

The Weekly Observer.

By a man of praise to their Creator. So now is it with the spirit of day—first one Society and then another sprang up, until now we have the grand chorus joining in this metropolis to the song of praise, to the great God of glory and of power.

The Rev. Mr. Jones rose to move a Resolution expressive of the gratitude which the Society owed to the Almighty for the success which followed its operations in Newfoundland during the last year. He said that it had been his intention merely to read the Resolution, and give place to others better qualified to address the meeting; but he considered the objects which the Society had in view, however, he could not avoid saying a few words in recommendation of those objects.

LONDON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MAY 14.

TRADE WITH INDIA AND CHINA.—Mr. W. Whitmore rose to bring forward the motion which he had given notice of at an early period of the session, respecting the trade of Great Britain with India and China. He felt convinced that the trade with India and China, properly managed, would afford the means of preventing those periodical distresses, which had for some time been felt in this country.

quantity of cotton imported there had been a great increase. In 1814, there were 3,000,000 lbs. imported, and in 1828, 39,000,000 lbs. The annual consumption of cotton in this country was 197,000,000 lbs. and the whole of which India could supply, if British capital and British management were employed in its production.

He considered that the trade would, under proper regulations, employ many millions annually, in place of £700,000, and, by a more extensive cultivation of the soil, it was not too sanguine a view of the case to say that it might be doubled. He contended that the trade would, under proper regulations, employ many millions annually, in place of £700,000, and, by a more extensive cultivation of the soil, it was not too sanguine a view of the case to say that it might be doubled.

Mr. Huskisson, in part, agreeing with the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the view he had taken of the subject, and in conclusion recommended his friend to withdraw his motion, as he had no objection to any measure which would be a step towards the general improvement of the Colonies. Mr. Bernal asked what was the nature of the measure in contemplation.

Sir James M'Intosh highly approved of the proposed measure, which he had been led to expect from the liberal language of the right hon. and gallant officer, in the various nations of those parts will last as long as the general system of European civilization shall stand on a basis of peace, and as long as the general system of European civilization shall stand on a basis of peace, and as long as the general system of European civilization shall stand on a basis of peace.

State of Portugal.—In the House of Commons on the 14th inst., Sir James M'Intosh rose to move a Resolution in the King's speech to Parliament, with respect to the relations of Great Britain to Portugal, to be entered as read. This being done, he addressed the Speaker at considerable length, reviewing the state of Portugal and the errors to which it had been subjected by the usurpation of Don Miguel. He moved for all the papers and documents relating to the conduct of the British Government in respect to Portugal.

Mr. Peel rose in reply, and presented "a most elaborate detail of our engagements with Portugal, and said that as England had not advised the giving of the Portuguese constitution, she could not now be responsible for it. With respect to Don Miguel, he was not his duty to vindicate his conduct. His private crimes and vices formed a guarantee for the consideration of the people of Portugal alone; for if such questions were suffered to enter our general system of policy, public peace could not be long preserved. The only question

then was, were we called upon to undertake the conquest of Portugal, for the sole purpose of asserting the rights of Donna Maria de Gloria? There were only two courses open to us—either to observe a strict neutrality, or to undertake the conquest of Portugal for the young Queen; for it would be of no avail to give advice, without being determined to have it followed. England must then become a principal to a war, which did not concern her, for there was nothing that called upon her to force upon a reluctant people a sovereign whom they were not willing to accept.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.—We believe that the exaggerated views taken by many retailers in England, of the consequences to British interests from any change that can be contemplated of the war between Russia and Turkey, have been very much corrected by time. Turkey is, in reality, a very weak power, and its success is, in fact, a matter which can be of no importance to us, either as a source of strength to the conquerors, that strength is less formidable to England than to any other European power.

States of Trade in Manchester.—The improvement which we have lately noticed in the cotton trade is still maintained by the demand from abroad; but we do not think that there is any prospect of a change in the demand for our manufactures. The demand for our manufactures is still maintained by the demand from abroad; but we do not think that there is any prospect of a change in the demand for our manufactures.

Piratical attack on the Admiral Benbow, East-India-man.—In the early part of last week it was currently rumoured in the city, that an outward bound frigate, the Admiral Benbow, Capt. Crawford, comman- ded, was on her way to the East Indies, when she was overtaken by a pirate schooner, and was boarded and plundered of her provisions, and wretchedly murdered four of the crew.

BOCHAREST, MAY 6.—The new campaign is opened; and according to the Russian accounts, 130,000 men are to pass the Danube. The troops look very fine. The Turks are said to be strengthening all the approaches to Silistria for three leagues round; Shumla seems impregnable. It cannot be approached till 11 o'clock in the morning. Numbers of workmen are employed in making the ways over the Balkan passable.—Algemeine Zeitung, May 30.

FRANCE.—There were reports current in the latter part of May of a projected expedition against Algiers, and it was rumored that in such an event the command of it would be given to Marsal Maison; and the squadron commanded by Admiral de Rigny. Carthage was mentioned as the rallying point of the expedition.

At Edinburgh, on the 20th May, a dinner was given by the Lieutenancy of the county of Mid Lothian to the Earl of Dalhousie, previous to his departure for India. About 120 noblemen and gentlemen, among whom was Sir Walter Scott, sat down to a splendid entertainment in the Waterloo Tavern. His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Lieutenant of the county, in the chair; Lord Elcho and Sir John Hope Croppers.

The beautiful Misses Liddell, the daughter of Lord Ravenworth, were present the twin stars of attraction in the fashionable world.—Age. The celebrated letter of a Noble Lord, which led him into a personal conflict with the greatest warrior of the day, is said to have been written by his Lady.—Kent Mercury.

LONDON, May 25th.—The King of the Netherlands, it will be seen, has closed the Session of the States General. No session has been so stormy since the erection of the kingdom as that which has just passed. Every measure of the Government has been censured, and nearly every project of its Ministers rejected.

It is confidently rumored that Sir Edward Codington has recently refused a pension of £800 per annum tendered to him by the Duke of Wellington. May 27th.—We trust that the defeat of Mr. Grant's motion for a reduction in the duties on all imported sugars is to be considered as no more than temporary, and that a measure in all respects so just, humane, and wise, will, if not introduced, be at least, on the suggestion of others, adopted by his Majesty's government before the end of 1830.—Times.

There is evidently a reluctance both in France and England, to any appeal to the sword; and yet, if renunciation be useless, the sooner that appeal is made the better. June 5.—Lord Rosslyn is appointed to the Privy Seal. Mr. Sergeant Roush has been appointed Chief Justice of Tobago.

DIEN, May, 31st, the Right Reverend Father in God Dr. Charles Lloyd, Bishop of Oxford. The immediate cause of his death was an inflammation of the lungs. His royal highness the Duke of Clarence is still so much indisposed as to be unable to make his appearance in public. He is afflicted by a combination of disorders, which require rest, seclusion, and severe abstinence.

THE PETITION TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS FROM THE HUNDRED OF BLUCH-BANES, praying the Legislature to take into immediate consideration the distressed state of the manufacturing districts, contained 11,800 signatures, and measured eighty-seven feet six columns wide.

A letter from an officer of his majesty's ship Janssar, dated Cape of Good Hope, January, 1829, says,—"We were for two hours off the island of Tristan d'Acunha, where we found seven women, six men, and fifteen children upon it, all English. They had been there twelve years, had built comfortable houses, and had cows, pigs, and poultry, meat and vegetables. The soil produces spontaneously, and such is the healthiness of this rock, stuck in the middle of the South Atlantic, and so many hundred miles from its nearest land, that even the ills incidental to children are there unknown."

FRONTIERS OF POLAND, May 10.—It is said there have been active negotiations between Lord Hytesbury and Nesselrode, respecting the blockade of the Dardanelles; that his Lordship, by order of his government, requires the raising of the blockade, as injurious to the commerce of all Europe with the Levant, and unauthorised by the Treaty of July 6, or in the subsequent arrangements.—Count Nesselrode is reported to have answered, that the state of war existing between Russia and the Porte, and the wish to induce the latter to yield to the proposals of the Allied Powers, and thereby restore peace to Europe, had necessitated the measure, and justified its continuance.

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64-pounds, but the calibre is not more than an inch and a half. They must thus fire small shot with a prodigious velocity; and it is presumed are intended for the war in Turkey, as a Russian gentleman has been occasionally sojourning here, who superintends the execution of these destructive engines.—Edin. W. Jour.

EMPRISONMENT A LUXURY.—The Elgin Courier states, that last week, two women, notorious smugglers, called at the house of an exciseman in Forbes—confessed their illicit practices—and requested from him a line to the authorities of the place, to procure them admission into the jail. Their wish was granted; they duly reached the jail-door of Elgin—knocked—and were promptly admitted.

COLONIAL.

QUEBEC, July 9. EMIGRATION.—NEW SETTLEMENTS.—A short time ago we mentioned that the Townships of Inverness and Leeds, near Quebec, on the south shore, had been lately reserved by order of His Excellency Sir James Humberston for the reception of industrious Emigrants. We are now enabled to add, that these new settlements are rapidly advancing; many respectable families from Ireland, Scotland and the north of England having been located therein during the last month by His Majesty's Resident Agent for the Superintendance of Settlers, &c. Persons who have lately returned thence state that Craig's Road, from St. Nicholas to Inverness, has become a scene of bustle and activity from the number of strangers proceeding to the new settlements.

These Highlanders were tenants of His Grace the Duke of Hamilton, and are, generally, in easy circumstances. Having large families, however, they seek their provision a better prospect of providing for them comfortably, than they could look for in their native country, already overstocked with population. The Duke of Hamilton has interested himself most strongly in their welfare, and they are full of gratitude for the many favors they have received at his hands.

Some idea may be formed of the new Parish Church of Montreal, from the following particulars, viz:—No. of Pews on the ground floor, 504; do. on the first gallery, 372; do. on the second do. 358.—Total, 1234.—Length of the building inside, 216 feet; breadth do. 123 feet; height from floor to ceiling, 84 feet.—Montreal Courier.

THE FIRST MASS in the new Parish Church of Montreal, was performed yesterday forenoon. A large number of persons had gone up from Quebec on Monday, and the parishes adjacent to Montreal and different parts of the District, furnished a still larger addition to the citizens of the town. There were, it was calculated, from 8 to 10,000 persons present.

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St. Catherine, (U. C.) July 1st.—His Excellency Sir John Colborne, and Lieutenant Mudge, (his private Secretary) accompanied by the honourable J. H. Don, Captain Phillips and Lieutenant Walpole, &c. E. left this village on Tuesday morning of last week, for the purpose of viewing the whole line of the canal through the Grand River. In the accomplishment of their object, we are informed, His Excellency was pleased to express his high gratification in witnessing the forward state of the work, and observing the rapid progress making towards its completion.

NIAGARA, (U. C.) July 4.—There has been some demonstrative profanity, that smuggling has been carried on from the United States—several seizures have been made mostly whiskey. If any clandestine commerce is carried on from hence to the United States, they manage their matters much more quietly. The fact, however is, there is too great a temptation to smuggle on both sides of the water—so much so, that an honest trader cannot live—he must smuggle in self-defence. The article of whiskey alone is a great temptation, we believe it can be purchased on the other side of the river, at from 1s. to 1. 3d. per gallon, whereas from our Canadian distillers, it cannot be purchased for less than 1s. 10d.—besides, we must acknowledge, although reluctantly, that it is generally better.