The Weekly Observer.

England, &c.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JUNE 1.—COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

In a Committee of Supply the following votes were agreed to: £1,000,000 out of the Consolidated Fund to make good the supplies of 1830; £19,000 for the expenses of gold and silver coinage at the mint; £7,000 for expenses of mint prosecutions; £15,000 for expenses and law charges of the Crown in 1830.

On the last vote being proposed, Mr. R. Gordon observed that this gross sum included, as one of the items of which it was composed, the sum of £3,139 paid in fees for counsel in prosecutions directed by the Treasury. Among the other persecutions were included the recent celebrated prosecutions (for so he must call them) of the press. The amount voted in 1829, as fees for counsel, was only £2,289, but in this year that sum was exceded by more than £800. He begged to observe, that this expense was often greatly swelled by the employment of more counsel than was necessary or useful; in the case against Alexander, five, if not six counsel were engaged for the Crown against an unfortunate man, who defended himself. He begged to know why the country was to be put to the expense of six counsel against one unhappy printer?—The Attorney-General said that he and the Solicitor-General were often called upon to attend in one court on behalf of the Crown, and almost at the same time they might both be called on to attend in other places, which rendered the assistance of other counsel indispensable. He protested against being attacked in this irregular way, by an Hon. Member who got up and called a prosecution a persecution. He denied that the emoluments of the office he held were more than adequate compensation for the duties it entailed.—Mr. R. Gordon said that as long as he could raise his voice in that House or elsewhere he should call those prosecutions persecutions.—Mr. D. W. Harvey also condemned the late prosecutions. The Attorney-General and Solicitor-General defended them.—Mr. Hume said that the ruin of the individual was a sufficient proof of the persecution. The Attorney-General's imagination might, perhaps, be perverted; the situation to which he had been raised might, perhaps, make him see things differently than when he sat on the other side of the House. Those days, however, had gone by; and in changing sides he had probably forgotten his former opinion, and was now acting contrary to the very opinions that had raised him to the situation which he held. He would say, and he appealed to the Whigs—if any such persons remained now-a-days—whether there was one among them that could applaud the conduct of the Attorney-General for the part that he had taken in the late prosecutions? (*Loud Cheers.*) He asked whether the expenses had been defrayed by Lord Lyndhurst, or formed a part of the present estimate.—Mr G. Dawson said they were included in the estimate—Sir C. Wetherell condemned the issuing of an *ex officio* information, after an action in another shape had been commenced against the defendant Alexander, as unprecedented and unconstitutional.—The Attorney General said that he had substituted an *ex officio* information for the private one filed by the Lord Chancellor because the libel was against a public officer, in his official capacity, and the prosecution was, therefore, a public one.—Sir Robert Peel said that he thought it far better that the charges of such prosecutions should come from the public funds rather than from those of individuals. He would say that although his (Sir Robert Peel's) name had been introduced into an information, he should not pay the expense of it. The Attorney-General had instituted that prosecution not out of regard for his (Sir R. Peel's) private feelings but because he had, as Secretary of State, been unjustly libelled. He suggested that the vote should be allowed to pass, and that, before the report was received, the facts should be fully stated to the House. This was acceded to, as were also the following votes: £107,986 on account of convicts at home and in Bermuda; £35,000 for captured negroes; and £18,700 for the expenses of the commission for preventing the illegal traffic in slaves.

THE SABBATH IN LONDON.—In the House of Commons, on Tuesday the 25th of May, Mr. Hobhouse presented a petition signed by seven or eight thousand of the journeymen bakers of London, Westminster, Southwark, and the towns and villages within ten miles of the Royal Exchange, praying that the law which now permitted dinners to be baked within certain hours on a Sunday, might be altered; for that as it now stood, the petitioners were unable to observe the Sabbath with that degree of strictness, which as christians, they desired.

Sir T. Baring gave his support to the petition, coming as it did from a body of christian subjects, who were anxious to observe the sabbath in a proper manner. It was a great evil, that men of the present time did not observe the sabbath in the manner their duty required; and when any body of them desired to be able to do so, the legislature ought to do their utmost to gratify the wish. An admonitory letter of a right reverend prelate has lately been printed on this subject, and in his opinion, that letter reflected the highest credit on the right reverend author.

Mr. Hume was directly of the reverse opinion. No inquiry nor consideration was necessary, nor could the House afford any remedy to the alleged evil. To legislate on it would be most useless; and he hoped the House would be better employed than in making the attempt.

EXCESSIVE TAXATION.—The quantity of sugar at present consumed in Great Britain may, as already stated, be estimated at 160,000 tons, or about 360,000,000 lbs.; which, taking the population at 16 millions, gives an average of 22½ lbs. for each individual. Now this, though a far larger average than that of France, or any of the continential states, is small, compared with what it might be were the duties reduced, and an opening made for foreign sugars to come into our market. In workhouses, the customary annual allowance for each individual is, we believe, 34 lbs.; and in private families the smallest separate allowance for domestics is 4 lb. a week, or 52 lbs. a year. Taking these facts into view, it does not seem at all unreasonable, considering the extent to which tea and coffee are now used in this country, and the growing demand for them, and considering also the vast quantities of sugar required in the preparation of fruits, to hold, that if the duties were reduced to the extent proposed, and the trade placed on a proper footing, the consumption would, in a few years, be doubled; that is increased from 160,000 to 320,000 tons; and while this quantity, at 18s. a cwt. would yield a much larger direct revenue than is at present derived from the duty of 27s., it would be productive, not only of a great increase of enjoyment to the consumers, but an immense extension of commerce and navigation. But the truth is, that we should very much underrate the probable increase, were we to estimate it at only double over the whole empire. The consumption of sugar in Ireland does not exceed 16,000 tons, or about 36,000,000 pounds; which, as there are at least *eight* millions of inhabitants in that country, gives an average of no more than 4½ lbs. to each, or *one-fifth* part only of the average quantity consumed by each individual in Great Britain. So singular a result must, we believe, be ascribed, in a considerable degree, to the comparative poverty of the Irish: but there can be no doubt that it is, partly at least, if not principally, owing to over taxation.—*Quarterly Review.*

GENERAL MOURNING.—The remarks of a correspondent on the mischievous effects of general mournings, and the extracts which he has enclosed to us of letters and declarations from various parts of the country on the same subject, ought, we think, to be read with attention. The merits of this question lie within a narrow compass. The principal support of all the British working classes, who gain a livelihood by the manufacture of articles of clothing, is undoubtedly the home consumption of such articles; of fancy goods especially, few or none are exported; and if in the home market there be no demand for them, the manufacture is at once extinct. In every general mourning, therefore, as it calls for scarcely any fancy goods, a temporary extinction—that is, a complete suspension—of that department of British industry, and of wages and profits for those who live by it, is the invariable consequence of the orders issued by the court. This is really an evil that ought to be remedied. It aggravates a formal into a real melancholy, and revives the worst barbarities of Paganism in its worst ages, by sacrificing hundreds of living victims on the tomb of each chief that expires. It would be humane and even magnanimous in George IV. to command the immediate issue of a regulation for abolishing to all future times this injurious and unkindly practice, so far as the continuance of it can be understood to depend upon royal authority. Those who deem it proper to wear mourning for princes, as a mark of private attachment or respect, will always have the privilege of doing so without hinderance. But why force such trappings and suits of woe on persons who neither feel the sentiment, or exhibit the demonstration with alacrity? Is there not something undignified and obtrusive in a mandate from the Royal Family to mourn for one of its members, whether we like it or not? In no other country of civilized Europe does such bad taste discover itself. But in England, though we boast of making our own laws, our usages are made for us, and they are often fit only for children or slaves.—*Times.*

Some late Parliamentary returns show the state of the Church of England. The number of benifices is 10,533. Of this number only 4,113 are residents; 2,619 are exempted from residence by being pluralists; 2,147 are exempted by licence: and 1,351 have left their charge without explanation. The Clergy form about a fifth of the landed proprietors. Of the working Clergy, namely the Curates, the substitutes of the Rectors or the Vicars, there are 4,254. Of these 2,198 are resident; nearly three-fourths have stipends from £6 to £100, averaging £63; about another fourth have stipends from £100 to £200, averaging £130; and thirty five have an income, amounting on the average to £230.—The total charge for these effective persons is £326,320. The income of the higher functionaries is generally supposed to be £6,000,000 per annum; or nearly nineteen times what is paid to the working Clergy.

Cost of the Clergy.—The Established Churches of England and Ireland cost £8,852,000 a year, their followers amounting to 6,400,000 people. The dissenters in England and Ireland amount to 14,600,000 people, who pay their religious instructors £1,024,000 per annum.—The clergy of the whole Christian world (England and Ireland excepted) which contains 188,728,000 people, receive altogether but £8,852,000 a year. So that the clergy of all descriptions in Great Britan and Ireland, which have a population of only 21,000,000, actually are paid more than that of the whole Christian world beside, by the sum of £1,098,000 per annum.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

Thirty-seven persons under sentence of death in Newgate, have been reprieved by His Majesty William IV.

A Popular Lecturer.—At Stroud, several hundred people, bearing horses' heads and gridirons, preceded by a drummer beating the "Rogues' March," prevented Mr. Cobbett from delivering his intended lecture. He is stated to have been in some personal danger, and to have *poked* his head out of a window to announce the abandonment of his intention.

Executions for Forgery.—By a return presented to the House of Commons, it appears that the number of persons who have been executed for forgery, or uttering forged instruments, during each of the last ten years is as follows:—1820, 20; 1821, 16; 1822, 6; 1823, 2; 1824, 3; 1825, 1; 1826, 1; 1827, 1; 1828, 4; 1829, 7.

Since the lamented death of the Princess Charlotte no female has appeared on the stage of public life under more promising auspices than her present Majesty; who, though comparatively but little known to the public, possesses, among those to whom she is known, a share of good report seldom equalled, and still most rarely excelled.

SCOTLAND.

Mr. Hume is likely to have a hard contest at next election. Sir James Carnegie has already had the Magistrates and Town Councils of Brechin, Aberdeen, and Brevie, visiting and dining with him at Kinnaird; and, in the end of last week, cards were issued to the Magistrates and Council of Montrose, inviting them to a similar banquet. The Town Council, Arbroath, have declined Sir James's hospitality. It seems to be the general opinion in this quarter that the Baronet's only chance of success lies with the Town Council of Brechin; and, accordingly, the partisans of Mr. Hume—and they may be said to be the whole community—are anxiously scrutinizing the conduct of the members.—*Aberdeen Chronicle.*

Extraordinary case of Longevity.—When a tourist of some celebrity passed through Scotland some years ago, he found the following aged persons in the village of Luss, in the minister's own family and that of the kirk officer:—The minister himself, aged 90; his wife, 86; Ann Sharp, their house servant, 91; Neil Macnaughten, kirk officer, 86; and Christian Gray his wife, 94:—making the united ages of these five persons to be 450 years!

Tuesday, the Stirling Castle and Duchess of Richmond were to sail from Greenock for Quebec, the former with three hundred and twenty three and the latter with three hundred and twenty passengers—making the enormous total of six hundred and forty three emigrants, chiefly, we believe, from the Highlands. At this rate, the Highlands must speedily be depopulated.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

MEMOIR OF HIS LATE MAJESTY KING GEORGE IV.

(*CONTINUED.*)

The Marriage Act of 12 Geo. III. rendered it impossible for the Prince to marry except under certain conditions, which in this case were not observed, so that not having legally married Mrs. Fitzherbert he could not be affected by the Act of William and Mary. It was however prudent in the Prince's advisers to recommend a distinct and circumstantial denial; though we believe there is now the most undoubted evidence in existence that the marriage ceremony was actually performed by a Clergyman before she consented to live on terms of intimacy with the Prince.

It is observed by Horne Tooke that "this degrading notion of impropriety, that a beautiful English woman is unworthy to be the companion of an English Prince, is a ridiculous phantom imported into this land only with the House of Hanover." In truth the law has Hanover alone in view. By the constitution of the German empire, which was a sort of republic of Princes, the issue of the match of a Sovereign with a consort not descended of a Sovereign House is barred the succession; and Hanover has always been uppermost in the minds of the Hanover family. That such a law as the 12 Geo. III. should have been eagerly desired by the King is natural enough; but that an English Parliament should pass an Act for the mere personal gratification of the Sovereign, which, so far from promoting any national interest, affixed a brand on every Englishman as belonging to a degraded *caste*, violated every principle of justice, by excluding the whole of the descendants of a particular stock from a right essential to society; and tended to corrupt and demoralise the nation, by the constant exhibition of concubinage in the most exalted and influential stations. That an English Parliament should pass such a law is an instance of base subserviency—of insensibility to every thing like honour, which can hardly be accounted for on the mere principle of devotion to corrupt interests. It is to be hoped that Parliament will soon atone for this disgraceful act, by legislating on principles less opposed to morality, losing sight of Hanover, and Hanoverian prejudices and interests.

On the 24th May, 1787, Mr. Pitt communicated to the House of Commons a message from the King on the subject of the Prince's debts, informed them that, "from an anxious desire to remove every possible doubt of the sufficiency of the Prince's income to support amply the dignity of his situation, his Majesty has directed a sum of £10,000 per annum to be paid out of his Civil List, in addition to the allowance which his Majesty has hitherto given him; and his Majesty has the satisfaction to inform the House, that the Prince of Wales has given his Majesty the fullest assurances of his firm determination to confine his future expenses within his income." Mr. Pitt moved an Address, in which the Commons pledged themselves to make good to his Majesty £161,000 for the discharge of his Royal Highness's debts, and £20,000 on account of the works at Carlton House.

The injured party, Mrs. Fitzherbert, behaved with great dignity on the occasion, if reliance may be placed in the accounts which are given of the reception given by her to the Prince, after the declaration of Mr. Fox.

There are, however, circumstances connected with the difference between the Prince and his father at this time not very generally known. In fact the debts of the Prince were more than covered by the money out of which he was wronged by his father in his management of the Duchy of Cornwall during the Prince's minority. "The King (says Mr. Nicholls) procured an Act of Parliament to be passed, authorizing him to grant leases of the Prince's lands in Cornwall for ninety nine years, determinable upon lives; for these leases the King received fines during the Prince's minority, to the amount, I believe, of about £250,000. What a difference would it have made to the Prince, if, when he came of age, estates in possession had been delivered up to him, instead of reversions expectant on leases for ninety nine years, with small rents reserved. Even this sum of £250,000 received by the King for the leases which he had granted, though obviously an inadequate compensation, was not paid over to the Prince. It may be said, perhaps, that the King received this power from Parliament. I admit it: but the Parliament had no right to grant this power. It was a gross breach of faith by the guardian of the Prince's estates. I am justified in saying that the Parliament is as much the guardian of the Prince's estates, as it is of the demesnes of the Crown . . . I am aware that it will be said, that the Prince of Wales afterwards received a composition for his rights. He brought a suit against the King by petition, and in 1803 received £20,000 for compromising his claim; a sum shamefully inadequate. But what would have been the different situation of the Prince if he had received even this sum in 1788, when he came of age, instead of receiving it in 1803?"

Soon after this period (1788) the insanity of George III. gave rise to a violent political agitation. The two parties, at the head of which were Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox, differed as to the measures which the suspension of the Royal authority rendered necessary. As soon as the nature of the malady had been ascertained, Mr. Pitt moved, on the 10th Dec the appointment of a committee to search for precedents. On this motion Mr. Fox advanced a claim of right for the Prince of Wales. "In the present condition of his Majesty (he said) his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had as clear, as express a right to exercise the power of sovereignty, during the continuance of the illness and incapacity with which it had pleased God to afflict his Majesty, as in the case of his Majesty's having undergone a natural demise." Mr. Pitt, on the other hand, maintained that in case of the interruption of the personal exercise of the Royal authority, it devolved upon the other branches of the Legislature to provide a substitute for that authority, and that "the Prince of Wales had no more right to exercise the powers of Government than any other person in the realm." Mr. Pitt was at the same time ready to allow that the Heir Apparent was the person to whom expediency pointed as the depositary of the Royal power; and Mr. Fox admitted that his Royal Highness could not assume the right till it had been formally adjudicated to him by Parliament. Both parties had taken their ground on the principle. The nation was inundated with pamphlets, and the newspapers teemed with essays on the disputed point. Mr. Pitt having forced the question of the Prince's claim into discussion, proposed to encumber the transfer of the Royal power to the Prince, with a number of restrictions. Mr. Fox strongly opposed all attempts to curtail the powers of the Crown, all of which, he contended, were conducive to the benefit of the people. In the course of the debates, the violence of Mr. Burke was long remembered. The Parliament of Ireland gave the Regency without restriction to the Prince. The disputes were terminated by the recovery of the King.

The Prince, as has been stated, was burthened with an establishment disproportionate to his income, and unable if he had been inclined, to enforce a system of economy. Various means were resorted to with a view to meet his exigencies. It was attempted to raise a loan for him abroad, but, after a consultation with Lord Roughborough, all the bonds were burnt, though with a considerable loss to the Prince. In the Autumn of 1792 he was advised by Lord Thurlow to retire from public life for a time, and appropriate the greatest part of his income to the liquidation of his debts. This was not, however, of so easy execution.

In 1795 the Prince of Wales was married to the Princess Caroline of Brunswick, his cousin, when it was proposed to Parliament to provide an establishment for their Royal Highnesses, and to decide on the best manner of liquidating the debts of the Prince, which were then calculated at £630,000. Mr. Pitt, on this occasion, proposed that the income of his Royal Highness should be £125,000 per annum, exclusive of the Duchy of Cornwall. He proposed £27,000 for jewels and plate, and £25,000 for furnishing Carlton House, and that the jointure of the Princess should be £50,000 a year. From the income of £125,000, he proposed that £25,000 should be deducted for paying off of the interest of the debt, at 4 per cent. and that the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall should be appropriated as a sinking fund at compound interest to discharge the principal of the debt.

The Prince had withdrawn with the body of the Whigs from Opposition in 1792, and this may account for the very different language now held by Mr. Pitt with regard to him. When the Prince's income was fixed on his becoming major, the necessity of economy was strongly enforced. But in 1795 he contended that "it is the immediate interest of us all to support the strength, to maintain the honour and necessary dignity and splendour, not only of our monarchy, but also of every branch of the Royal Family. What we gave to them for these purposes, we gave in reality to ourselves." On the other hand, Mr. Grey contended that Parliament ought "to mark their disapprobation of the debts, by a direct refusal to enter into any discussion on the subject; and if the Prince were to retire to a situation where he might qualify himself by reflection for the duties of his public station, after having made a composition with his creditors, there would still, out of the income which he proposed, be left sufficient for the ease and comfort of two persons; and he concluded with moving that instead of £65,000 an additional sum of £40,000 only should be granted to his Royal Highness. Mr. Fox asked, "Was the Prince well advised in applying to that House for the payment of his debts, after the promise made in 1787;" while Mr. Sheridan, though he agreed that the application should not have been such, gave it as his "positive opinion that the debts ought to be paid immediately, for the dignity of the country and the situation of the Prince, who ought not to be seen rolling about the streets in his state coach, as an insolvent prodigal."—Such are the sacrifices men make to expediency.

Who has not heard of the unhappy results of this marriage? The marriage, it is well understood, was a sacrifice to convenience. The poets and party writers of the day were but too circumstantial in their accounts of the causes of the unhappiness. Those who deem immediate success a piece of merit may be referred to the "New Brighton Guide" of John Williams, better known by the name of Anthony Pasquin, whose "New Brighton Guide, involving a complete, authentic, and honourable solution of the recent mysteries of Carlton House," went through numberless editions in a few months. This profligate, but then popular, though now almost forgotten, writer, in morality which Sir Henry Hardinge would at once recollect as correctly fashionable, tells us—

"He was promised God wot—Fortunatus's Cap;
Indemnity—duplicates—jewels [beauty.
They seized him while warm, in the precincts of
And sous'd him all o'er, in the cold baths of duty.

"Who can say what would be in a crisis so try'd?
Who can answer for ends when the means are deny'd?
Tho' the nymph were more charmful than Zenxis e'er saw—
Tho' the nation demanded the deed as law—
Tho' *health* proclaimed her august as they do—
Tho' her manners were perfect, her sentiment true—
Tho' she rose like Aurora, by Zephyrs new fann'd—
Tho' she came like young Spring, breathing health to the land.

All manner of reports were circulated with regard to the treatment received by the Princess of Wales.—While the friends of the Prince asserted that he was an injured man, the public in general took part with the princess. Even so late as the period of the acquittal of Lord Melville, Sir Walter Scott did not scruple, in a poem written by him, to celebrate that event, to speak of paying a tribute to *injured beauty.*

On the renewal of the war with France after the Peace of Amiens, the nation was agitated by threats of invasion, and Volunteer Corps were every where formed. At that time a great sensation was produced by the publication of a correspondence between His Majesty, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and Mr. Addington, respecting an office of military service made by the Prince. "In this contest," said the Prince, in the letter to his father, "the lowest and humblest of your Majesty's subjects have been called on; it would therefore become me, who am the *first*, and who stand at the very footstool of the Throne, to remain a tame, an idle and lifeless spectator of the mischiefs which threaten us, unconscious of the dangers which surround us, and indifferent to the consequences which may follow. Hanover is lost—England is menaced with invasion—Ireland is in rebellion—Europe is at the foot of France. At such a moment, the Prince of Wales, yielding to none of your servants in zeal and devotion—to none of your subjects in duty—to none of your children in tenderness and affection, presumes to approach you, and again to repeat those offers which he has already made through your Majesty's Ministers. A feeling of honest ambition; a sense of what I owe to myself and family; and above all, the fear of sinking in the estimation of that gallant army which may be the support of your Majesty's Crown, and my best hope hereafter, command me to persevere, and to assure your Majesty with all humility and respect, that conscious of the justice of my claim, no human power can ever induce me to relinquish it." The Prince claimed to be "the first and foremost," and suggested, that at such a conjuncture his place was not at the head of a regiment of dragoons (the 10th.) The offer was rejected—We well remember the impression which the eloquent letters of the Prince produced. The composition of the letters was generally attributed to the late Earl of Moira; but it is now known that they were written by M. Fonblanque, who then enjoyed more of the confidence of the Prince than his professional advisers.

UNITED STATES.

Statistics of Crime in the City of New-York.—A member of the Common Council communicates the following facts respecting the committments for crime in this city, during the year 1829:

The returns from the Bridewell show that the number of persons committed to prison for crime in the year 1829, was 3,887. Of this number there were fully committed in 1829, for murder 3; purjury 4; arson 4; forgery 6; counterfeiting 12; bigamy 3; burglary 19; grand larceny 136; pett larceny 411; misdemeanors 1,317; highway robbery 5. Total 1,976. Exclusive of the 1,976 there were committed for examination 2,978. Out of which number there were disposed of by the commissioners of the almshouse, as paupers, and for small offences 362; and fully committed 713. Not included in the above, and temporarily detained for the penitentiary 694; sentenced to the Bridewell as vagrants 112. Grand total as above 3,887, or about one in 50 of our population.

From the return of the clerk of the Police it appears that the number of persons *charged* with crimes at the Police Office was 6,857, equal to about one in 29 of our population.

From the accounts of persons charged with crime, whether bailed or committed, the General Sessions convicted and sent to the State Prison, in 1829, 92; to the penitentiary 165; to the House of Refuge 5; to the Bridewell 25; and the Special Sessions sent to the Penitentiary 151; to the Bridewell 10. Total 448.—*New York Observer.*

The extensive cotton warehouses of Mr. Feret, Sen. in New-Orleans, were destroyed by fire on the 1st ist. together with 2000 bales of cotton. Loss estimated at 130,000 dollars.

The Indian MUSHULATUBA has published an address to the Electors of the State of Mississippi, as a candidate to be their representative in Congress. He reminds them that their laws rendered him qualified to hold a seat in their Councils, and assures them that he yields to no citizen in devotedness to the laws and to the Constitution of the country. A hunter in his youth, and a warrior in his manhood, he now in his old age, can only act as their Councillor.

COLONIAL.

HALIFAX, AUGUST 25.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—His Majesty's Ship Rose, which a few weeks since was ordered on a cruise in the St. Lawrence, returned unexpectedly to this Port on Friday evening last—bearing the remains of her late gallant Commander, Capt. DEWAR, who was unfortunately drowned on the 15th inst. The particulars of which melancholy event will be found in the subsequent statement, politely handed us by one of the Officers of that ship:—

Captain Dewar went on shore with his first Lieut. Mr. Wakefield, a little after one o'clock, on the 15th inst. to take a walk on the uninhabited island of St. Charles, one of the Esquimaux, near Miugan, on the Labrador coast. They had walked several miles, and were returning to their boat, when, about four o'clock, a number of young wild ducks appeared in the creek they were then passing, and they tried to send a Newfoundland dog, belonging to the Captain in after them; but as the dog did not see the ducks, Captain D. waded in to induce him to follow, requesting Mr. W. to go lower down and prevent their escape in that direction.

In a little time the first Lieutenant saw that the water was much deeper than they had anticipated, and called to Capt. D. to take care of his watch which he apparently attended to. Soon after this the first Lieut. saw him swimming, and directly made for a ford, at some distance below to meet him on the other side. Almost immediately afterwards he heard the Captain call out something which he could not distinctly understand, and he hastened across the ford. The ground here was so rugged that it was impossible for Mr. W. to keep his eye upon the Captain all the time in crossing, and although only about half a minute had passed when he again looked for him, he had disappeared. No doubt from cramp—as the wind was northerly, and the thermometer 53 degrees at noon. He then hurried immediately to the part of the creek nearest which he had last seen the Captain swimming, but not perceiving him, nor any signs of him, he ran for the Gig's crew who were about half a mile distant, and returned with them, and boat hooks and a rope, and some of the crew swam in; but from the depth of the water it was soon discovered that all attempts to find the body, without a boat, would be unavailing. He therefore proceeded directly to the ship, at anchor about two miles off, for a smaller boat and creepers, and returned with all the officers and many of the people, and carried the small boat into the creek, and as the tide rose both gigs also got in, and the search was continued till dark; but the ground being full of deep holes, patches of long weeds, and very muddy, together with a ripple on the surface, all their efforts were ineffectual. At day break all again renewed the search, and the morning being calm and clear, they soon had the mournful consolation of finding (in about nine feet water) the body of their much lamented Commander.

It appeared that Capt. D. had waded about an hundred yards, and swam nearly twenty, and that he was three fourths of the distance across.

The Rose left the Labrador on Monday and arrived here on Friday—making a very rapid passage.

Captain Dewar was a native of Scotland, and was most respectably connected. He entered the service of his country at an early period of life. In 1829 he was promoted to the rank of Commander, and appointed to His Majesty's Ship Rose, which vessel he joined in January last. A month since she sailed for the St. Lawrence, where, up to the period of the sad occurrence, she was actively employed. In his profession Captain Dewar took great pleasure—his Officers and late ship's company bear ample and grateful testimony to the steady and zealous manner in which he discharged his duties, and the kind consideration he at all times evinced for their comfort and welfare.—To his widowed mother, his sisters and brother, the intelligence of this sudden dispensation of Providence must prove extremely afflicting: in the agony of their feelings it may be some consolation for them to know that many individuals in this country who enjoyed the friendship of the deceased, and knew his worth, most warmly sympathise with them in the severe loss they have sustained.

The funeral of this lamented Officer took place at one o'Clock on Monday. During the removal of the Body from the Rose to the King's Wharf, Minute Guns were fired from the Ship. On its arrival at the Wharf, it was received with Presented Arms by Parties of the 52d Regiment and Marine Corps.—The Procession was then arranged, and proceeded to the Church-yard, where the burial Service was performed by the Venerable Archdeacon Willis, and the melancholy ceremony closed with three Volleys from the Firing Party. In addition to the Officers of the Army and Navy who attended upon this occasion, we were happy in observing a large concourse of the most respectable Inhabitants paying the last sad tribute of respect to the mortal remains of this worthy man.—*Royal Gazette.*

The Observer.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1830.

PRO REGE, LEGE, ET GREGE.

No later European advices this week.

In consequence of the official accounts of the demise of GEORGE THE FOURTH and the accession of his illustrious brother WILLIAM THE FOURTH having been received by last Mail from England, our combined Authorities, Civil and Military, resolved that Thursday last should be devoted to certain public expressions of respect for the memory of the deceased, and the following day to a suitable ceremonial in honor of the accession of our new and gracious Sovereign. Accordingly on the former of these days, the flags of the different vessels in the harbour, American as well as British, and those also of the Forts, together with the banners of some of our benevolent and patriotic Societies, were displayed half-mast high.—Minute guns were fired by the Royal Artillery from the Ordnance Wharf—and the Church bells were tolled from 12 o'clock till the going down of the sun. The ceremony of proclaiming the new KING commenced at the new Court House, on Friday at noon, JAMES PETERS, jun. Esquire, acting as Herald at Arms, who having read the Proclamation, it was immediately signed by his Worship the Mayor and the Members of Common Council, the Commandant and other Officers of the Garrison, Clergy, Magistrates, &c. &c. The procession then moved towards the front of the building, where the reading of the Proclamation was accompanied with three hearty cheers from the assembled multitude, and the firing of a double Royal Salute by detachments of the Rifle Brigade and Royal Artillery who attended on the occasion. In consequence of the very unfavorable state of the weather, the ceremony was closed at the Market Square after another reading of the Proclamation, followed by the cheers of the populace. General regret was felt at this very unexpected termination of the pageant, which, had the day been fine, would have gone round the city, and proceeded as far as Portland to the high gratification of our loyal fellow citizens and the inhabitants at large.

We understand that a TEMPERANCE SOCIETY was organized in this City yesterday, under respectable auspices. The General Agent of the American Temperance Society, is to address a Lecture on the subject, in the National School Room, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

We insert to-day, with much pleasure, Mr. WADD's Prospectus of an intended Literary Periodical, to be published at Halifax. We