West Indies—Barbadoes.*

GENIUS.—Genius of every kind belongs to some innate temperament; it does not necessarily imply a particular bent, because that may possibly be the effect of circumstances; but without question the peculiar quality is inborn, and peculiar to the individual. All hear and see much alike; but there is an undefinable though wide difference between the ear of the musician, or the eye of the painter, compared with the hearing and seeing organs of ordinary men; and it is something like that difference in which genius consists. Genius is, however, an ingredient of mind more easily described by its effects than by its qualities. It is as the fragrance independent of the freshness and complexion of the rose; as the light on the cloud; as the bloom on the cheek of beauty, of which the possessor is unconscious until the charm has been seen by its influence on others; it is the internal golden flame of the opal; a something which may be abstracted from the thing in which it appears, without changing the quality of its substance, its form, or its affluities.—*Galt's Life of Byron.*

NETHERLANDS IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.—Painting, which had languished before the fifteenth century, sprang at once into a new existence from the invention of John Van Eyck, known better by the name of John of Bruges. His accidental discovery of the art of painting in oil, quickly spread over Europe, and served to perpetuate to all time the records of the genius which has bequeathed its vivid impressions to the world. Painting on glass, polishing diamonds, the Carillon, lace, and tapestry, were among the inventions which owed their birth to the Netherlands in these ages, when the faculties of mankind sought so many new channels for mechanical development. The discovery of a new world by Columbus and other eminent navigators, gave a fresh and powerful impulse to European talent, by affording an immense reservoir for its reward. The town of Antwerp was, during the reign of Charles V, the outlet for the productions of all the nations of the earth. Its ports was so often crowded with vessels, that each successive fleet was obliged to wait long in the Scheldt before it could obtain admission for the discharge of its cargoes. The university of Louvain, that great nursery of science, was founded in 1425, and served greatly to the spread of knowledge, although it degenerated into the hotbed of those fierce disputes which stamped on theology the degradation of bigotry, and drew down odium on a study that, if purely practical, ought only to inspire veneration.—*Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia Vol. X.; being the History of the Netherlands.*

INQUISITION IN THE NETHERLANDS.—Philip's design of establishing this horrible tribunal, so impiously named *holy* by its founders, had long been suspected by the people of the Netherlands. The expression of those fears had reached him more than once. He has often replied by assurances that he had formed no such project, and particularly to Count d'Egmont during his recent visit to Madrid. But at that very time he assembled a conclave of his creatures, doctors of theology, of whom he formally demanded an opinion as to whether he could conscientiously tolerate two sorts of religion in the Netherlands. The doctors, hoping to please him, replied that "he might, for the avoidance of a greater evil." Philip trembled with rage, and exclaimed with a threatening tone, "I ask not if I can, but if I ought." The theologians read in this question the nature of the expected reply; and it was amply comfortable to his wish. He immediately threw himself on his knees before a crucifix, and raising his hand toward heaven, put up a prayer for strength in his resolution to pursue, as deadly enemies, all who viewed that effigy with feelings different from his own. If this were not really a sacrilegious farce, it must be that the blaspheming bigot believed the Deity to be a monster of cruelty like himself.—*Id.*

MILITARY GLORY.—What a strange thing is glory! Three hundred years ago all Christendom rang with the battle of Lepanto, and yet it is already probable that it will only be interesting to posterity as an incident in the life of one of the private soldiers engaged in it. This is certainly no very mournful reflection to one who is of opinion that there is no permanent fame but that which is obtained by adding to the comfort and pleasures of mankind. Military transactions, after their immediate effects cease to be felt, are little productive of such a result. Not that I value military virtues the less by being of this opinion; on the contrary, I am the more convinced of their excellence.—Burke has unguardedly said, that vice loses half its malignity by losing its grossness; but public virtue ceases to be useful when it sickens at the calamities of necessary war. The moment that nations become confident of security they give way to corruption. The evils and dangers of war seem as requisite for the preservation of public morals as the laws themselves; at least it is the melancholy moral of history, that when nations resolve to be peaceful with respect to their neighbours, they begin to be vicious with respect to themselves.—*Galt's Life of Byron.*

GREEK BAPTISMAL RITES.—Four or five days after the christening, the midwife prepares, with her own mystical hands, certain savoury messes, spreads a table, and places them on it. She then departs, and all the family, leaving the door open, in silence retire to sleep. The table is covered for the Miri of the child, an occult being, that is supposed to have the care of its destiny. In the course of the night, if the child is to be fortunate, the Miri comes and partakes of the feast, generally in the shape of a cat; but if the Miri does not come, nor taste of the food, the child is considered to have been doomed to misfortune and misery; and no doubt the treatment it afterwards receives is consonant to its evil predestination.—*Id.*

FABLE.—"What is the use of these, thou gnarled sapling?" said a young larch tree to a young oak. "I grew three feet a year, thou scarcely as many inches; I am straight and taper as a reed, thou straggling and twisted as a loosened with." "And thy duration?" answered the oak, "is some third part of a man's life; and I am appointed to flourish for a thousand years. Thou art felled and sawed into piling, where thou rottest and art burned after a single summer: of me are fashioned battle-ships, and I carry mariners and heroes into unknown seas." The richer a nature, the harder and slower is its development. Two boys were once of a class in the Edinburgh grammar-school; John ever trim, precise, and dux; Walter ever slovenly, confused, and dolt. In due time, John became Bailie John, of Hunter-square; and Walter became Sir Walter Scott, of the Universe. The quickest and completest of all vegetables is the—cabbage.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

IMPRESSMENT OF SEAMEN.—Lord Cochrane has written an excellent letter to his Majesty in condemnation of the abominable system of impressment. His Majesty cannot be ignorant of the evils of that system, and the day is probably not far distant when it will be abolished.—Lord Cochrane recommends that all seamen shall be registered, and that none shall be employed in the merchant service without producing their certificates of enrolment, and under heavy penalties for the infraction of the law. "His Lordship says that the advantages of this system would be,—1. To inform the Government of the number approximately of subjects employed as mariners throughout the empire, with their age, names, place of birth, and other circumstances as might give a correct view of our marine militia.—2. To prevent desertion by the facility of detection; and the impossibility of finding employment without a regular discharge endorsed on the certificate.—3. These regulations would receive great practical efficiency if there were an article in the law, which gave the seaman who had served three years on board one of your Majesty's vessels of war, a right to his discharge, provided other seamen who have not served three years can be found in port to replace him. The impossibility of obtaining employment in the merchant service, and the facility of detection in case of desertion; and the liberty to dispose of his person after having complied with the just demands of his country for a term of three years, would restore the British tars to their constitutional rights, and make all young sailors so anxious to complete their legal service of three years, that the odious practice of impressment would cease to stain our military annals, and the navy find a superabundance of young, vigorous, and well disposed men. Our ships of war would cease to be prisons, which must often be watched in port as if they contained a cargo of convicts or slaves, and content and a sense of personal dignity re-animate the best, the bravest, and most useful branch of the force of your Majesty's empire. The officers would be relieved from many a painful act of discipline, and the word *mutiny* be effaced from the laws of the navy."

THE SCORPION-SPIDER.—The most dangerous insect found in Georgia is the "Phalangian araneides" of Linnaeus, or scorpion-spider. It attains to a length of three inches, and so perfectly resembles the spider, that the observer would not conceive it to possess any affinity with the scorpion. The body is oblong, of a grayish tint, somewhat approaching to a light brown, and has a black spot in its centre. Its feet are long, and delicate, and furnished with hair considerably longer than that with which the body is covered. On the palms of its hinder feet are six small transparent scales, which form a distinguished characteristic of this species. Its head is terminated by two bladders, filled with poison, which extend nearly the length of the corselet, and each of them is armed with two sharp vertical fangs, by means of which the animal effects its bite, injecting into the wound a portion of the venom contained in the two receptacles. The consequences of its attack are by no means unfrequently fatal; indeed, it would seem that, probably with the solitary exception of the rattlesnake, there is no animal whose venom is so virulent as the scorpion-spider's. In a few seconds, the swelling of the bite occasions, spreads from the part attacked through the entire frame, and produces symptoms of the most violent inflammation; the whole mass of the blood partakes of the infection, and unless powerful remedies are instantly applied, the unhappy sufferer is speedily released from his pains by the hand of death. The genuine tarantula is a far less dangerous enemy; and many naturalists are of opinion, that much of what has been reported by ancient writers as to the effects of his bite, is more correctly referable to the scorpion-spider.—*The Athenaeum.*

IRISH TRAVELLING.—The first day of our journey passed over without much event; but we derived sufficient amusement from the peculiarities of the carman, a mop-headed, lark-limbed beauty, whose clothes were so ragged, that as he strode along, with his coat, shirt, and his breeches fluttering behind him, he put us in mind of a persevering ship making its way against a head-wind. This gentleman never whipped his horses when they were low-spirited and lazy, but reasoned with them, as though they had been a pair of the Houyhnhnms, mentioned by Gulliver, or intelligent christian beings. "Arrah, Barney," he'd say to the leader, "an't you a pretty spalpeen to suffer your own brother Teddy to lug the ear up the hill by himself? Haven't I set you before him as an example? Have you any art to forget a friend because you don't see him. Oh! bad luck to your failings! Arrah, Teddy (to the other), don't you see, my darling, what Barney is at? he wants to run away from you, and git to the little shebeen-house half a mile off, and ate up all your corn before you come. Hurry, hurry, or divil the mouthful will he have you!" Strange as it may seem these addresses produced the desired effect; and Barney and Teddy, as shaggy as a pair of lions, would pluck up courage, and pull along like a couple of camels. Observing that one of them was lame, we noticed this to their owner, as an infringement of our contract. "Lame your honour?" he replied; "no such thing—The boy's quite perfect; only, you see, it's a way he has of resting one leg till the other three are tired."—*Bernard's Retrospections.*

Historians are sometimes strange moralists. Voltaire extols the magnanimity of Charles the Twelfth, for offering a crown to one of his friends that he had robbed the King of Poland of. If a man steal five shillings, instead of a Crown, we do not perceive much magnanimity in the transaction.

THE NETHERLANDS.

From the *New York Tribune*.
As we ventured in the first number to express our apprehensions that disturbances might arise in the Netherlands, we shall be glad to give the state of that country, and existing causes of discontent.
When the colossal empire of Napoleon fell to pieces in 1814, the ancient divisions of Europe were no longer recognized, so the Allies sat down before the map and traced out in the manner which they thought best calculated to produce a balance of power, or rather to secure to themselves, the means of weighing down France. The wishes and welfare of millions who were thus united, or separated, or transferred from one master to another, were of course left out of the question; that which was morally right, was assumed to be morally right, and to each sharer of the spoil, was committed the task of appeasing or repressing the murmurs of his subjects. Some adopted the old despotic plan, and rendered resistance hopeless, by their large standing armies.

The Kingdom of the Netherlands or Low Countries, were created by these arbiters of European destinies at the congress of Vienna; who thus united under one government, two nations geographically contiguous, but differing entirely in religion, language, and character. The Dutch, or inhabitants of what was formerly the Republic of the lower United Provinces, are strict and almost always exclusive Protestants, they are in fact a German, and have always been noted for the phlegmatic coldness of their character. The Belgians who occupy the other provinces, are the most bigoted and intolerant Catholics; their language has no resemblance to that of their other fellow subjects, being essentially French, with a mixture of German, Spanish, and words of uncertain origin; and to complete the contrast, they have always been reckoned the most fiery and turbulent of mankind. Their whole history is one of contention with the various powers which have held them in subjection, until they were conquered by the Austrians during the Revolution, and incorporated into the French Republic. Separated by no natural boundaries, they soon assimilated with their fellow subjects, and in every point were viewed as a most important part of the nation.

Politically the possession of both countries is essential to that predominance which the rulers of France have always aimed. The Dutch provinces offer a long line of sea coast, favourable to their commerce, and affording the greatest facilities for rivalling Great Britain in its trade, or excluding her in war. Belgium, by its dense and fertile population, its admirable fortresses, and its geographical position, presented a barrier to invasion from the north. The country, too, is fertile, abounding in coal, iron, and sulphur; and manufactures of various kinds are carried on to an extent, and with such a rapidity, as to render the continent. These advantages were much increased during her connexion with France, which afforded a ready market for both raw and fabricated articles. To the allies there were sufficient reasons for placing them in other hands. The former had hoped to see their ancient republic revived, and placed under some suspicion at the crown which was to decorate the brows of their ruler. However, their old constitution was to be adapted without any changes, and their vanity was gratified by the reflection that one of their own country and religion had been chosen for them.

The Belgians, on the other hand, were loud in their disapprobation. They considered themselves in a manner subjected to the Dutch, who they foresaw would have a predominance in the councils; besides, they looked with horror on a heretic Sovereign, who might be inclined to overthrow their religion in favour of the Protestantism. Their clamors were suspended by Buonaparte's return from Elba, when their country became the arena in which the fates of Europe were again decided. They took part with the Allies, and no confidence was placed in their troops, who were kept inactive behind the British lines at Waterloo, and would doubtless have received Napoleon with enthusiasm, had the fortune of the day been otherwise.

Soon after that event, an assembly of the notables from the different provinces was convened, and a constitution submitted to them, which was certainly more liberal than any which was ever expected at that period. Much discussion, however, took place, and it underwent many alterations before it was ratified. The people are divided into three orders; the nobility; the inhabitants of towns who represent the commercial interests; and the country farmers, who are elected by these three orders the provincial legislatures; each of which manages the internal affairs of its own state, and elects the representatives of the lower house of the States-General, or Congress of the whole Kingdom. The upper house is in number not less than thirty, nor more than sixty, who are appointed by the king, and hold their offices for life, but do not transmit them to their posterity. The lower house contains one hundred and ten. The council of state consist of twenty four persons chosen by the king, who preside at their meetings, and to whom all acts are presented for ratification.

The executive power rests with the King; the legislative with the two houses jointly with the King. Every subject is eligible to every office.—No privilege exempting from the payment of taxes.—The Ministers are not responsible.—The press is under no other restraints than the liability to prosecution of editors and publishers.—Absolute liberty of conscience is granted to all. This last clause is appearing so objectionable, met with the utmost opposition from the Belgians, who considered it a violation of their rights; they also demanded that the Catholic Clergy should be represented, as well as the other three orders. The difficulties were temporarily smoothed, by an ordinance appointing a committee of the council of state, consisting of three or four Catholic members, to whom every thing relative to their religion was to be referred.

As soon as the constitution was accepted, the King occupied himself seriously in attempting the consolidation of his states; and from all accounts has done every thing in his power to become acquainted with the condition of the people, and to remedy the evils which occur. He is represented as the most laborious of men, mixing frequently with the people, and giving audience every week to all, without distinction, who have complaints to make or petitions to prefer. This is well; but his situation is peculiar, his tenure of the crown is any thing but secure, and the first great commotion of Europe will most probably deprive him of it. His only chance for securing it, should such an event occur, evidently depends upon the circumstance of his previously weeding out all French attachments, and rendering the two nations one in feeling and language. With this view he has been endeavouring to make the Belgians, Dutchmen and Protestants. The language of Holland was introduced into the courts of justice, the public schools, and even the debates of the States-General. Attempts were also made to place Protestant teachers in the Catholic seminaries; a Philosophical college was established at Louvain in which the sciences were principally taught and at which all theological students were obliged to attend, and none could receive ordination who had studied abroad.

The Netherlands are in superficial extent about 25,000 square miles—rather more than half that of the state of New York. The number of inhabitants is upwards of five and a half millions, which gives 224 to the square mile. Of its principal cities, Amsterdam has 230,000 inhabitants; Rotterdam 60,000; Brussels 77,000; Ghent 75,000; Bruges 35,000; Utrecht 60,000; Leiden 47,000; Louvain 25,500; Mous 20,000; Groningen 27,500.

The Catholic hierarchy took fire at this, well knowing that the cultivation of the physical sciences is a powerful engine against the servile attachment of their faith. Their indignation was openly expressed on all occasions, until 1827, when a Concordat was made with the Pope, which rendered the burthen somewhat lighter.—Still they were not satisfied, and for the first time perhaps in the history of the world, the Catholic priesthood showed themselves the friends of constitutional liberty, by demanding that the rights of the people should be secured to them, like those of the English, and not held merely in the will of the Monarch. The calls for reform were not confined to religious affairs; the trial by ministers was also required, and the responsibility of the ministers. Various circumstances caused the government to be most expensive, and taxes are no where higher than in the Netherlands, being more than double of the climate and the sword, without any return of consequence. In addition to this, they are burdened with a national debt of more than eight hundred and fifty millions of dollars, (nearly one fourth of that of Great Britain), contracted almost entirely by the Dutch Provinces, before and during their subjection to France. The spirit of discontent passed speedily into the chambers, where a powerful opposition was formed against the Ministry.

The press, it may be supposed, was not idle, and in process of time, it was found necessary to curb it. The King brought their case before the States-General in 1828, of some offensive jokes upon the government; the authors proved to be two Frenchmen, who were, in consequence, condemned to two years imprisonment, which sentence was however, soon changed to one of expulsion from the kingdom. This arbitrary proceeding was severely commented on by two of the most able writers which the country has produced, M. Dupreux and M. de Potter; the latter is well known in Europe for several works on theological history, and for his able and entertaining biography of Bishop de Simeon. Their object was to excite the public indignation, and to demand the abolition of the law in virtue of which the Frenchmen had been condemned. The government had gone too far to retract, and the defenders of the public liberties were instantly prosecuted and sentenced, the one to a year's imprisonment, and the other to five hundred florins, the other to a longer confinement, and a fine of one thousand florins. The excitement produced by this, was no longer to be controlled, and the ministry were themselves obliged to recommend the repeal of the law, which was instantly given a large majority.

Messrs. Dupreux and de Potter however, gained nothing by this, and desisting to supplicate the King, brought their case before the States-General in November last; ere it could be decided, however, the King sent in a plan of a law relative to the press, more onerous than that which had been repealed, recommended imprisonment from one to five years, of all who "shall in any way attack the dignity, power, or rights of the royal family, or be guilty of manifesting hostile sentiments to the king or of contempt of the ordinances and decrees emanating from him." Provisions were also made against "those who shall disturb or endanger in any way the public safety, in so doing disseminating alarm and suspicion, who shall attack or insult the government, or one of its branches, or encourage its enemies—calumniate its intentions or endeavor to sap its authority, &c." It will be seen that every complaint on the proceedings of government, might subject its author to prosecution under a law so comprehensive and so vague.—It was followed by an order for the prisoners to be released, that is cutting off all communications between them and the rest of the world. M. Dupreux was liberated at the end of February, but M. de Potter was still kept close, and daily underwent inquisitorial examinations, concerning a conspiracy which he is said to have organized during his confinement. The law proposed against the liberty of the press was passed with but few modifications. In April last, the unhappy victims of despotism were punished by their country for 4 years. They wished to go to Switzerland, but France, Prussia, Wurttemberg and other governments refused them even permission to pass through their territories, and they were kept in a dreadful state of uncertainty, in a small village, until the happy termination of the revolution in Prussia, when one of the first acts of the Lieutenant General was to grant them leave to enter France, and remain during their pleasure.

Such is the state of things in this country, according to the accounts which we have examined. A gentleman, however, whose opinion is entitled to the highest consideration, takes a different view of the case of the exiles who, according to him, are justly condemned, as a correspondence has been detected between M. de Potter and the French Jesuits, which showed clearly his intention of overthrowing the constitution. Van Maanen, the Minister of justice, is represented by him as a man of the highest order of talent, and judicial knowledge; and his firmness in resisting the encroachments of the hierarchy, is given as the cause of all the abuses which have been heaped upon him.

Much excitement unquestionably took place at Brussels when the news arrived from France, and it is reported that the King, in order to quiet them, offered if necessary, himself to march at the head of his troops to the assistance of the Parisians.

William Frederick, King of the Netherlands, is about 60 years of age. He married a sister of the King of Prussia, and had two sons and a daughter. The eldest son, the Prince of Orange, is the same who was first proposed as a husband for the Princess of England. He has since married a sister of the Emperor of Russia, and has several children.

The Revolution in the Netherlands likely to terminate in the separation of Belgium and Holland. They may still remain for a time subject to the same King, but the Belgians demand that they shall have a distinct legislature, a distinct administration, and shall be to all intents politically separated from Holland. If the separation be the king's object, the king will no longer have any influence in Belgium or hold over it; he will be regarded there as a foreigner and an intruder; he will be suspected as a Protestant and a Dutchman; and the event will be that his nominal sovereignty over the Belgians will soon be thrown off. It is entirely impossible that the King of the Hollanders, whose numbers are little more than two millions, should be allowed long to rule over the Belgians, whose numbers are four millions. The latter will feel the connexion to be degrading; and the King will find it impossible to have a strong government in Belgium, that he will probably resign an authority which would be a source of weakness rather than of power.

We lament this result, both for the sake of the Netherlands and of Europe. It is politically desirable that a state of respectable strength should have been placed on the northern frontier of France, as a check upon that power, if she should be disposed to commit aggressions on the side of Germany. The United Netherlands would have been such a state. Belgium and Holland disunited must each be feeble, and the former is too likely to throw herself into the arms of France.—As the Belgians themselves, they will probably gain nothing by the separation. They already enjoyed a freer government than they had ever before, and they might now have obtained augmented security for their liberties. They cannot join France without deluging their territory with the blood of a general war.—They have no sovereign prince to look to as a suitable monarch. They have therefore thrown away a constitution, which, if not very agreeable to them, was attended with no material disadvantage, but on the contrary afforded them the benefits of a free and representative government; and they have cast themselves loose on the waves of a revolution, without a pilot, and even without a haven to steer for.—*Leeds Mercury.*

All the cities and towns on the banks of the Rhine were in an agitated state.