THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

BRITISH NEWS.

HOUSE OF LORDS—March 26.

The Reform Bill having, on the motion of Earl Grey, been read a first time, his lordship moved that the second reading of the bill should take place on Thursday se'nnight.

The Earl of Harrowby then rose and expressed his regret, that although there were many great alterations in the present bill, as compared with the last, it should still bear so great a resemblance to that bill. With such alterations, however, as had been made, he was no longer prepared to struggle against the bill, and he hoped that younger persons than himself would find the difficulties of ameliorating the bill not to be insuperable. He begged their Lordships to consider that the bill was not passed because it went through a second reading, or had gone into a committee. If, after all the amendments had been made to the bill, their lordships still thought it objectionable, it was their duty to exert all their power to throw it out on a future stage. As the bill at present stood, he considered the changes it contemplated were of too democratic a spirit to receive the support of that house, but he trusted that their lordships, by the consideration they should give the measure, would be enabled to place it on that foundation which would meet with the consent of all parties, and would save from wreck the glorious constitution of the country.

Lord Wharncliffe rose for the purpose of stating, that he intended to alter the line of conduct with respect to this bill from that which he had pursued with reference to the last. He should not now enter into the reasons for that change in his opinions, as he should do so fully at a more fitting opportunity. His opinion, however, with respect to this measure, was exactly the same as he had stated it to be with reference to the last, that if it passed into a law, it would be fraught with most imminent danger; but he hoped and believed that if their lordships should give their mature consideration to the bill, they would be enabled to bring forth a more satisfactory settlement of this great and difficult question than had been anticipated. If, however, it depended upon himself, he would unhesitatingly say, that the present bill should never pass into a law without very material alterations in committee. The principles of the bill, as it appeared to him, were those, and those only, on which any alteration in the representation of the country could be founded, but the details of that bill carried those principles too far. He was prepared to go into committee honestly and fairly. He did not intend, when in committee, so to mutilate the bill as to make it an absurd one, but he had an earnest desire so to modify it, as to make it in his opinion fit to pass into a law. He would repeat, that so far as his vote went, he would not give his consent to the bill in its present shape, neither would he be a party to resisting a due consideration of all its provisions.

The Bishop of London said that when the last reform bill, the object of which was similar to the present, was under discussion in that house, he was prevented by particular circumstances, which he need not mention, from taking any part in the earlier consideration of it, and therefore he abstained from giving any vote. If he had voted on that occasion, it would have been for the second reading, and for going into committee, in order that all due consideration might be given to it. He had some objections to certain parts of it, which he would have stated in that committee. The present bill, however, he understood to be free from many of those objections, and he should vote for the second reading.

The Earl of Carnarvon stated, that having been one who admitted the necessity of some reform, and who, from having opposed the former bill, had been so misrepresented as to be designated an enemy to all reform, begged to state a few words on what he believed would be the most straight forward course for him to adopt. He begged first to state that the present bill, in his opinion, was not such a one as the government ought to have introduced, or that house ought to pass. With all due deference to the House of Commons, he could see nothing in the bill but a labyrinth, into which if their lordships threw themselves, they would add their own perplexity to that into which they were thrown by the government. It had been said, that in many parts of the bill there were some improvements on the former one. But he did not know whether they were so or not. He should not have said any thing on this occasion, had it not been for two or three noble lords having said that the bill was so altered, and that they would not object to its going into committee.

Earl Grey said, the speech of the noble Earl who had just sat down had not disappointed the expectation he had formed of him. The noble lord had pursued a straight forward course; he only lamented that that straight forward course did not appear to him to be in conformity with the public interests, or with the character and interests of that house. It appeared, on the other hand, that it was not the intention of others of the noble lords who had spoken to oppose the bill going into committee. "I am afraid, however, from some traits of their speeches, that there may be some greater differences between their opinions and my own than I should wish; but still, going into committee with the feeling that has been avowed, I apprehend it will be impossible to stop without producing something that will be of great advantage to the country. To the principles of the measure, and to its efficiency, I am pledged. Any subordinate alterations must be matter of after-consideration. There may be some to which I would strongly object—there may be others perhaps brought forward with a *bona fide* desire of giving effect to the great principles of the measure, with respect to which I undertake to oppose no reasonable objection, but shall be ready to lend all the attention and consideration to which proposals coming from such quarters shall be entitled. More than this I do not know that it is necessary for me to state on the present occasion. I should think this great measure has now the prospect of being settled in a manner that will be satisfactory to the country. Sure I am its speedy settlement is of the greatest importance, not only to the character and credit of this house, but to the permanent interests of this country, which suffered and are suffering by the protracted consideration which this question has undergone."

The Duke of Wellington said, as his noble friend had thought proper to state the grounds on which he intended to give his support to the second reading, and as other noble lords had addressed the house on the same subject, I hope your lordships will permit me, who took part on a former occasion in the discussion upon the measure, to state in a few words my sentiments and opinions upon the subject. It is not for the purpose of showing any warmth or any anxiety about the matter, but with the view only of setting myself right in your lordships' judgment, rather than of casting imputations or reproach upon any one. The noble earl opposite has stated the grounds upon which he has felt himself justified in taking the course which he pursued last session. The noble earl (Harrowby) stated that there were certain great changes in the measure now proposed for your lordships' consideration. But although changes have been made, yet the noble earl (Grey) says truly that the measure is a measure as efficient, and intended to be as efficient as that of last session. My lords, that is the point which your lordships have to consider. It is not, my lords, whether a minor alteration is to be made in one part or another of this bill, or has been made in many parts of this bill, which some of your lordships objected to last session; the question for your lordships to consider is this, whether the bill, when passed, and other bills which will necessarily follow it, will afford to this country that form of practicable government under which it can be governed with a due attention to its best interests. That is the question, my lords, which you will have to consider when we come to the second reading of the bill; for I beg your lordships to recollect that the principle of this bill is not reform—the principle of the bill is disfranchisement—enfranchisement—and the granting of votes to a large body of persons upon a new qualification. This, my lords, will effect a total alteration of the whole representation of England, coupled with other alterations in Scotland, amounting to a complete revolution in that country and in Ireland, to the overthrow of all those measures which were adopted a long time ago. Now such is the principle of the bill your lordships are about to take into consideration. With the noble earl (Carnarvon) who has spoken before me, I entertain the same opinion that I always did entertain relative to the absolute necessity of reform; but the question is altered most considerably. The question is no longer what it was before, and no man desires more sincerely than I do—having no party views or feeling, nor interests, connected with borough or county parliamentary interest, involved in the question—no one desires more sincerely than I do its speedy adjustment. I have the same interest in this country which every individual in it possesses—that is, to set up such a system of representation as will give the country the prospect of a practicable system of government. My lords, all that I can say is, that I differ upon the principle of this measure; I shall manifest that difference by the course I shall follow on the second reading of the bill, and if the bill should go into committee, I will lend my best assistance to render the bill as consistent with the interests of the country as it can be made, keeping always in view that the grand point is to have such a system of representation as will be consistent with a practicable government of the country.

The Lord Chancellor then put the question that the bill should be read a second time on Thursday the 5th of April. Agreed to.

WHAT IS A REVOLUTION?

(From the Glasgow Scottish Guardian.)

Some persons in their impatience have said that they would rather have a Revolution than not obtain immediate Reform. Do such persons know what their object is in wishing for Parliamentary Reform? Is it a wise object? They think it is, and we entirely agree with them. Then, how can such an object fail in an age in which public opinion is enlightened, and in a country in which it is free? Delayed it may be, impeded it may be, but prevented it cannot be; Reform must and will be carried. But those who would wish to carry Reform by a Revolution, or who tell us, at least, that they prefer a Revolution to its delay, do not know what a Revolution is, and how incompatible with Reform. Revolution is not what the change of 1688 was—a change effected by calm and bloodless means. At that time, political movements were confined to the higher classes, and could easily be regulated, because they did not, except in cases of extremity, descend to the lower. Revolution would now be the general insurrection of the lower classes, and the suspension, for a time, of all law and order. Reform, therefore, is extinguished whenever Revolution commences. Talk of repairing the principles of the Constitution, when its whole fabric is swept away, of re-establishing its rights in the midst of universal wrong; of correcting its errors, when the still small voice of law is lost in the frantic tumult and horrid uproar of rebellion and plunder! Who then are they who contemplate a Revolution with composure? Reformers they cannot be. Are they educated men? Did they never read in the history of France, or of Rome, what a Revolution is? Are they men of reflection?—Have they never conceived what it must be, when all law is at an end, and every man's arm is raised against his neighbour? Are they men of limited information? They have at least read in the newspapers, what pictures Brussels, and Lyons, and Bristol presented during their respective Revolutions? Are they men of property? Revolution knows no respect of property. Are they merchants? Revolution interrupts commerce. Are they manufacturers? Revolution destroys the factory and the warehouse. Are they tradesmen? Revolution plunders the shop and violates the family. Are they farmers? Revolution fires the farm-house and the stack-yard. Are they labourers? Revolution destroys the industrious, favours the plunderer. Are they honest men, or peaceful men, or religious, or moral men? Revolution is their enemy, while it favours the desperate and the assassin. Have they families, or domestic comfort, or at least personal security and life? Revolution lets loose outrage upon families, violation on homes, the destruction of security and of life. Let no man, therefore, say, that he prefers Revolution to the delay of Reform. That man is either a very ignorant man, or very thoughtless, or very depraved. Let no one seek the Reform of the Constitution by destroying it. Let him not, in order to improve the machinery of the vessel, fire the train and blow the vessel to pieces.—On the subject of Revolution, the principles of Mr. Fox are admirable, and should be written on the frontlet and engraved on the breast-plate of every Reformer.

From the Edinburgh Advertiser.

On the 2d of November 1830, his present Majesty delivered a speech to his Parliament, of which the following is an extract:—

"Amidst all the difficulties of the present conjuncture, I reflect with the highest satisfaction on the loyalty and affectionate attachment of my people. I am confident that they justly appreciate the full advantage of that happy form of Government under which, through the favour of Divine Providence, this country has enjoyed for a long succession of years, a greater share of internal peace, of commercial prosperity, of true liberty, of all that constitutes social happiness, than has fallen to the lot of any other country in the world. It is the great object of my life to preserve these blessings to my people, and to transmit them unimpaired to posterity, and I am animated in the discharge of the sacred duty which is committed to me, by the firmest reliance on the wisdom of Parliament, and on the cordial support of my faithful and loyal subjects."

When we read this description of the country, as sanctioned by his Majesty's reason, in November 1830, and look to the state to which it has been brought by a change of counsels, we can hardly believe it to be the same land. At the period when his Majesty, pronounced the above speech, his Government experienced some embarrassment from the impulse which the recent French Revolution had given to democratic feeling throughout the country; but there is no doubt that it would have stood out against all its natural opponents, but for the hostility of a body still more conservative than itself. By an unnatural coalition, it was destroyed, and his Majesty was compelled to adopt a Ministry, who only would accept of office upon the condition that they should introduce a series of revolutionary, or, call them only innovatory measures. The "happy form of Government" which had been spoken of in such warm terms by his Majesty at the beginning of November, was, at its close, in the hands of a set of men determined upon "reforming it altogether." His Majesty was induced to sanction counsels which aimed at improving a system, by which, according to his Majesty's own words, his people had enjoyed "a greater share of internal peace, commercial prosperity, and true liberty, than had ever before been enjoyed by any nation." What have been the results of this attempt to gild refined gold? We answer, every result that can be considered opposite to "internal peace, commercial prosperity, and true liberty." Instead of "internal peace," there have been riots, burnings, and massacres unexampled; one city has been nearly destroyed by its lowest rabble; the lives of the highest counsellors of the nation have been threatened and attempted; and, in twelve months, more people have fallen by the military, than during thrice as many previous years. [With regard to the Swing burnings which existed under the latter part of the Wellington Administration, they go for nothing, as they have never yet been effectually suppressed.] Instead of commercial prosperity, we find trade, external and internal, wholesale and retail, in a state of unexampled depression. Instead of "true liberty," we find that many expressions of sentiments, which formerly were as free as day, cannot now be safely made; while in a certain part of the United Kingdom, steps are openly taken, without the discouragement of Government, to give triumph to a rebellion which has never but been known as the worst enemy of freedom, and the bane of every hope of improvement.

This contrast between the present undeniable condition of the country, and a description, which must have been approved of by his Majesty's reason, of what it was in 1830, might be calculated, we think, to afford matter to his Majesty for very grave reflection. The experiment of what is affectedly styled a liberal course of politics has now been tried for a considerable length of time; and who will say that he considers the security of life, property, and freedom, which are the great ends of all government, to be the same now as at the commencement of his Majesty's reign? The cant of the day libels the state system which existed before the era of the Reform Bill as tyranny and corruption; but can the present month of March, 1832, vie with that of October, 1830, in respect of "internal peace, commercial prosperity, and true liberty?" Let the walls of Bristol, the Protestant Clergy of Ireland, the manufacturers every where, and all the true friends of constitutional government, answer the question.

The *Times* of Thursday says:—"Lord Grey has himself put the empire into such a state, that he must carry the reform bill, or be responsible for all but his country's irretrievable ruin." Be it so. Let Lord Grey enjoy the pride of consequence here ascribed by one of his most influential partisans to his personality. How wise, how statesman-like,—the conduct that can have brought a country to that predicament, in which the national fortune, nay even the national existence, is dependent upon the settlement, in one particular manner, of a particular political question, on which any twelve independent and capable men would, in all probability, divide into as many shades of opinion, or determination, as they are in number of persons.—And it is in a great measure true, that Lord Grey has performed this distinguished feat of statesmanship. Oh rare minister! worthy a place with the highest names of those who have governed nations. If to leave undone all that ought to be done, and to do that which ought not, shall come to be the criterion of merit in those who rule, then must he rank highly who has done no other thing to illustrate his name as a minister, but to bring the nation to the condition of depending for its very being upon the adjustment of a single abstract question of politics.

LONDON, March 30.

We have just received the Paris papers of Wednesday, including the Messager des Chambres, Gazette de France, and Nouvelliste. The most important fact announced in them is the breaking out of the Cholera in Paris. A servant of Marshal Lobeau appears to have been one of its first victims, although the Government Journals of Wednesday deny the fact, and ascribe his death (which took place the day before) to apoplexy.—Four persons had already died before 12 o'clock on Wednesday in the hospitals. Four were then under treatment in the Hotel Dieu—one had been cured in the hospital called Cochin. Most of these cases occurred in that close and crowded quarter called the City.

The Messager des Chambres, dated Wednesday, contains a letter from the Hague, which states positively that the King of Holland is determined on withholding his assent from the Treaty of the Conference.

Much uncertainty, and some apprehension, existed on the Ancona question at Paris, but nothing had transpired to justify fears that peace would not be speedily re-established, except the foregoing article respecting Belgium.

Ibrahim Pacha is said to have again retired from before Acre, but with the intention to renew his attack. A skirmish had occurred between the French troops in the Morea and those of Colocotroni, in which the latter lost some men. The survivors are said to have disbanded themselves after the action. Several shocks of earthquakes had been experienced, on the 11th and 13th instant, at Verona, Modena, Parma, Genoa, and Turin.

Germany is not tranquil. The Baden Ministry wish to revoke two articles of the late law which gave liberty to the Press. In this they are supported by the Diet, and opposed of course, by the Press and the People. Very unpleasant consequences were apprehended from this circumstance.

Grenoble and the South of France generally, remain tranquil, although in some quarters (Marseilles particularly) a certain degree of excitement had been occasioned by the municipal elections, in which the Carlist party exhibited considerable daring, and with some success.

The Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday and Wednesday continued its discussion of the Naval Budgets, but though several reductions were proposed, no material diminution of the original amount took place.

Florence, March 16.—*The Austrians have at length decided upon pushing forward their troops—the march begins to-day; Rimini, Pesaro, Fano, and Urbino will be occupied. The Court of Rome has demanded three times, and in the most pressing manner, this movement on the part of Austria.*

Letters from the North of Italy mention the arrival of a reinforcement of 300 men at Ancona, who had been supposed to be lost at sea; and large bodies of Austrian troops from Gallicia and Bohemia, with artillery and waggon trains, were expected in the Tyrol, on their way to Italy.

From Nottingham and other manufacturing towns we received very gloomy accounts to-day. Many of the leading articles had declined from five to seven and a half per cent. from their value two months ago, instead of the spring trade raising them. More workmen, were therefore, apprehensive of being thrown out of employ.

Poor Laws for Ireland.—*Mr. Sadler has given notice that on the 10th of May he will apply for leave to bring in a Bill "for establishing a permanent provision for the suffering and destitute poor of Ireland, by levy upon all the real property of that part of the United Kingdom,* and more particularly *upon that of the* absentees."

Trade with the Interior of Africa.—One of the brothers Lander, whose courage and perseverance have at length decided that great geographical problem, which has for so many ages excited and baffled the curiosity of mankind, namely, the termination of the Niger, has been in Liverpool for some time, making arrangements for a second expedition into the interior of Africa. The object of the expedition is partly commercial and partly scientific. Two steam-boats, one much less than the other, have been purchased, and loaded with British goods; and it is expected that with the smaller of them Mr. Lander will be able to make his way many hundred miles up the Niger, and to carry on an extensive trade with the negroes on the banks of the river. The larger vessel will also be able to advance a considerable distance up the Niger. It is very well known that immense fairs, at which many thousands of persons assemble from the whole of central Africa, are held from time to time in the large towns on the banks of this river. The only European goods at present exposed for sale at these fairs are brought from Tripoli, across the desert, on the backs of camels, and owing to the expense and difficulty of this mode of transport, they are brought in very small quantities, and sold at extravagant prices. By means of the recently discovered mouths of the Niger, a much easier, safer, and cheaper entrance is furnished into central Africa. The use of steam-boats on the African river is itself an interesting circumstance, and perhaps may in a few years produce a complete revolution in the habits of the people, at the same time that it opens new channels of trade and sources of wealth to this country, which will, we hope, compensate it for all the British wealth which has been spent, and all the British lives which have been sacrificed, in exploring the interior of the African continent. The country lying along the banks of the Niger, and the rivers which fall into Lake Tchad, is not inferior in fertility to the valley of the Nile itself: it yields the finest indigo, and indeed every product of tropical climates, and teems with population. We hope most sincerely that Mr. Lander's present expedition will be crowned with success, and that, after having had the honour of adding so greatly to the scientific reputation of England, he will be successful in establishing a commercial intercourse, equally advantageous to his own country and to the immense regions which he has opened to European enterprise.—*Liverpool Times.*

Mr. Stanley is, unquestionably, a clever debater, but, somehow or other, he does not seem to draw with the Irish.—*Morning Chron.*

Mr. Irving, of the Caledonian Church, London, will be deprived of his license, and declared an alien to the Presbyterian Church of Scotland at the next General Assembly. The heresies of this individual are so gross and unqualified, that, were it not for the necessity of regularity and form, we believe extraordinary measures would be taken to arrest his career without a week's delay. Let his friends think of this in time.—*Edinburgh Evening Post.*

The late Gilbert Innes, Esq. of Stow, Scotland, has left the whole of his immense fortune, amounting to £900,000, to his sister. Mr. Innes is said to have left behind him fifty-seven natural children!

The Bishopric of Calcutta has been offered to the Rev. Daniel Wilson, vicar of Islington, through the influence of the Right Hon. Charles Grant. The Rev. gentleman has refused the offer, on the score of physical infirmities.

Cholera.—*London, March 29th.*—Remaining at last Report, 212—new cases, 91—Died, 43—Recovered, 32—Remaining, 2[illegible]6—Total cases from commencement of disease, 1685—Total deaths, 881.

Glasgow, March 28th.—Remaining at last report, 63—new cases, 22—died, 9—recovered, 8—remaining, 68—Total cases, 534—total deaths, 261.

Paisley, to 25th March, 284 cases, 162 deaths—Greenock, to 26th, 50 cases and 24 deaths—Coldstream, to 27th, 117 cases, 41 deaths—all other places, 447 cases, and 162 deaths.—Total from places, where the disease has ceased, and from which no returns are received, cases 5729, deaths 1629—Grand total, (exclusive of London) cases 7942, deaths 2279.

Two or three cases of Cholera had appeared in Dublin. In Belfast, 6 or 7 cases had occurred.

Terrible Steam-Boat Disaster—Many lives Lost.—An extra from the Nashville Republican Gazette of the 14th inst. says: It is our painful duty to announce one of the most awful occurrences that the history of steamboat disasters has ever afforded. Several letters from Memphis, state the loss of the steamboat Brandywine by fire on the 9th inst. about 25 miles above that place, and the destruction therewith of 60 or 70 lives, either by drowning or burning. The news appears to have been communicated by Captain Hamilton himself. Eight or ten cabin passengers, and fifty or sixty deck passengers, were lost.

A letter from Memphis, dated April 10, 1832, says: "Captain Hamilton has arrived here from the wreck of the Brandywine and reports that at eight o'clock last evening, 25 miles above this place, and blowing fresh, his boat was discovered to have taken fire on the upper deck—in one minute, the whole decks were wrapped in flames, and before it was possible to run her ashore, between 50 and 70 of the passengers and crew threw themselves into the river and were drowned or burned to death. It is said that Capt. H. and his pilot, although surrounded by flames, stuck manfully to the boat until she grounded, when the Captain much scorched, reached the bank by the help of a line. The light was very perceptible here, and for ten miles into the country."

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Council Chamber, Fredericton, *Thursday, 3d May, 1832.*

Pursuant to Proclamation, the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly met this day at Fredericton, when His Excellency delivered the following SPEECH to both Houses:—

Mr. President, and Hon. Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

Guided by considerations which have appeared to me of much moment and importance, as affecting the happiness and comfort of a large portion of the People of this Province, in the least of whose sufferings I will ever sympathize, I have felt it to be my duty to call you again together, at, I fear, a most inconvenient season of the year; but I am well assured that personal convenience will never weigh with the Members of either House, in any case involving the general interests of the country, or the welfare of any part of the Community.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

Strong representations have been made to me from some of the most populous places in the Province, that certain clauses in the Revenue Bill passed at the close of the last Session, are found in their operation to bear with peculiar hardship on the Provincial Trade, and to press with great severity upon the poor and labouring classes; threatening, on the one hand, the extinction of commercial intercourse with our Sister Colonies, and, on the other, much misery and privation in quarters where all must wish that comfort and plenty may abound:—Evils, such as these, would at any time have induced me to appeal to the collective wisdom of the Legislature for a remedy, but on the present occasion I am relieved from the duty of urging upon you the repeal of those Enactments, which are so generally felt to be a grievance, by the assurances I have so largely received, that it was not the intention of the House of Assembly in framing the Bill, that its provisions should receive that construction, which in the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, they clearly bear, and under which the Provincial Treasurer has necessarily acted:—I rely, therefore, with confidence on your making such alterations and amendments in the Bill in question, as may meet the actual circumstances of the country, and as a wise and equal regard for all the various interests of society may demand.

Mr. President, and Hon. Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I shall have great pleasure in directing to be laid before you, a communication I have lately received from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, recommending for our adoption certain precautionary measures against the introduction into New-Brunswick of that fearful scourge, with which it has pleased Divine Providence to visit so many Nations of the Earth:—The document alluded to, with the pecuniary aid placed at the disposal of the Executive, for the purpose of averting (as far as human means may reach) the spreading calamity from our shores, evince on the part of His Majesty's Government, a solicitude for our welfare so warm and so paternal, that I cannot but promise myself that the communication will be received with that affectionate gratitude which it so justly merits.

Measures, you are aware, have already been adopted at the different sea-ports, with a due regard to safety and to commerce, for the prevention of this dreaded visitation:—To these measures, I should now strongly recommend to you the expediency of establishing, by suitable enactments, Boards of Health in the different sections of the country, with the power of making such local regulations, as may, from time to time be necessary, to guard against the introduction and extension of Cholera, and other infectious diseases.

I would at the same time desire most particularly to draw your attention to the state of the internal police of the different towns and villages of the Province: Wherever population is condensed there infection is most liable to spread, and all experience both in Europe and in Asia, teaches that rigid police regulations for the promotion and maintenance of cleanliness in Streets and public places, are among the surest and most effectual methods of guarding our Homes from the fatal inroads of contagion and disease. The Law of Statute Labour, as it now stands, is wholly inapplicable to the present purpose, and I therefore earnestly recommend, in all places where the population exceeds a certain number, the expediency of requiring the amount of labour to which each inhabitant is liable, to be paid in money; placing the direction of the work under responsible authorities, with such other provisions as to your wisdom may seem proper and expedient.

THE OBSERVER.

St. John, Tuesday, May 8, 1832.

A gentleman who came passenger in the *Augusta* from Liverpool, has favored us with London papers to the 20th, and Liverpool to the 31st March. The Reform Bill had gone through a first reading in the House of Lords, and the 5th of April was appointed for its second reading.—It is confidently stated that the King of Holland had finally decided not to consent to the terms of the treaty between that nation and Belgium; and assertions, equally confident, are made, that the Allied Powers are determined to abide by the treaty.

The Provincial Legislature, in pursuance of the Proclamation of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, met at Fredericton on Thursday last. The Speech of His Excellency, at the opening of the Session, will be found in a preceding column. The duties of the Session were brought to a close at 2 o'clock yesterday, at which hour the House of Assembly was prorogued, and the Members for this City and County arrived in town about noon this day.—The Duties imposed by the Act passed at the last Session, on certain articles of *food* from the Sister Colonies and elsewhere, which was the principal business before the House, have been repealed.

On Sunday last, the Rev. Robert Wilson, was inducted into the charge of St. Andrews Church in this city, according to the forms and usages of the Church of Scotland. At the request of the Elders and Trustees, the Rev. Alexander M'Lean, of Saint Andrews, presided—and preached in the forenoon a most eloquent Discourse, appropriate to the occasion, in which the duties of Ministers and People were impressively delineated and enforced. Mr. M'Lean's text was in 2 Corinthians, iv. 2, "Not handling the Word of God deceitfully; but by manifestation of the truth commending ourselves to every man's conscience in the sight of God."—Mr. Wilson preached in the afternoon, and, in an excellent Sermon from 2 Corinthians, vi. 1, "We then, as workers together with him, beseech you also that ye receive not the grace of God in vain,"—illustrated the dignity and solemnity of the Ministerial Office, and the importance of closing with the offer of the Gospel. The day was remarkably fine, and the Church crowded—and we trust that the favorable auspices under which Mr. Wilson has taken possession of the Pulpit of his talented predecessor, may be productive of the happiest results.

We understand that the arrival of an Ordained Clergyman for the Scotch Church at Fredericton, and of another for that in Saint James's, may be expected in the course of the Summer—and that the formation of a Presbytery in this Province, and several other Ecclesiastical matters of public utility, are already occupying the attention of the two Rev. Gentlemen now in this City.

Mr. Wilson came passenger in the *Rankin* from Port Glasgow, and arrived here on Thursday last.

Nuisances.—A correspondent wishes us to *make known* to the City Authorities, that at the upper end of Church Street, there may be found a most disgusting nuisance, being the carcase of a *dead pig*, in a state of putrefaction, and from which proceeds a very noxious effluvia.—He also states that there are exposed to full view in that and other public streets, heaps of filth and rubbish, which it would be well for the health and comfort of the citizens, to have removed as speedily as possible.—He farther wishes to intimate, that it would be a good thing if the steps at the head of Church Street were laid down, the materials for which purpose having occupied a respectable share of Germain Street for about *six or seven* months past.—All these hints are certainly very worthy of attention.

Bank of New-Brunswick.—At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors, held yesterday, the following Gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

Thomas Barlow,	Esquires.	Nehemiah Merritt,
William Black,		Solomon Nichols,
Ward Chipman,		Neville Parker,
B. W. Crookshank,		William Scovil,
Noah Disbrow,		Charles Simonds,
Hugh Johnston,		Stephen Wiggins,

On Friday afternoon last, the Steam Boat *Saint George* towed the barque *Jane*, (for Liverpool) out of the harbour, against a strong head wind; and yesterday morning, the *Henrietta* towed into port the ship *Augusta*, (from Liverpool,) becalmed off the harbour. Both these vessels were deeply laden, and of large size.

The *John Ward*, steamer, started for Fredericton yesterday morning, being the first trip this season. S. G. W. Archibald, Esquire, Attorney General of Nova Scotia, was among the passengers.—The *St. George* started this morning, with a full freight of Goods, for the same place.

The Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia has appointed Wednesday the 23d instant, to be observed as a day of "Public Fasting and Humiliation," throughout that Province.

New Vessels.—On Wednesday last, a fine Ship of 520 tons, called the "*Tay*," owned by Mr. John Robertson, of this City, was launched from the Ship Yard of Mr. John Owens, in Portland; and on the day following, the "*Comet*," a coppered Brig of 280 tons, belonging to Mr. James Kirk, was launched from the same Yard.—Both these vessels are said to be alike superior in their construction and materials, and are equal in all respects to any of the many well built vessels which have proved so creditable to the skill and judgment of Mr. Owens in ship building.—No ardent spirits have for some time past been furnished by the Contractor to the workmen employed by him; which, we think, is a great safeguard against negligence in the performance of the work, and highly praiseworthy in all who adopt it.—*Courier.*

Another Launch.—Yesterday was launched from the ship yard of the Messrs. Olive, at Carleton, the elegant schooner *Charles King*, of about 125 tons, belonging to Captain Wm. Vaughan, of this City. The Charles King is pronounced in every respect a first rate vessel, and is intended to ply as a packet between this port and Philadelphia. She will sail on her first trip about the 18th instant.

Steam, or Team Boat for Carleton Ferry.—We understand that the Common Council have had it in contemplation for some time past, to procure or give encouragement to the establishment of a Team, or Steam Boat, to run between this part of the City and Carleton, as a Ferry Boat. A Committee has been appointed for the purpose of procuring the necessary information, as to what description of Boat would be best adapted to the purpose, and the probable cost of building and expense of running the same. A letter received from Canada, on this subject, by the late Mayor, we are informed, states the cost of building, and all expenses to a suitable Boat, to be so moderate, that there can be no doubt but that an establishment of the kind, so desirable in this City, will be got up without delay.—*City Gazette.*

Coroner's Inquest.—On Wednesday last, an Inquest was held on view of the body of Daniel William Johnston, of the Schooner *Good Intent*, of Cornwallis, N. S.—Verdict, "accidentally drowned."—*Ib.*

Cooney's New-Brunswick.—This work will be ready for delivery in the course of the coming week.—*Novascotian.*

The Weather.—Has been doleful for a month past, we have scarcely had one spring day yet; yesterday, (being the 1st of May) was as cold as the 1st of March usually is, and those who sought for flowers were forced to grope for them through the snow, that fell in abundance. Ice still remains in nearly all the Lakes, and broke away from the head of the Arm last week. There are still large quantities of snow in the woods.—*Ib.*

East Winds.—During the last eight days, the wind has blown fresh and strong in an easterly direction, much of the time bringing with it floods of cold rain, hail and snow. Wednesday and Thursday of last week, the hills around were covered with snow, and at the north of us, in Franklin county, the trees and shrubs have been loaded to breaking down, with ice. It is thus far a dreary, cold, cheerless spring, the general appearance of vegetation and foliage differing but a little from the midst of the winter months.—*Massachusetts paper.*

The brig Corsair, Joseph Jenkinson, master, sailed from Halifax on Thursday, the 8th of March, and on Thursday the 22d, passed Holyhead, and was off the Floating Light in the evening. Thus completing her passage across the Atlantic in fourteen days, one of the most expeditious yet recorded to this port.—*Liverpool Advertiser, March 29.*

There are at present loading at Liverpool, 61 vessels for British North America, the tonnage of which amounts to 16,2[illegible] tons, all British.—*Ib.*