

The Weekly Observer.

England, &c.

From the Boston Examiner. LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.—The packet ship Henry IV, Capt. Pell, arrived on Friday last, at N. York, and packet ship Hannibal, Capt. Hebard, arrived the same day, from London. London dates to the 21 January were received by these arrivals.

The papers contain no political intelligence of much importance. The stock of Cotton at Liverpool on the last day of December, was declared to be 293,000 bales, of which 93,500 were from the United States.—The stock being rather greater than was anticipated, the market was rather flat in the afternoon of that day.

A severe frost had prevailed at Liverpool the last ten days. The canals were frozen up. It is stated that a reconciliation has taken place between the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Huskisson, and that the latter will soon be re-instated in the Ministry.

The conductors of the London Morning Journal have been tried for four libels against the Lord Chancellor, and were convicted each time. The editor of the London Atlas has also been convicted of a libel against the same personage. Ten or twelve other prosecutions had been commenced against other London editors for libels.

The Earl of Cork has made an abatement of 24 per cent. on his last half-year's rents to his tenants at Marston Bigott, &c. &c., and his charitable lady has ceased her annual gifts of wearing apparel and bed-linen to be distributed to all the poor females of the aforesaid parish. Her Ladyship, for many years past, has established a Sunday School at Marston Bigott, where the poor females are clothed and educated at her Ladyship's expense. This is an example for exalted rank worthy of imitation.

The French Ministry remains unchanged. The negotiations for obtaining the free navigation of the Rhine, are proceeding favorably. The King and Queen of Naples entered Madrid on the 11th ult. The city was adorned with arches of triumph, silk and silver cloths displayed in the windows, &c.

A letter from Madrid says, the ill success of the expedition of Barradas does not seem to have discouraged those who are anxious to conquer the new world. The city of Cadiz has offered to the King to raise a corps of 1000 men, clothe them, arm them, and bear the expense of their transport to the coast of Mexico. It invites the other cities and provinces of the kingdom to follow its example.

The Persian Prince Chosrow-Mizra has arrived at Moscow, where brilliant entertainments were given in his honor. The Prince seemed delighted with the City, and displayed remarkable politeness and gallantry towards the ladies. He is stated to have demanded in marriage three young ladies at a time, whom he would have taken to Persia as his legitimate wives.—When it was represented to him that such a demand was contrary to European customs and could not be complied with, he alleged ignorance as an excuse.

A letter from Odessa, dated November 13, states that the winter was never known to have set in so early there as this year. Sledges have been used in the streets for several days. The Augsburg Gazette contains the following, under the date of Vienna, Dec. 18:—“An English courier from London has passed thro' this City, on his way to Constantinople; he is the bearer to Mr. Gordon, of the definite act of the conference of London, which declares definitely the absolute independence of Greece.”

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 27.—On the 22d Count Guilleminot gave a grand entertainment, in celebration of the saint day of the King of France, at which all the Turkish great men were present. The Sultan is preparing a great entertainment for the European Ministers, and it is said, will himself be present to witness their divisions and European customs.

Letters from Calcutta to August 4, state that the Ludgo crops had suffered severely from heavy rains and the inundation of the Ganges.—London Globe, December 26.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.—The Messenger des Chambres of Dec. 5th, contains the following extract from a report to the Minister of Marine by Rear Admiral Rosmal, commanding a division of the squadron in the Levant:—

“On board the Trident, Navarin Road, Nov. 19, 1829. “Sir—I hasten to acquaint your excellency with a horrible event, which has plunged into mourning our army in the Mores. A dreadful storm broke out last night, at half-past 11, over Navarin. The lightning fell upon the citadel, and setting fire to the powder magazine, blew it up with all the walls and buildings in the enclosure. The injury extended to a great distance beyond, principally in the town, where not one of the wretched beings which compose it remains habitable. Above 100 artillery men, who were lodged in the citadel, have been victims of the disaster. As far as we have hitherto discovered, 17 are killed and 78 wounded, among whom is an officer of artillery and nine men missing, who are supposed to be still buried in the ruins.

“The commotion was so violent that every vessel thought struck by the lightning, and an examination was made, both within and without, to ascertain the fact. Soon afterwards being informed of the misfortune, I went on shore with 800 men, drafted from the different ships, and a great number of torches, &c. It will be difficult to form an idea of the dreadful scene which was witnessed. The darkness of the night rendered our task extremely difficult. It was even dangerous, because many thousand bombs and grenades had been scattered by the explosion, and covered the ground still loaded, and before our arrival, fires had been kindled in the midst of them to afford light. Happily however, caught fire and burnt, but did not explode. Order was immediately given to put out all the fires, and keep only the torches.”

MALTA.—The Governor of Malta and its dependencies, issued a proclamation, Oct. 15, extending the benefits of Trial by Jury to His Britannic Majesty's Maltese subjects, under such modifications as the general principles of the Maltese law, and the peculiar state of the Island, require.

NAPOLEON.—Essling was the first battle lost by Napoleon. Out of thirty battles in which he commanded in person, he was fortunate and skillful enough to lose only six:—Essling, Craonno, Leipzig, Brienne, Laon, and Waterloo. His defeat of Essling was repaired some time afterwards by his victory of Wagram; that of Craonno completed the disorganization of the army of Moscow; and that of Leipzig deprived him of his army, and of all Germany, and laid open France to his enemies; that of Brienne became fatal to the conqueror by inspiring him with a false idea of security, for which he was soon severely punished; that of Laon was the last effort of an expiring army; that of Waterloo terminated his military and political career.

Inebriety in Sweden.—It is a fact, that this vice more effectually destroys the happiness and prosperity of this country than any war ever did. The lists of birth and of mortality in Stockholm, present the most surprising phenomenon—that there died in the last year 1439 persons more than were born. This disproportion is observed particularly among the garrison, & ascribed to drinking immoderately of brandy.

UNITED STATES.

NAVIGATION OF THE SAINT LAWRENCE.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

It appears there has been a Meeting of the Montreal Committee of Trade, and that some alarm was expressed lest the direct trade should be opened between the United States and the British West India Colonies. These proceedings also allude to another important object, for which, it is rumored, the United States are negotiating, viz: the free navigation of the St. Lawrence. One of our evening cotemporarys, which thinks that wisdom will die with it, says this is a subject “of which the public now hear for the first time.” Had the editors substituted “themselves” for “the public,” the assertion might have been correct.

The fact is, this question of the free navigation of the St. Lawrence has long been entertained, and the discussions respecting it created not a little excitement at the north, five or six years ago. And it was with particular reference to this subject, and the conduct of this negotiation, that President Adams so earnestly wished Governor Clinton to accept the English mission in 1825. That the United States are fairly entitled to a full participation in the navigation of the St. Lawrence, from Ontario to its estuary, there is no doubt.

The principle was maintained by the American Congress so long ago as Mr. Jay's mission to the Court of Madrid, during the war of the Revolution, when he was specially instructed respecting the navigation of the Mississippi. The same principle has also been asserted, in the case of Russia and Turkey.—It was for the establishment of the same principle, that we claim in regard to the free passage of the St. Lawrence, with respect to the navigation of the Hellespont and the Black Sea, that the Russian Emperor mainly went to war. He obtained his right, and established it for all nations, by the sword. We hope our rights will be obtained by more peaceable means.

THE TARIFF.—We learn from Washington that the Committee on Finance in the Senate, is about to report in favour of sundry modifications of the Tariff. So that it is now expected that the whole subject will be again opened for discussion in Congress.—Boston Patriot.

Singular fact in Natural History.—It is asserted by persons of undoubted credit from Albany, that Miss Wright, is actually a man, and daddy Owen, an old lady. It seems the discovery was made by Miss Wright's attempting to be rude to a little plump rosy cheeked Dutch waiting maid at Crutenden's. The maid cried “murder.” Mr. Francis Wright—for that appears to be his real name—attempted to smother her in onions—and poor Mrs. Dale Owen fell into a fit of hysterics. We are glad for the honor of the sex, that this discovery has been made, and that the apostrophe of wantonness and impiety is not to be found among the race of women.—N. Y. Courier.

We learn that an experiment was this morning made on the Rail Road with the Car which has been constructed to be propelled by means of a SAIL. The wind being fair and fresh, it was carried along at the rate of twenty miles an hour, and excited a great deal of admiration at the facility with which it was managed. The experiment with this car will be repeated this evening.—The Rail Road is becoming the lion of the day, and we are glad to discover that the great men of the nation are sensible of its importance, and entertain a laudable curiosity to be acquainted with the effects of the experiments daily tried upon it.—Baltimore Gazette.

The number of taverns and other places for retailing spirituous liquors in the city of Baltimore, is 749. Population, say 80,000. Number of inhabitants for each tavern, &c. 107.—In New-York, with a population of 200,000, the number of taverns and other places for retailing spirituous liquors, is about 3000: or one to every 66 inhabitants!

An Irish bard addresses his country as “an emerald set in the ring of the sea.” A Rhode Island poet, in an 8th of January toast, calls the United States “a string of pearls round the neck of Liberty.”

In the last twenty years the population of N. York state has doubled; it is now 1,900,000.

The Mayor of N. York has proposed a plan for supplying that city with fresh water, which he calculates will cost \$2,000,000. He thinks the money can be obtained at 5 per cent. and paid off by a Water Tax. He also proposes that city wharves should be built of stone, and expects the Legislature will grant the Auction Tax to pay the expense.

COLONIAL.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HALIFAX CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

HALIFAX, FEBRUARY 8.

The three petitions from the Chamber of Commerce of Saint John, New-Brunswick, to the Lords of the Privy Council for Trade, copies of which had been received by the Chamber and recommended in its last Report to the early consideration of His Majesty's Government, and the petition of the Chamber of Commerce of the West Coast of Africa, the Colonies duty free, appeared before the Chamber on the 21st of February, the subject matter of the second was of a more general bearing, the tonnage duty levied on American vessels, the Chamber deemed it at that time improper to unite in any application to His Majesty's Government, which will be noticed in a subsequent part of this Report, have since that period occurred, which have induced the Chamber to concur most fully with the views expressed in this petition. The propriety of the prayer in the petition, praying that the duties on hides from the West Coast of Africa be taken off, appeared evident to the Chamber and with a view to the extension of the Trade of the Province, it was therefore determined, after mature deliberation, to present to His Majesty's Government, praying that not only Hides, but Hemp, Grain, Tallow, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, and other raw materials of foreign growth, might be admitted in British vessels free, and articles being in return for the duties on hides, turpentine, and fisheries. This memorial was accordingly, on the 7th of May last, addressed to the Right Hon. Sir George Murray, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and presented to His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by a copy of the petition, and a copy of the Chamber's resolution, and on the 14th of October following, the Chamber received from the Deputy Provincial Secretary, a communication, containing, by a despatch to the Right Hon. Sir George Murray, with the copy of a Letter containing the observations of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade on the above memorial, the prayer of which was not thought proper to be granted.

A Report having obtained that efforts were making to induce His Majesty's Government to open the Ports of the West Indies to our Trade, as at present confined to the Colonies, the Chamber to acquire information, and prepare a Representation thereon to His Majesty's Government, in order if possible to prevent a measure so injurious to H. M. Colonial Possessions.

A Special Meeting of the Chamber was accordingly held on the 22d January, when it was determined to address a letter on the subject to Mr. Bainbridge, and also to Mr. Fairbanks, in London, exhibiting an extensive view of the subject, and a copy of the memorial to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, and the West Indies, in relation to the growth or production of the U. States;—stating, that in the absence of more positive information, the Chamber was apprehensive it might be a subject of great importance to His Majesty's Government by memorializing, and authorizing these Gentlemen, if necessary, to address a joint memorial to H. M. Government, or to adopt such other measures on behalf of the Chamber, as would be most likely to induce a favorable result; and these letters were forwarded by the Packet the same day. On the 4th January another meeting of the Chamber was held, and having agreed on the form and contents of a memorial to H. M. Government for a Reduction of the duties on Indian and Canadian manufactures, a copy of which was forwarded to the W. Indies from the Warehousing Ports in the North American Colonies, another memorial was prepared and addressed to His Honor, the Administrator of the Province, praying that he would be pleased to transmit the former to H. M. Government with his favorable recommendations. Before this meeting, were laid copies of two memorials received from the Chamber of Commerce at Saint John, N. B., addressed by the Chamber to the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, praying a repeal of the tonnage duties on American vessels.

The most deliberate and attentive consideration was given by the Chamber to these documents, and it is proper to observe that the memorial to His Majesty's Government, and that under present circumstances were great exertions were making for the opening the Ports to our Trade, it would be proper to show every disposition to convey to the American Congress, in the most judicious manner, as cheap a rate as possible, the Chamber determined to address Mr. Fairbanks and Mr. Bainbridge, referring to the Saint John memorial, and stating the entire concurrence of this Chamber in the views expressed therein, which was accordingly done.

Scarcely had these occurrences taken place, when such intelligence was received from both Mr. Fairbanks and Mr. Bainbridge, as could leave no doubt whatever of the truth of the Report relative to the opening the Ports to our Trade, which had already excited the most apprehensive anxiety on the part of the Chamber. It was therefore thought, that the proper time had arrived for making the strongest direct representation to H. M. Government, on the subject, and a memorial, in this respect, was immediately prepared on the 9th January, and a petition to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade agreed on. It was also determined to attach thereto Lists of Prices, and original accounts of sale of certain commodities, from the principal West India Ports during the years 1826, 7, 8, and 9, and to make a appeal of the American Tonnage duty, a part of the prayer of the petition. These documents being prepared, together with a statement of the entire export and import trade of the Province during the above years, (with the exception of the 16 Outlays which had not been received at the Custom-House here) showing the great increase of shipping employed, and of American produce, and the great benefit to the Province, which had been derived from the exclusion of the Americans in 1826,—they were presented to His Honor, the Administrator of the Government, with a memorial, informing him of the very alarming importance of the subject, and the necessity of His Majesty's Government to the Chamber, and requesting him to have the goodness to forward them to H. M. Government with his favorable recommendations, which he immediately did by the packet ship Halifax, then on the eve of sailing.

To ensure the safe reception of these documents to H. M. Government, duplicates were forwarded by a ship sailing a few days after the Halifax, and copies were also transmitted to Messrs. Fairbanks and Bainbridge, soliciting their best exertions on the occasion. The Chamber trusts that these very important papers, by this time arrived at their destination, and that they will afford to H. M. Government satisfactory evidence of the destructive consequences to this Province, and the shipping interest thereof, which will on advantage be derived to the West Indies, from the removal of the existing restrictions to the direct trade of the United States through this Port; and having had the opportunity of making these representations, it rests with confidence in the expectation of a continuance of that paternal regard, manifested so liberally by the Government of the Mother Country in the increased interest it has taken, of late years, in the welfare of her subjects in these colonies.

An interchange of communication between the Commercial Interests of Quebec, Saint John, N. B., and St. John's, N. F., and this Society, through their several official organs, has taken place during the past year whenever circumstances required it; and the Chamber feels confident that very important advantages, from a friendly intercourse on commercial subjects between these sister Colonies, which, as individuals connected with this Society, and who hope ever to see cherished, may often accrue to each. Since the documents, from the Chamber were forwarded by the Halifax, to H. M. Government, relative to the opening of the West-India Ports, communications have been received from the Chamber of Commerce at Saint John, N. B., and the Committee of Trade at Quebec, from which the Chamber is happy to learn that measures have been taken by these Bodies, for the prompt transmission of strong Representations on the same subject to H. M. Government,

of the kind and unceasing attention of Rear Admiral Sir Charles Ogle to such measures as have been deemed of utility in advancing the prosperity of the Mercantile community, the Chamber cannot find language to express too highly the sense of its obligations; and the many proofs given by this highly respectable Officer, of his solicitude for the preservation of life and property, exposed to the dangers incident to navigation, particularly the pains taken by him in obtaining the correct latitude and longitude of the Isle of Sable, and the Geographical position, and other particulars, relative to the Virgin Rocks, communicated by him to the Chamber and published under its directions; his anxiety to see established a proper system of Pilotage for the Harbour of Halifax; and the very ready assistance he has constantly afforded the Trade, whenever it has been required.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF L. CANADA. QUEBEC, JANUARY 22.

John Sewell, Esq., being Gentleman usher of the Black Rod, delivered a Message, acquainting the House that His Excellency the Administrator in Chief, commanded their immediate attendance in the Upper House of the Legislature.

Mr. Speaker and the House accordingly went up to attend on His Excellency, where His Excellency was pleased to open the Session.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, that he had issued his warrant for the election of a Knight of the shire, for Gaape, in the room of Mr. Christie, expelled this House, and the House assented.

Whereupon Mr. Boardages moved, that the entries in the Journals of this House of the 14th February 1829, relating to the expulsion of the said Robert Christie, be annulled, and that the said Christie be restored to his seat, and that the said Robert Christie, having to his quality of stipendiary Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the District of Quebec, called in question, and censured, and the freedom of debate in this House, therefore underscoring the confidence of the government, unavailably to be a member of this House, and ought not to sit, and conduct himself as a member thereof.

Mr. Boardages moved to resolve, That as a bill addressed to His Excellency the Administrator in Chief, in relation to the duties on hides, turpentine, and fisheries, in violation of its privileges, and of the independence of its members, and of the liberty of debate in this House, and of the freedom of the press, and of the rights of the House, and of the rights of the Members of this House, in violation of its privileges, and proceedings therein, was, for such conduct, unanimously declared by this House, unworthy of the confidence of His Majesty's government, and unworthy of serving or sitting in this House, and praying therefore that His Excellency will be pleased to refer to the said Robert Christie, Esq., all marks of confidence in the hands of His Majesty's government, by dismissing him from any place of honor or profit he may hold, during pleasure, under His Majesty's Government.

On motion of Mr. Caullier, the motion was referred to the Committee of Privy Council for Trade.

Mr. Neilson introduced a bill to vacate the seats of members of the Assembly accepting offices of profit and becoming accountable for public money.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, that the House attended by His Excellency in the Legislative Chamber, His Excellency was pleased to make a speech to both Houses, of which he had obtained a copy to prevent mistakes, which is as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, I have called you together at a time, which I believe to be the best suited both to your private convenience and the public service, and it affords me an opportunity to express to you my sincere congratulations on the prosperous state of the affairs of this Province.

Under the blessing of Divine Providence, the distress which so severely felt at this time last year, is now happily experienced, and the industry of the inhabitants of the country, a spirit of active industry in their agricultural occupations, which cannot fail to be attended with the happiest effects.

Commerce has been carried on more extensively than usual during the past year, and with more activity and enterprise.

The Provincial Revenue has also increased; and arrangements have been made for the security of the Public Monies in the hands of the Receiver General, conformably to the communication made to you in the last Session.

It will be gratifying to you also to learn, that Elementary Schools have been very generally established throughout the Province. The great progress has been made in the improvement of the internal communications—and that facilities have been afforded to all classes of His Majesty's subjects, to settle on the Waste Lands of the Crown.

Measures have also been taken for the erection of new Light Houses and for promoting the various objects of public improvement, for which provision was so liberally made in the last Session.

It has been my earnest endeavor to see, that the bounty of the Provincial Parliament was not misapplied, and that the law, established such regulations, as appeared to be necessary, for guarding against abuses and for ensuring a faithful and judicious expenditure of the public money.

Details on these subjects will be laid before you for your consideration; and you will probably be of opinion, that the acts passed in the last Session, for the encouragement of Elementary Education, and for creating Light Houses in the St. Lawrence, require your sanction.

The Accounts of the Provincial Revenue and Expenditure for the last year, will be laid before you, as soon as possible, and every information afforded you respecting the same, which you may require.

It will be my duty to convey to you, by message, a communication, which I have received from the Financial Question, which has given rise to so much controversy in the Province; and I will now submit to your consideration such matters of public interest, as conceive will be conducive to the general welfare of this loyal Colony.

I suggested to you by His Majesty's command, in the last Session, the expediency of levying a small tax upon such tracts of land, as remain in a waste and unimproved condition; and also of establishing a law for the registration of deeds; and to these subjects it is my duty again to call your attention.

The pressure of business prevented your maturely considering several matters of importance that came under your deliberations; but I feel persuaded that they will now engage your early attention; and you may rely upon my cordial concurrence in all measures which have for their object the general welfare of the Province, and the happiness of His Majesty's Canadian subjects.

UPPER-CANADA. ADDRESS OF THE ASSEMBLY OF UPPER CANADA, in answer to Sir JOHN COLBURN'S Speech, on opening the Legislature, presented 15th January.

We, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly thank Your Excellency for your gracious Speech from the throne at the opening of the present Session.

Convinced again in Provincial Parliament, we shall devote ourselves to the despatch of public business, and feel assured it will be gratifying to Your Excellency to give effect to those measures which will be conducive to the welfare and prosperity of the people.

We concur in the sentiments expressed by Your Excellency, that the activity and industry of the Legislature in all parts of the Province, and the general improvement of the country, from the labor they have bestowed upon it, under all the difficulties and privations inseparable from the settlement of a new colony, present the strongest claim upon the Legislature to afford every proper encouragement to their exertions, and every facility in our power for the expatriation of their surplus produce.

We will take into our consideration the present state of the Welland Canal, which Your Excellency has recommended to our immediate report and protection. We shall be happy to find the favourable expectations of Your Excellency respecting it fully realized. And we do not doubt that the resources of the Legislature will be practically recognized, and that the most judicious and effectually directed to the improvement of public works which are both desired and necessary to the people.

We have carefully examined the statement of the revenue of the Province for the last year, which Your Excellency has presented to us, and we are glad to find that the amount of time be found disposable after we have provided for the proper support of His Majesty's Government, and that the amount of time be found disposable after we have provided for the proper support of His Majesty's Government, and that the amount of time be found disposable after we have provided for the proper support of His Majesty's Government.

We do not doubt that the resources of the Legislature will be practically recognized, and that the most judicious and effectually directed to the improvement of public works which are both desired and necessary to the people.

We have carefully examined the statement of the revenue of the Province for the last year, which Your Excellency has presented to us, and we are glad to find that the amount of time be found disposable after we have provided for the proper support of His Majesty's Government, and that the amount of time be found disposable after we have provided for the proper support of His Majesty's Government.

We do not doubt that the resources of the Legislature will be practically recognized, and that the most judicious and effectually directed to the improvement of public works which are both desired and necessary to the people.

We have carefully examined the statement of the revenue of the Province for the last year, which Your Excellency has presented to us, and we are glad to find that the amount of time be found disposable after we have provided for the proper support of His Majesty's Government, and that the amount of time be found disposable after we have provided for the proper support of His Majesty's Government.

We do not doubt that the resources of the Legislature will be practically recognized, and that the most judicious and effectually directed to the improvement of public works which are both desired and necessary to the people.

We have carefully examined the statement of the revenue of the Province for the last year, which Your Excellency has presented to us, and we are glad to find that the amount of time be found disposable after we have provided for the proper support of His Majesty's Government, and that the amount of time be found disposable after we have provided for the proper support of His Majesty's Government.

We do not doubt that the resources of the Legislature will be practically recognized, and that the most judicious and effectually directed to the improvement of public works which are both desired and necessary to the people.

We have carefully examined the statement of the revenue of the Province for the last year, which Your Excellency has presented to us, and we are glad to find that the amount of time be found disposable after we have provided for the proper support of His Majesty's Government, and that the amount of time be found disposable after we have provided for the proper support of His Majesty's Government.

We do not doubt that the resources of the Legislature will be practically recognized, and that the most judicious and effectually directed to the improvement of public works which are both desired and necessary to the people.