

The Weekly Observer.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1832.

VOL. IV. No. 49.

Established in 1818. Under the title of "THE STAR." Whole No. 786.

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER, PUBLISHED ON TUESDAYS, BY DONALD A. CAMERON. OFFICE—In Mr. HATFIELD'S brick building, west side of the Market-Square, St. John, N. B.

Weekly Almanack. Table with columns for Sun, Moon, Full, and Sea. Rows for days of the week from Wednesday to Tuesday.

THE GARLAND. From a Volume of Poems, by 'One of a Family Circle.'

He seem'd to love her, and her youthful cheek Wore for a while the transient bloom of joy; And her heart throbb'd with hopes she could not speak.

And deeper and more deep the painful flush Daily became; yet all distress seem'd o'er, Save when the life-blood gave a sudden rush, Then trembled into quiescence as before.

Flowers. Ancient horticulturists appear to have paid little regard to flowers, considered as mere objects of taste.

MISCELLANEA. THE INFLUENCE OF HEAT. (From Aristotle's Elements of Physics.) The influence which heat exerts on inanimate nature is more immediately and completely perceived by the common mind, than its influence on beings which have life.

dition of vegetable life. But, among animals, too, the effects of heat are equally remarkable. The dread effects of winter, for instance, is succeeded in spring by one general cry of joy. Aloft in the air the lark is every where carolling, and in the woods and shrubberies a thousand little throats are similarly pouring forth their songs of gladness: during the day, the thrush and blackbird, near our dwellings, are heard above the rest, and with the evening comes the sweet nightingale; for all which it is the season of love and of exquisite enjoyment; and it is equally so for animal nature generally: in favoured England, for instance, in April and May, the whole face of the country resounds with lovings and bleatings and barking of dogs. And even man, the master of the whole, and whose mind embraces all times and places, is far from being insensible to this change of season.

Pitcairn Islanders.—The removal of these people to Otaheite has already been mentioned in the American papers. It is well known (says the Salem Gazette) that the Islanders are the descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty. They were removed a little more than a year ago, in the British government ship Comet, at their own request, on account of the great and increasing scarcity of water on their own island.

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TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.—We find in the British Magazine an account of the formation of the British and Foreign Temperance Society, in which the results of Societies of this description are thus given: "In proof of the practical use of Temperance Societies, the committee need not refer to America, where they first appeared. They were introduced into Ireland about two years ago, and were encouraged, and are now beginning to take effect upon popular habits.

Centre of Gravity of the Human Body.—When a man walks, the legs are alternately lifted from the ground, and the centre of gravity is either unsupported or thrown from the one side to the other. The body is also thrown a little forward, in order that the tendency of the centre of gravity to fall in the direction of the toes may assist the muscular action in propelling the body.

PARIS.—The character of the Parisians is totally altered. In the early days of the Cholera it was, with almost all classes, a subject for indecent mirth, and the pretext for the populace to commit outrages, the most disgraceful. Alarm has superseded presumptuous security and incredulity. The Boulevards, public walks, and gardens are comparatively deserted—the theatres literally empty. Every third person you meet holds his (or her) handkerchief to the mouth, impressed with the belief that the disease is in the atmosphere, that to respire is death.

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A SKETCH IN AN AMERICAN BOARDING HOUSE. It is generally about two o'clock that the boarding gentlemen meet the boarding ladies at dinner. Little is spoken, except a whisper between the married pairs. Sometimes a silky bottle of wine flanks the plate of one or two individuals, but it adds nothing to the mirth of the meeting, and seldom more than one glass to the good cheer of the owners. It is not then, and it is not there, that the gentlemen of the Union drink. Soon, very soon, the silent meal is done, and then, if you mount the stairs after them, you will find from the doors of the more affectionate and indulgent families, a smell of cigars steam forth, which plainly indicates the felicity of the couple within. If the gentleman be a very polite husband, he will, as soon as he has done smoking and drinking his toddy, offer his arm to his wife, as far as the corner of the street, where his store, or his office is situated, and there he will leave her to turn which way she likes. As this is the hour for being full dressed, of course she turns the way she can be most seen. Perhaps she pays a few visits; perhaps she goes to chapel; or, perhaps, she enters some store where her husband deals, and ventures to order a few notions; and then she goes home again—no, not home—I will not give that name to a boarding-house, but she re-enters the cold heartless atmosphere in which she dwells, where hospitality

can never enter, and where interest takes the management instead of affection. At tea they all meet again, and a little trickery is perceptible to a nice observer, in the manner of partaking the pound-cake, &c. After this, those who are happy enough to have engagements, hasten to keep them; those who have not, either mount again to the solitude of their chamber, or, what appeared to be much worse, remain in the common sitting-room, in a society cemented by no tie, endeared by no connexion, which choice did not bring together, and which the slightest motive would break asunder. I remarked that the gentlemen were generally obliged to go out every evening on business, and, I confess, the arrangement did not surprise me. How lugubrious, and heartless, and brutally pompous is all this!—Mrs. Trallope.

Tahiti, August 12, 1832. Messrs. N. L. Rodgers & Brothers.—Salem. Gentlemen.—We hope you will not be displeas'd with Captain Driver on account of the step he is now taking. Great mortality has prevailed among us since we resided on Tahiti. We have buried twelve, and we fear, that should we remain here, our number will soon be very small.

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RED BEETS.—Red beets furnish from a given surface of ground, a greater quantity of nutriment for horses and cattle, than any other kind of forage.—Wherever its cultivation is understood, it has the preference over all other roots. It succeeds in almost all soils, is but little affected by the vicissitudes of seasons, does not much fear drought; and prepares the ground very well for a succeeding crop.

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COLONIAL.

ELECTIONEERING IN MONTREAL.—A severely contested election has been in progress for some time in the west ward of Montreal, between Messrs. Tracey and Bagg. Owing to the state of the weather the poll was adjourned from Saturday to Monday last week, at which time the competitors were even handed, having each 680 votes. Tracey appears to be somewhat violent in his measures to secure his election, which has led to the disastrous occurrences detailed below:—

Monday Evening, 5 o'clock.—Awful effects resulting from the riotous conduct of the mob—four men shot—and several wounded.—With the most painful feelings we have to state that from the riotous conduct manifested by the lower order of the Canadians and their partisans on Saturday, the Poll was adjourned to this day, when the Magistracy and a large body of the Constables very properly attended. We have been informed that throughout the day the most efficient symptoms of increasing insubordination and desire for riot was manifested, more especially when any of those persons favorable to Mr. Bagg presented themselves. Towards evening the constables were beaten from their posts, and many of them most scandalously ill-treated. It was at length found necessary to order out the military, who promptly attended, under the command of Colonel Macintosh.

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POSSESSIONS OF THE JEZUITS.—It has been calculated that the Jesuits, before the suppression of their order, possessed in various parts of the world, a revenue of £273,000,000. The society comprised 22,589 individuals. They had 340 different residences, 61 novitiates, 24 professed houses, and at Rome a general, who directed (as he still directs) all these establishments.

LORD ELDON in the late defence he made in the House of Lords, as to his disinterestedness when in office, forgot to cite, as one of his proofs, the situation of his son-in-law, the Rev. Mr. Bunkes, a son of Sir George Bunkes. This very young gentleman married Lord Eldon's daughter. His merits, in consequence, soon procured him, from his papa-in-law—first, a Prebend-stall at Norwich, £800 per annum; next, a Canon's-stall at Bristol, £600, with great patronage; and thirdly, the valuable rectory of East Farleigh, in Kent, £1200 per annum—a parish, "though not flourishing with milk and honey," rich in hops and fruit plantations. Besides which, he is Rector of Croft Castle. Now if this young reverend perform his hard labours in person, he must annually take the circuit of Norwich, Kent, and Dorsetshire. Harder work than even the onerous duties of his venerable father-in-law, who so repeatedly adverted "to the fidelity with which he served his Sovereign and his country." But the Reform Bill, we trust, will mend all such anomalies.

An extraordinary outrage had been committed by Holland upon the Heligic Governor of Luxemburg. This officer M. THORS, a Peer of Belgium, and residing within the Heligic Territory of Luxemburg, of which he was Governor, was on Sunday (April 15) while at his country residence, seized by a band of Dutch soldiers, gagged and abducted from his home, and carried to the Dutch lines: here he was placed in a carriage, under the directions of the Dutch General Goedecke, and cast into close prison, where he remained at the late accounts. This circumstance had created great excitement on the part of the Heligic Government, and it was feared would lead to hostilities. The Dutch king had disclaimed having given any order for such proceedings, and all acknowledged the fact. The ambassadors of the great Powers had been notified of it.

MONTEAL ELECTION.—This severely contested election, for a member of the Canadian Legislature, has been closed on its 22d day. The whole number of votes given in were 1877, of which Mr. Bagg, an American, had 687, and Mr. Tracey 690. Riots occurred frequently during the struggle, several lives were lost, and many persons wounded. The scene was closed by Mr. B's entering a protest against the violence of Mr. T. and his friends, as deterring some of Mr. B's supporters from coming forward. Mr. E. then withdrew his name as a candidate, and the poll was closed. A similar protest will undoubtedly be made to the Legislature against Mr. T's being permitted to take his seat—and the goodness of his voters will then be inquired into. It was calculated that only about 30 votes remained to be given.

THE RIDEAU CANAL.—This canal was opened on the 22d May, in presence of a large number of spectators. At 1 o'clock the Dock-yard cutter Snaile, entered the first lock at Kingston, and in one hour passed through all the locks from Lake Ontario, to the broad expanse of water above Kingston. Subsequently the steamboat Rideau, having on board Col. By, his family, and several ladies and gentlemen from Kingston, passed through the locks in fifty minutes, and proceeded on her passage towards the Ottawa, where the locks are constructed in a simple manner, and that the machinery for closing the ponderous gates, is such as to be the greatest ease and safety.