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Market-square.

The Garland.

BEAUTY.
Crowds talk of beauty: yes! of the mere word!
'Tis all they know of it. Alas! how few
Guess its high attributes—or e'er have heard
Its portrait drawn in accents glowing, true,
As only taste and feeling, deeply stirred,
By that which touches them, have power to do.

The connoisseurs (and I differ) seem to declare
That Cleopatra's style—and flowing hair,
Of the full eye and of the flowing hair,
Alone form beauty it is fit to see;
Others protest that they can only bear
Tresses of gold, and skins of ivory.

Some praise the full turned make, the stately height,
The Queen like bearing;—Beauty needs no less.
Many would term the lady quite a fright,
Coarse, vulgar, masculine, a gloriose!
They will not deign to look at a sight.
A petite, fairy, form. "Tis only!" "Yes!"

And such as these say no one else can trace
Beauty of form!—It mov's your gall to hear it!
It is not size or smallness can replace
That which alone creates it, or comes near it!
'And what is that?—'Tis the form of the eye!
That has the power to give it, and endear it.

But oh! of Nature's lovely masterpiece,
The face of woman, let such tongues be dumb!
Let such vain eyes be blinded, so they cease
Thus to blaspheme the sweetest gifts that come
To Earth from Heaven!—Say 'tis the line of Greece
With fair-haired brow of darker charas of Rome.

What boots it,—so th' elegant eye can speak
A soul of beauty, whose fine powers impart
High mind and tender feeling? Oh! 'tis weak
The shape of features, gifted with the art
Of breathing blessings such as these,—to seek!
Beauty is it—of Nature—of the Heart!

FRAGMENT.

Do any thing but love; or if thou lovest,
And art a woman, hide thy love from him
Whom thou dost worship, never let him know
How dear he is;—fill like a bird before him
Lead him from trees, from flowers, from flowers;
But be not won, or thou wilt, like that bird
When caught and caged, be left to pine neglected,
And perish in forgetfulness. L. E. L.

MISCELLANEA.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE, FOR THE YEAR 1830.

MARCH

1. A dreadful inundation at Vienna from the breaking up of the ice. Several thousands of individuals are said to have perished by the overflow of the Danube.
 2. A meeting of the Deputies is held at Paris preparatory to the assembling of the Chambers, when it appeared that a great majority would be against Ministers.
 3. Great distress prevails in Dublin; and not less than 20,000 persons receive relief daily from different Societies and Committees.
 4. The French Chambers meet; the King in his speech announces the termination of war in the East, the independence of Greece, and an expedition against Algiers. The speech concludes with these ominous words:—"The Charter has placed the public liberties under the safeguard of the rights of the Crown—These rights are sacred. My duty to my people is to transmit them entire to my successors. I gently manoeuvre were to raise up obstacles to my Government, I should find strength to surmount them." The speech gives great dissatisfaction to the Liberal party.
 5. From the proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies it appears that the French Ministry will be overthrown by a great majority; and a hostile address to the Crown is mediated.
 6. Prince Leopold visits his Majesty at Windsor Castle, to take leave, previous to his intended departure for Greece.
 7. During the and the three preceding days violent debates respecting petitions take place in the Chamber of the States General of the Netherlands. The Dutch and Flemish Members opposed to each other on every question.
 8. The Chancellor of the Exchequer brings forward the Budget, and proposes to reduce the taxes on beer, leather, and cider, to the amount of £3,300,000. The statement affords great satisfaction.
 9. Thomas Wald, born at London, Jan. 22, 1773, is created a Cardinal at Rome.
 10. A debate commences in the House of Commons on the state of the nation, which continued for four nights. The motion for inquiry negatived by a majority of 235 to 87.
 11. A long debate takes place in the House of Lords on the distress of the country. The motion for inquiry negatived by a majority of 141 to 61.
 12. A Deputy of the Chamber of Deputies presents the address on the King's speech, the address is hostile, and calls for the King's following reply. "My resolutions are immovable. The interest of my people forbid me to depart from them." A dissolution of the Chamber generally expected. The French Funds fall six per cent within a few days.
 13. The Lord Chancellor introduces a Bill in the Lords for the better administration of Justice, abolishing the Welsh Jurisdiction, and appointing three new Judges.
 14. The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduces a Bill for the redemption of the Four per Cent, by which a saving of £275,000 a year would accrue.
 15. Ministers are defeated in the House of Commons in a division respecting pensions of £900 granted to Messrs. Dundas and Bywater. The numbers were 133—121. Majority of Ministers 18.
 16. A motion of Sir James Graham, to abolish the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Ordnance, is negatived in the House of Commons, by a majority of 200 to 124.
 17. Major Reanell, the celebrated engineer, dies at the age of 63.
- #### APRIL
1. The Lord Advocate introduces a Bill in the House of Commons for reforming and improving the administration of Justice in Scotland, and Sir Robert Peel obtains leave to bring in a Bill to amend the laws relating to forgery.
 2. A splendid banquet is given at Paris to the "229" who voted for the address to the King.
 3. Accounts are received from Holland from which it appears from returns made to Government, that the trade and commerce of the United Kingdom of the Netherlands had increased in the ratio of one third since the year 1824.
 4. After numerous surmises during the preceding two months, it is at last confidently announced that his Majesty is seriously indisposed, and two physicians are sent in attendance.
 5. The Editor of the *Globe* French newspaper is sentenced to four months imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 francs, for a libel on the Government; and the Editor of the *National* to three months imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 francs, for false statements respecting the Swiss Guards.
 6. Many Princes and other functionaries are dismissed by the French Government.
 7. The King of Spain abolishes the Salic Law.
 8. A motion for the emancipation of the Jews is carried in the House of Commons by a majority of 115 to 97.
 9. The quarter's revenue is missing, from which it appears there is a decrease of £245,812 on the quarter, as compared with that of 1829.
 10. His Majesty's indisposition is alleviated, and a Privy Council is held at Windsor.

8. A shower of frogs falls at Gibraltar.
10. His Majesty is so far recovered as to be able to drive out, and is expected to leave Windsor for St. James's Palace, on the 19th.

15. The following bulletin is issued by the King's Physicians:—
Windsor Castle, April 15.
"We regret to state that the King has had a bilious attack, accompanied by an embarrassment in breathing. His Majesty, although free from fever, is languid and weak."
—A grand review of troops takes place on the Champ de Mars. The King is received with the utmost cordiality by the troops and spectators.
16. The trial of De Potter and his accomplices for sedition commences at Brussels.
—Prince Polignac is appointed *ad interim* Minister of War during the absence of General Brounoff.
21. Accounts are received of great preparations at Toulon for the attack on Algiers. The fleet is to consist, in all, of 124 vessels (11 ships of the line and 56 frigates), and will carry on board 50,000 troops.
23. The King's birthday is celebrated by numerous illuminations.
24. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland issues a proclamation for suppressing the "Society of the Friends of the People."
27. The High Lindsey steam-boat arrives at Surz, in 30 days from Bombay.
29. Mr. Brougham obtains leave, to bring in a Bill in the House of Commons, for the establishment of Local Juries in certain districts in England.
29. De Potter, Tielemans, and Bartels, are convicted at Brussels of treasonable practices, and are sentenced, the first to eight years, and the others to seven years' banishment.

MAY

3. Sir Robert Peel dies, at Drayton-park, Staffordshire, in the 80th year of his age.
 4. The Canterbury rail-road is opened.
 5. By a return from the Cashier of the Bank of England, it appears that the charge for managing the debt for the preceding year is \$257,238 12s. 4d.
 6. The French Funds undergo a great decline during this and some preceding days; the Polignac Ministry very unpopular.
 7. From a return made to the House of Commons, it appears that the stamp duties on newspapers published in England had increased between 1811 and 1830, from £232,413 to £248,057; and in Scotland the duty had been doubled. In Ireland there had been a considerable increase, but a falling off in advertisements.
 8. The Archbishop of Canterbury introduces a Bill into the House of Lords for the composition of titles in England.
 9. A motion for the abolition of the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is lost in the House of Commons by a majority of 229 to 115.
 10. Mr. Home withdraws his name from the list of the Council of the London University, on account of the expenses of the establishment.
 11. Sir James Mackintosh presents a petition in the House of Commons, from 700 of the most respectable bankers, citizens, &c. of Edinburgh, against the punishment of death for forgery.
 12. Charles X. dissolves the Chamber of Deputies, and convokes the New Chamber for the 3d of August.
 13. The Rev. Dr. Somerville, author of the "History of Queen Anne's Wars," dies at Jedburgh, in the 90th year of his age.
 14. The Bill for the Emancipation of the Jews is lost in the House of Commons, by a majority of 228 to 165.
 15. Returns made from the Home office, it appears that in 1829, twenty persons had been executed for forgery in England; sixteen in 1821; six in 1822, and three, at an average, for each year afterwards, up to 1829.
 16. The Marquis of Blandford addresses a letter to the Editor, in which he says "I wash my hands of a mistaken sense of courtesy, & for having brought myself into contact with one of the greatest enemies of Parliamentary Reform ever yet encountered."
 17. A change takes place in the French Ministry, in consequence of which M. Peyronnet is appointed Minister of the Interior, and Cayenne, Keeper of the Seals and Minister of Justice. The funds decline in consequence, and great dissatisfaction is expressed by the liberal party.
 18. The will of the late Sir Robert Peel is proved in Doctors' Commons, and sworn to exceed one million sterling, which bears the highest probate duty of £15,000.
 19. A fall of full 3 per cent, takes place in the French Funds within a few days. This chiefly a tribute to the unpopularity of the Ministry, increased by the accession of Peyronnet.
 20. After a long discussion on the Press, in the Assembly of the States-General at the Hague, a division takes place, when there are 124 for, and 52 against, further restrictions. The King, in consequence, withdraws the optional clause, and the Bill is agreed to by a majority of 93 to 12.
 21. The Earl of Aberdeen announces in the Lords that Prince Leopold has declined the Sovereignty of Greece.
 22. Mr. Brougham presents a petition, signed by bankers only from 214 cities and towns of the United Kingdom, against the punishment of death for forgery.
 23. From returns made to the House of Commons it appears that in 1814, not more than 11 steam-boats were employed in the United Kingdom, while in 1829 the number had increased to 42. The number in North America is 320.
- Trial of Richard Carle.**—On Monday last, at the Old Bailey, Richard Carle was indicted for having written and published two seditious libels—one tending to bring the Crown into disrepute, and the other, which was addressed to the insurgent agricultural labourers, tending to produce insurrection amongst the labouring and agricultural population. The case for the prosecution having closed, Mr. Carle spoke for five hours and a half in his own defence. The jury retired to consider of their verdict at nine o'clock, and at one in the morning they returned a verdict, acquitting the defendant on the first count in the indictment, but finding him guilty on the second and third counts, which charged the defendant with addressing inflammatory language to the labouring classes, telling them that the more tame they were, the more they would be oppressed, and that it was only by a display of their physical as well as their moral strength that their cruel tyrants would offer them terms of pacification, calling upon them to persevere in their just demands, and telling them that any attempt to stifle those demands ought to be resisted even to death. On Tuesday the defendant was brought up for judgement, and sentenced to pay a fine to the King of £200; to be imprisoned in the Compter for the space of two years; at the expiration of that time to find sureties for ten years to come, himself in £500 and two sureties in £250 each; and to be further imprisoned till the fine be paid and the sureties provided.—*London paper.*
- Imports and Exports.**—According to the returns made out of the value of imports and exports into and from Great Britain, from and to foreign ports; during the last year, it would

appear, that the former have decreased and that the latter have increased. The value of the imports last year are estimated at about 42 millions sterling, while in 1828, they exceeded 43 millions sterling. The export trade has been very brisk, and the value of foreign and colonial merchandise exported last year is ten millions sterling, while in 1829, they amounted to nine million nine hundred thousand pounds. In the exportation of British manufactures in the last year, there has been a decided increase, but the accounts are not quite made out correctly. It is stated, that, according to the different rates of valuation, the goods exported last year of British manufacture exceed 54 millions in value, being an increase of two millions sterling over those in 1829, and above four millions sterling over those in 1828. The principal increase has been in the exports of cotton manufactures, which have risen from 28 millions, in 1829, to above 31 millions in the last year.

The iron trade of Scotland, during the last year, has been in a state of uncommon vivacity. Although the annual account has not been made up, the quantity manufactured is estimated at nearly 50,000 tons; which is the largest quantity ever manufactured in Scotland. The furnaces in blast amount to nineteen; producing weekly about 945 tons, and the annual produce is 49,140 tons. The prices of iron have been very low, the average price of the best pig-iron not being above five pounds per ton. The working of the furnaces by heated air has been found highly beneficial, both in respect to the saving of fuel, and the uniformly superior quality of the castings; and the improvement is extending to England.

Lord Brougham.—A correspondent says—"There is much speculation at present regarding the present Lord Chancellor's place of nativity, as if that were impossible to be discovered. Lord Brougham was born in Edinburgh, and received his education at the different public schools in the city. In 1800 he was admitted a member of the Scottish Bar, along with his friend, that eminent lawyer, J. A. Murray, Esq. where he practised for seven years. Like Esq. in consequence of some offensive remarks by one of the Judges, he threw off his gown, and declared he should never again enter the walls of the Court. He did not leave Scotland till he was 29 years of age. That he is a Scotchman, we have his own authority—for, at the public dinner given him in Edinburgh in 1825, he said, in addressing the meeting, "I was born and bred among you."—*Edinburgh Observer.*

Progress of population in Great Britain.—In 1750, it had 7,800,000 inhabitants—1811, 10,820,000—1811: 12,353,090—1821: 14,400,000—1830: 17,000,000. At the present rate of progress, in 1930 the inhabitants of this island will exceed sixty millions.

On Sunday morning week seven adult Jews publicly renounced Judaism, and embraced Christianity, at Somers'-town Chapel, and were baptized according to the rites of the established Church, by the Rev. T. J. Judkin, minister of the chapel. The converts appeared respectable young men.

The bill of mortality for London, in 1830, gives 267,43 christenings (13,299 males, 13,444 females); burials, 21,615 (11,110 males, 10,535 females); 6,115 died under two years of age, two reached 101, and one 102.

The consumption of coal in the copper smelting-houses, iron furnaces, and tin-plate works of South Wales, amounts to 1,500,000 tons. The quantity of iron manufactured in Great Britain amounts to nearly 700,000 tons, of which about one-third is made at Merthyr Tydfil and its vicinity, and about five tons and a half of coal are consumed in the manufacture of one ton of iron. In addition to the quantity consumed in the iron and copper works, there is a yearly increasing export of coal from South Wales to Bristol, and other parts of the British Channel, so as to render the consumption of coal from the Welsh coal-field upwards of 2,000,000 tons per annum.—*Cambridge.*

REFORM.—The following are said to be the towns to which the new Reform Bill extends the privilege of sending Members to Parliament, namely, Birmingham, Blackburn, Bolton, Bradford (York), Brighton, Bury (Lancashire), Chatham, Dudley, Frome, Halifax, Hanley (Stafford), Kidderminster, Leeds, Macclesfield, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Sheffield, Shields (north and south), Stockport, Sunderland, Wakefield, Walsall, Warrington, Whitehaven, Wolverhampton, and Holywell (Flint) making in all twenty-eight.

At a meeting of the Corporation of the City of York, last week, the freedom of the city was voted to the Lord Chancellor Brougham, "as a mark of respect for his high talents, splendid virtues, and indefatigable exertions in promoting the diffusion of knowledge and of liberal principles." To be presented to him in a box of heart of oak.

In the year 1605, Sir Henry Hay, one of the lords of session, left the sum of £2, 5s. 8d. per annum, fee duties, to the burgess of Aberdeen, in trust for maintaining the old bridge of the Don, which was founded by Robert Bruce. From the accumulated savings of this annuity, and from that source alone, a magnificent new bridge has just been completed over the Don. It is 800 feet long, has five arches, each arch being 75 feet span and 25 feet rise, and is constructed entirely of granite.

The Ex-Ministers of France.—The following are the terms of a contract entered into for the maintenance of the four French Ministers confined in the castle of Ham:—Breakfast, one franc and a half for each, 180 francs a-month; dinner, five francs for each, per month 600; expenses of keeping their apartments in proper order, per month, 150 francs; washing, 35 francs; making

a total monthly expense, for the four state prisoners, of 966 francs, or about £40. The prisoners are allowed to communicate with each other whenever they please, and they all dine together.

From the Nonconformist, March 9.
SEALING.—Nine vessels have been fitted out from this Province, during the present season, and despatched to the Ice for Seals—from Halifax, from Lunenburg, and from Liverpool.—This is a branch of our commerce that is evidently on the increase—and, as it is capable of almost indefinite extension, we trust the day is not distant, when we shall have a hundred sail employed in it. Several of our young fishermen from the shores have gone out in these vessels, and we find little doubt that many more of them will find their account in spending a few weeks of the winter and spring in these expeditions. They can be back in time for the shore fishery, or for the Labrador voyage, and the same class of vessels answer for both.

Architecture.—We have pleasure in stating, that our fellow townsman, Mr. J. Johnston, builder, has gained a prize of £60, which was offered in Canada for the best plan of a Penitentiary.—*Halifax Recorder.*

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 29.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.
In the French Chamber of Deputies, Jan. 27, in consequence of the intention of M. Mangin to put questions to the Ministers, an immense assemblage of persons crowded all the avenues to the Chamber, in the hope of getting into the gallery, which, as early as twelve o'clock was completely filled, and even the passages were so blocked up, that the reporters could not reach their seats without the greatest difficulty. Never was there more noisy agitation within the precincts of the Chamber, every one conversing with his neighbour on the approaching business of the day.

The order of the day was the discussion of the municipal law. On its being announced by the President, M. Mangin rose and demanded permission to address the Chamber in pursuance of his notice.

After some remarks of the President on the question of order, M. Mangin proceeded:—
When, a short time ago, I asked of the Ministry what interpretation they put upon the principle of non-intervention, they have not been offered to me to interfere in the affairs of any other nation—nor to assume any authority over any other people. Nevertheless, the principle of non-intervention has been just carried to the extent of permitting Belgium to choose whomsoever she pleased for her chief, except such persons as herself may wish to choose. I shall not assume any responsibility upon this conduct, but I cannot think of it without pain. I therefore call upon the Ministers, and particularly the Minister for Foreign Affairs, for explanation of their proceedings in Belgium. No matter what yesterday's new document may be, which has rendered affairs more complicated, the Minister has declared that the reunion of Belgium with France will be opposed. I beg leave to ask how the minister could have made such a declaration, and what right he could have to increase an arbitrary without consulting any one. I demand from his explanations on that head; and I also require that he will satisfy the desires expressed from France to restore to foreign powers, and the measures taken to restore to future destinies. I have for a long time made allowance for diplomatic reserve, and therefore have made no attack. I thought it probable that when the present ministry came into office, things were not settled, and that they were necessarily under the empire of exigent circumstances, but now, things are in a situation, we are able to assist our friends with a high hand, and make face against our enemies. The policy of France, then, ought to resume all its force, dignity, and grandeur. I take this opportunity of reminding the Government that there is a tremendous conflict of life or death will take place between the Poles and the Russians. All amicable reconciliation is impossible. The manifesto of the Emperor of Russia, equally prove that the dispute cannot be settled without recourse to arms. I call upon the Ministers to inform us whether it is their intention to abandon Poland to her fate, or to uphold her? Whether there are any treaties or negotiations? In fact, whether France may entertain any hope of the salvation of that brave people?

The Minister for Foreign Affairs replied:—"In this foreign policy a nation does not stand alone. I will, although justly, meet with obstacles in the well or ill understood interests of the neighbouring nations; and unless no other right than that of material force be touched, with patience and wisdom. I will go further; when even a government has the conviction of the inability of a pacific policy, it ought still to urge them, if it were only to conciliate in its cause the general good will of the nations. The demonstration of good faith is not even in time of war, an auxiliary to be dismissed. Such, gentlemen, were the principles of that generous opposition in which I glory to have participated. I defended them as a Deputy; I profess them as a Minister; I proclaim them. It is with this belief that I will repel all the attacks of our adversaries. We are re-united with our friends, repudiated the treaties of 1814—these treaties, prejudicial to France, that a great man preferred descending from the throne to submitting to them. Let us decide it, the ministers as well as the opposition were strangers to these treaties. They put their trust in time. Since Napoleon has been mentioned—let who is left ought to have been studied to find in it lessons of policy. The name Napoleon who, in 1814, broke his sceptre sooner than yield to the mutilation of the treaties of 1814. This great man had the genius of policy to become enlightened by experience. He knew how to combine his plans with his strength.—Above all, he disdained that patriotism of display which sacrifices the interests of the country to an ephemeral popularity. (Murmurs on the left.) Study the treaties of 1814, considered by all the governments of Europe. What is it but a war against all Europe that is demanded of us? No; never has such a mischievous idea been carried to the foot of the throne of Louis Philip.

The great idea of the government of our constitution, King Philip has been the maintenance of peace, because it is peace alone that can give to France the liberal institutions that she needs; because peace alone can enable us to enter into the enjoyment of those noble sentiments of the human mind, which compare the public good of the present, because peace alone can ease the arms and commerce again to flourish in the midst of us. I have it now in my power, gentlemen, to state to you, what it would have been criminal to have said to you, a few months ago. After the recollection of the year 1814, we have set aside the treaties of 1814! And could we have done it? Have you forgotten the weakness into which the French army

had fallen under the former Government? Thirty-six thousand men had been sent to the coast of Africa; we had a brigade in the Morea; it was necessary to disarm the numerous Royal Guard, and to send home 12,000 Swiss. Shall I mention the disorderly instructions [Hear, hear,] and the misunderstanding that had arisen between the soldiers and their leaders? These things are already far from us. Owing to the arduous and wisdom of the measures of Marshal Gerard, and the decision and zeal of his successor, these evils have been repaired. France, with respect to the number and discipline of her forces, is as formidable as in the days of her glory; and if ever she be constrained to win new laurels, a word from the King would send her sons forth to victory. Our revolution, although short, and although its spirit was pacific, has nevertheless shaken all Europe, such was the force and might of this example. Belgium has thrown off the yoke of the Government that had been imposed upon her by the Congress of Vienna. Multitudes of Polish, reduced as she is to 4,000,000 of inhabitants, demand her rights, and seek to become a free nation. From these events, it is aimed to set up grievances against the late and the actual Administration.

The great aim of our constitution is to follow up the policy of the late one, because the policy of Louis Philippe has ever been that of justice. The Polish nation had a right to the good will and friendship of France, because Poland alone remained faithful to France in times of adversity. The annihilation of this brave and generous nation was a calamity for us. But it was not in our days that this great political error was committed. Its authors, kings and ministers, have all disappeared from the scene of the world. The work of Poland since the restoration of the Polish throne, the policy of the late one, because the policy of Louis Philippe has ever been that of justice. The Polish nation had a right to the good will and friendship of France, because Poland alone remained faithful to France in times of adversity. The annihilation of this brave and generous nation was a calamity for us. But it was not in our days that this great political error was committed. 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