

The Weekly Observer.

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ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1834.

VOL. VII. No. 8.

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

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Printing, in its various branches, executed with neatness and dispatch, at very moderate terms.

Weekly Almanack.

AGUST—1834.	SUN	MOON	FULL
27 WEDNESDAY	5 30	6 40	10 31
28 THURSDAY	5 21	6 30	11 20
29 FRIDAY	5 13	6 21	12 10
30 SATURDAY	5 6	6 13	1 0
31 SUNDAY	5 26	6 34	1 19
1 MONDAY	5 28	6 32	2 28
2 TUESDAY	5 30	6 30	3 43

New Moon 3d Sept. 10h. 12m. morning.

INSURANCE.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Office open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 12 o'clock.

JOHN M. WILMOT, ESQUIRE, PRESIDENT. Committee for August: JAMES HENDRICKS, WILLIAM JARVIS, JOHN KINNEAR.

WEST OF SCOTLAND INSURANCE OFFICE. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has lately received instructions to take Risks at lower rates than heretofore; and also, to issue New Policies at the reduced rates for all Insurances now effected, at the termination of the Present Policies, instead of Renewal Receipts.

JOHN ROBERTSON, Agent, St. John, March 8, 1831.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY. THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the above Insurance Company, in this City, will insure Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Boats, and the contents of each, together with every similar species of property against LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE, at as low a rate of Premium as any similar Institution; and will be always in readiness for taking Surveys of premises offered for Insurance in any part of the City, free of charge to the assured. He will likewise attend to the renewal of any Policies of Insurance issued by M'KENZIE & TINDALE, as Agents of the above Insurance Company; and act in all cases in reference to such as if subscribed by himself.

ANGUS M'KENZIE, Agent, St. John, November 6, 1832.

THEINA INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Hartford, Connecticut. THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above Insurance Company, will accept Policies and Renewal Receipts (on Policies issued by the former Agent, E. D. W. RATHBORN, Esq.) for Insurance on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Harms, Vessels and Cargoes while in port, Vessels on the stocks, Household Furniture, Merchandise, and every other species of Insurable Personal Property, against

Loss or Damage by Fire, at as low a rate of premium as any similar Institution; and will give personal attendance on the survey of premises, &c. in the City and vicinity, on which Insurance is desired, free of charge to the assured. Applications in writing (post paid) from all other parts of the Province, describing the situation and the Property to be insured, will receive prompt attention; the correctness of which description shall on all occasions be binding on the part of the applicant.

The THEINA INSURANCE COMPANY was incorporated in 1819.—Capital \$2,000,000, with liberty to increase the same to half a million of dollars. The Capital has been all paid in, and invested in the best securities, independently of which a Surplus Fund of more than \$2,000,000 has been set apart to meet the occasional claims for Losses, and the Stock bears a high premium. The reputation of the Office has required promptness and liberality in the adjustment and payment of Losses, requires no additional pledge to entitle it to a liberal share of public patronage.

A. BALLOCH, Agent, St. John, N. B., 1st July, 1833.

MARINE INSURANCE. Exchange and Commission Office. THE Subscriber hereby intimates that he has established an Office, for the purpose of transacting the above business. Marine Insurance may be effected; Real or Personal Property purchased or disposed of; Vessels chartered; Freight procured; Bills of Exchange and other paper negotiated on Commission; the amount and general arrangement of which, he hopes will be approved of. From his knowledge and experience, he flatters himself that he will meet with confidence and patronage.

The Business will be conducted at his Store in St. John-street.

SAMUEL STEPHEN, Broker, St. John, N. B., 4th March, 1834.

CORONER'S SALE. On MONDAY the 26th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, at the Coffe House corner, will be Sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder:

ALL the right, title and interest of the Honourable HARRY PETERS, having privilege of His Majesty's Council of New-Brunswick, to the following described Premises in the City of Saint John, viz. Lots No. 1272 and 1274, situated on the south side of Britain-street, being each 40 feet front by 100 feet deep.—Also: That part of Lot No. 54, bounded on the west by Prince William-street, on the north by Church-street, on the east by a small alley-way leading from Church-street, and on the south by Property belonging to JOHN DEXTER, Esquire, together with all Buildings thereon, with the appurtenances. The said Property having been taken in Execution to satisfy a Judgment recovered in the Supreme Court against the said Hon. HARRY PETERS, at the suit of James Chaplin, James M. Chaplin, and John Shepherd.

JAMES T. HANFORD, Coroner, St. John, 21st July, 1834.

NOTICE. THE Subscribers having entered into Partnership, their Business will be continued under the Firm of

D. & P. HATFIELD. DAVID HATFIELD, PETER HATFIELD, St. John, 21st September, 1833.

MISCELLANEA.

CAUSE OF THE BLUE TINT OF THE SKIN.—The cause of the blue tint assumed by a doubtful question, covers the veins has hitherto been a doubtful question. This phenomenon, which is uniformly connected with the opaline property of the skin, is mentioned by Leonard De Vinci; let us first see the conditions under which it exists. First, the vein must be deep enough to absorb all the light transmitted by the skin; and the skin must have the thickness requisite to transmit a great portion of the light. If the vein is thin, it reflects the colour of the blood and becomes red; if the colour mixing with the opaline blue of the skin, forms those violetous tints observable on the countenances of persons of dark complexion (brunettes). If the vein is still thinner and nearer the epidermis, the transparency of the skin increases and the red colour is more distinct; finally, a tissue of impenetrable veins, very near the surface of the skin, colours the cheeks and lips of young people, of a fine complexion, with a uniform red; but we may observe that the beautiful colours have not the exact tint of the blood which produces them; the veins of the opaline blue, which renders the colour slightly violet, and tinges the lips of sanguine people of a purple or violet hue. Thus the difference which may exist in the colour of the blood vessels and in their proximity to the surface is sufficient to produce all the shades of blue, violet, red and purple which are seen in the human face; by the mixture of the opaline blue of the skin with the red of the blood. The red colour of the blood is not the cause of the blue tint of the veins; it might be black or green without occasioning any change; it is enough that the colouring particles absorb the light transmitted by the skin. This result may be artificially produced by a very thin plate of ivory, which has nearly the same effect as the skin. If a few drops of ivory black, prussian blue, cochineal, or any substance dense to be opaque, be placed on one of its surfaces, they produce alike a blue tint on the opposite surface, because they equally absorb all the light transmitted by the ivory. But if, instead of a colouring matter which absorbs light, we use an opaque reflecting substance, we have a tint compounded of opaline blue and that of the colour employed.—*Millman's Journal.*

THE PLAINS OF RUSSIA.—At length the vapours rolled away and the spacious plains began to show themselves, in which the most wretched of nations reared their seat of empire. On the left, what of course the rugged chain of Appennines, and on the other side a shining expanse of ocean terminates the view. It was upon this vast surface so many illustrious actions were performed, and I know not where a more fertile people could have chosen a grander theatre. Here were scenes for the march of large armies, and were ground for encampments; levels for martial games, and room for that variety of troops and equipments that led from the capital of Asia. Here many triumphal legions have trodden these pavements. I saw many captive kings! What change of cars and chariots met glittered on their surface! I saw animals dragged from the interior of Africa, and the ambassadors of Indian princes, followed by their exotic train, hastening to implore the favour of the senate. During my such illustrious scenes, but all are vanished; the splendid remains of a past age; silence and desolation remain. Distant hills that rise scattered over with rocks, and barren hillsides covered by solitary trees, were the only objects we perceived for several miles. And then, we passed a few black, ill favoured sheep straggling by the way's side, near a ruined sepulchre, just such animals as an ancient would have sacrificed to the manes. Sometimes we crossed a brook, whose ripples were the only sounds which broke the general stillness, and observed the shepherd's hut on its banks, trampled up with broken pedicels and marble fragments. I visited one of these, whose owner was abroad, tending his herd, and in his absence was absent, and tending a melancholy song. Perhaps the dead listened to me from their neglected beds. The living I can answer for—they were far enough removed.—*Beckford's Italy.*

ANECDOTE.—A pleasant and striking instance of the misapplication of impressions is recorded in the history of Prince Lee Boob; who being brought from an unincivilized island of Asia into this country, was delighted and surprised with all he saw of the conveniences, accommodations, and facilities of civilized life. Seeing how full of admiration he was at all the ornaments and artificial contrivances for human convenience, his importers and friends took it for granted that he would be still more apt to acquiesce in the sight of that which to themselves was extraordinary and new; so they took him to see Lumard's ascent in a balloon, which to the people of this country, was then a novelty. He, who, however, disappointed in their expectations, for the young foreigner merely remarked, that he thought it very foolish for a man to try in the air like a bird, when there were so many conveniences and agreeable conveyances for him on land. Thus it is with the luxurious and highly-simulated inhabitants of the metropolis; they try and must have a reach for many stimulants which the quieter and less excited cure little about. As that cuts far below, and swings upon a gale, would it not be better to have a more of any natural want of taste, but merely allows that his palate has not been trained up to that point. It might be worth while for those who pride themselves on their refined taste, and who look contemptuously down on others on account of their want of taste, to enter more particularly into this line of inquiry, in order to ascertain whether their own superiority of taste be anything more than the result of the repeated application of stimulants.

True happiness is not the growth of earth; The toil is fruitless if you seek it there; 'Tis an exotic celestial bliss, And never blooms but in celestial air.

Sweet plant of paradise! its seeds are sown In here and there a mind of heavenly mould; It rises slow, and buds, but never is known To blossom forth—the climate is too cold.

Oh, may my erring wishes learn to rise Beyond the transient bliss which earth bestows; Stretch forth my wings, and gain my native skies— There happiness in full perfection grows.

Order in the disposition of Time.—"If every part of time has its duty," says Dr. Johnson, "the hour will call for its proper employment. I have not practised this precept myself, but I have suffered much for want of it, and I would have you, by timely recollection, and steady resolution, escape from these evils which have lain heavy upon me."

This advice is particularly important to the student, for whose benefit we may add the following, from one of Lord Clarendon's letters to his nephew: "If you do not rise early, you never can make any progress worth talking of; and another rule is, if you do not set apart your hours of reading, and never suffer yourself or any one else to break in upon them, your days will slip through your hands unprofitably and fruitlessly."

From an official return it appears that there are 15,000 benefit societies in England.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.—About six weeks before the battle of Assaye, General Wellesley thought it necessary to obtain possession of an important fort, named Ahmednuggur. It was taken by a most gallant assault in the thick of the assault, General Wellesley sent a young officer, who had reached the top of the very lofty wall, thrust off by the enemy, and falling through the air from a great height. General Wellesley had little doubt that he must have been severely wounded, if not killed, by the fall; but hastened to implore the name and fate of the gallant young fellow, and had the satisfaction of seeing him in a moment after, comparatively little injured, again mounting to the assault. Next morning the General sent for him—ordered to attach him to his staff as brigadier-general; and from that hour through all his fields and fortunes, even down to the conquest of Paris—continued him in his personal family and friendship; and used sometimes to observe that the young officer had ever seen him in the air; that young officer is now Sir Colin Campbell—lieut. commander of the 10th, a major-general in the army, and governor of Nova Scotia. We record with pleasure, this act of justice to a brave and distinguished officer, whose subsequent services have fully justified his own early promise, and the generous patronage of his illustrious commander.—*Quarterly Review.*

MUSICAL FESTIVAL. A grand musical festival was given in Westminster Abbey, London, on 24th June, to which nearly three hundred performers took part. The instrumental performers consisted of 50 violins, 20 violas, 15 violoncellos, 15 double basses, 12 horns, 8 trumpets, 2 trombones, 2 oboes, 2 clarinets, 2 serpens, 1 flute, 2 kettle drums, and 2 tower drums; and the vocal department was equally strong in the vocal choir; there being 10 sopranos, 12 tenors, 12 basses, 12 tenors, and 18 basses. Among the performers was Haydn's Oration of the Creation, the effect of which is said to have been grand and sublime beyond description.

LYNDS. Written after hearing the Grand Music and Coronation Anthem in Westminster Abbey, 25th June.

It is full fifty years since I heard last, Handled, thy solemn and divinely strain, Roll through the long nave of this hallowed fan, New seeming as if scarce a year had passed: The pious Psalteries, the hymns of Prynne, Had not long to judge those sacred strains— He who has lived to sing at that come down, A man of sorrows, though a King.

In graceful youth, stood the same Kingdom's heir, The slender figure, and the downy hair, Who then was part of that fair party, On which a Mother gaz'd, and with a sigh, Bless'd as she gaz'd, in some sad melody, State to her heart, and fill'd her eyes with tears.

When I look back on the departed years, And many silent sorrows pass'd away, Painted, with radiant hope, his face to me, All now unshaded that I saw no grey, I hear those halcyon days again, I hear and smile, and while upon my ear, The music of his voice, I feel that sweet, clear, I muse and the hour hastens on.

On those, his other words, and songs which never die.

A. BOWLES, who wrote verses against profane singers and cathedral music.

PITT AND BURKE.—I never could read a page of Burke without fully concurring with him in almost every word he said; indeed I can scarcely do so, because I differed from him. Pitt was a man of abstract ideas, who knew not how to accommodate himself to the workings of the human heart and human character. Burke saw society in all its fermenting elements—its hopes, its fears, its passions, and its sorrows. Burke had real views; Pitt had mere speculations, and those of a Parliamentary nature, and those of a Parliamentary nature.

On Pitt's Talent's frequently he heard.—A vast number of clerical orders is mentioned. We see men in well-to-do, who, when the shades of obscurity come, become wretched beings. Even the himself-fellows become wretched when the shades of obscurity come. This is a proof of the want of genius and imagination. We have great men who give themselves the most troubling and insupportable sins from the station and wealth into which the corruption and base intrigues of their immediate ancestors have placed them, who have never up to this moment produced one more positive talent or virtue. They have none of the claims or superiority which can justify or palliate aristocracy. Better that they should be in the most abject poverty, than that they should have dominion in a house of generations, yet always break out at intervals and show their brilliant lights. Men may be their own personal merit be entitled to obtain one of the highest ranks, but they who have neither personal merit nor ancient nobility of distinction are not to be endured. I cannot see why men should be rewarded for selling the public peace. But what if, into the bargain their evil counsels have gone far to ruin the glory and prosperity of the nation?—*Litt.*

Lauriston relates among other anecdotes of Napoleon's sojourn at the camp of Boulogne, a remarkable instance of intrepidity, on the part of two English sailors. These men had been prisoners at Verdun, from whence they made their escape, and arrived at Boulogne, without having been discovered on the road, notwithstanding the vigilance with which all English were watched. They remained at Boulogne for some time, without money, and unable to effect their escape. They had no hope of getting aboard a boat, on account of the strict watch kept on vessels of every kind. They however made a boat of little pieces of wood, which they put together as well as they could, having no other tools but their knives. They covered it with a piece of sail cloth. It was only three or four feet wide, and not much longer, and so slight that a man could easily carry it on his shoulders. So powerful a passion is the love of home and liberty, that certain of being shot if they put to sea, they nevertheless resolved to attempt crossing the channel in their fragile skiff. Perceiving an English frigate within sight of the coast, they pushed off, and endeavoured to reach her. They had not gone a hundred toises from the shore, when they were seen by the Custom House officers, who pursued and brought them back. The news of this extraordinary exploit spread through the camp, where the extraordinary courage of the two sailors were the subject of general remark.—The circumstance reached the Emperor's ears. He wished to see the men, and they were conducted to his presence along with their little boat. Napoleon, whose imagination was struck by every thing extraordinary, could not conceal his surprise at so bold a project, undertaken with such feeble means of execution. "It

really true," said the Emperor to them, "that you thought of crossing the sea in this way? "Sir," said they "if you doubt it, give us leave to go, and you shall see us depart." "I will, you are bold and enterprising men; I admire courage wherever I meet with it. But you shall not hazard your lives—you are at liberty and more than that, I will cause you to be put on board an English ship. When you return to London, say how I esteem brave men, even among they are my enemies." Rapp, who with Lauriston, Dancy, and many others were present at this generosity. If the men had not been brought before him, they would have been shot as spies; instead of which they obtained their liberty, and Napoleon gave several pieces of gold to each.

AN ACTIVE YOUTH.—In May 1833, the British brig Active landed at Philadelphia, and brought, among other passengers, a young Englishman, named Newman, who disembarked without a cent of money in the world, and possessing nothing else but the clothes he stood in. A week after his arrival, he was seen in the market without shoes, stockings, hat, or coat, and with only one shilling in his shirt, and gnawing a bunch of rashes. Yet such was the necessity of his disposition, and the facilities of the city of brotherly love for the display of his active nature, that he soon furnished himself with clothes, money, jewels, &c., boarded in a hotel, and kept the company. He went to Standard, Conn. where he happened to be, and signed somewhat largely, then he hired horses and pigs, (some of which he never returned), and figured himself out to hang over the means by which he raised the wind to meet his expenses, for he was never known to apply himself to any of the dull pursuits of the styled business. Yesterday, he stood in the Police Office, charged with forging a check for 700 dollars on Arnold & Rose, 9 Coler-street. He had formed an acquaintance with a highly respectable British officer named Bedford, a young gentleman named Douglas, son of a lawyer in Philadelphia, and a young person possessed of an independence, fortune named Randolph. Their acquaintance began in the steam-boat, coming from Philadelphia, and they subsequently boarded together at the Philadelphia Hotel. Yesterday morning, Newman gave Randolph the check, and asked him to present it at the Union Bank, and meet him with the money on the Exchange. The money was so badly executed that it was immediately detected, and Randolph was taken to Mr. Arnold, Newman, who was on the watch, immediately ran down Exchange street, and was seen by Benjamin F. Phelps, of New Rochelle, but without success. Randolph was then taken to the Police Office, and committed to Bridewell for offering to pass the check. A plan was then taken by Human and Huntington, and in the course of the day, the latter arrested Newman, who stands fully committed. It is but justice to state, that Captain Bedford, as soon as he became acquainted with the character of Newman, did his utmost to assist the officers in capturing him.—*New-York papers.*

Important to anglifilers.—A London paper says that a gentleman in Devonshire has invented what he calls a snuff-pistol. It has two barrels, and being applied to the nose, and touching the trigger under with the fore-finger, both nostrils are instantly fired, and a sufficient quantity driven up the head to last the whole day.

The following lines are taken from the Album of the Hotel in the vicinity of the Falls of Niagara:

NAGARA. Flow on forever, in the glorious role Of terror and of beauty. God hath set His rainbow on thy forehead, and the cloud Mantles around thy feet. And he doth give The voice of thunder, power to speak of him Placidity, giving the lip of man Keep silence and upon thy rocky altar pour Incense of sweet music.

LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY. Tuesday Evening, Aug. 25, 1834.

SUMMARY. From the Bermuda Road Gazette, August 5.

SLAVERY ABOLISHED. The rebellion is over, the step from Slavery to Freedom has been taken, a day which for confidence and honest boldness stands unexampled in the Annals of the World; and we sincerely trust that the movement has been effected with the same ease and security in the other British Colonies; that it has been in this. For then this act of liberty and humanity will be its most, possibly distinguish the reign of our beloved Monarch, William the Fourth—even though the period of Sovereignty was unshaken by any other of those memorable events for which it is so justly esteemed.

The eventual first day of August, 1834, a period looked for in all the British West India Colonies, was the eventual day of hope and fear—hope by those in bondage for a relief from thralldom; fear on the part of the owners lest that liberty which was to become general would be the means of leading the newly emancipated, to acts unbecoming Men and Christians. The month preceding passed as its precursors, without, as might have been anticipated, any preparations being made to celebrate so grand an era.

The first of August came, a day which in this island alone, has been a day of jubilee, and a day of freedom from a domestic slavery which had been perpetual. The change was gradual, was possible, and none but those consciences of the work which the lapse of a few hours, say moments, was offering, and familiar with the habits of the people, could fancy such an event was taking place. The day was as remarkable for quietude, exemption from labour and celebration, as that which marks the Sabbath in every Christian land.—The only music perceptible was in the preparation for attending public worship, which His Excellency the Governor most wisely ordered to be performed—thereby dedicating it wholly to God, the willer and the doer of this great work. The Churches and other places of public worship throughout the island were crowded to excess—every possible accommodation being afforded to the crowded people. From every quarter we hear of their orderly, nay more their exemplary behaviour; for those assembled in the parish Church of Pembroke—upwards of two thousand—were most wisely ordered to be in the many churches and chapels and other places of worship, of various denominations of Christians which we have visited, we have never seen a more orderly, a more becoming or a more attentive congregation. The solemn occasion on which they were assembled, had evidently wrought much on their minds; and the affectionate, good and wholesome advice of their Pastor will it is hoped have a proper and lasting effect.

Four days of universal freedom have now passed; and four days of more perfect order, regularity and quiet have these famed peaceful Isles never witnessed; the opinion which this change would cause in the Slaves of this island, long since expressed when even the Anti-Slavery Society was in its infancy, by a person then and now high in office in this Colony, has

been to the letter realized. In one instance only have we heard of any thing like a general and public ebullition of feeling, and this consisted in those recently liberated in St. George, meeting on the square in that town, on Saturday morning, and giving three loud and long hurrahs, and then dispersing, each to his respective home and occupation.

It must have been a gloomy, a heartfelt sight to all slave-owners to witness the disconsolate and reverential mien of their late dependants in the House of prayer, and their studiously orderly conduct since; to feel that the instruction which they had diligently extended to them, had so well fitted them to receive the great boon of Freedom which circumstances have enabled them to grant at so early a period.

This has commenced this wonderful change, and it is expected from a people who have shown so much affection on the occasion that a similar line of conduct will be pursued by the general and public ebullition of feeling, and this consisted in those recently liberated in St. George, meeting on the square in that town, on Saturday morning, and giving three loud and long hurrahs, and then dispersing, each to his respective home and occupation.

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