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THE WEEKLY OBSERVER,

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PRINTING, in its various branches, executed with neatness and despatch, on very moderate terms.

Weekly Almanack.

JULY—1831.	SUN	MOON	FULL
	Rises, Sets.	Rises, Sets.	SEA.
20 WEDNESDAY	4 30 7 30	1 14 7 40	
21 THURSDAY	4 31 7 29	1 51 8 41	
22 FRIDAY	4 32 7 28	2 38 9 29	
23 SATURDAY	4 33 7 27	3 30 10 15	
24 SUNDAY	4 34 7 26	4 26 10 54	
25 MONDAY	4 35 7 25	5 29 11 29	
26 TUESDAY	4 36 7 24	6 38 12 0	

Full Moon 24th, 4h. 41m. evening.

Advice of Bread.

Published July 1, 1831.
The Sixpenny Wheaton Loaf of Super. lbs. oz. fine Flour, to weigh ... 2 4
The Sixpenny Rye ... 3 9
And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion.

LAUCHLAN DONALDSON, Mayor.

THE GARLAND.

THE IMMORTALITY OF THE SOUL.

When he who dies, is free from sin,
Why should we call it death?
When happy life will then begin,
Why fear the parting breath?
When he who lives, loves wickedness,
Why should we call it life?
A life passed through in sinfulness,
Is but a death-like strife!
If pride and folly be our doom,
And sin be our delight;
Better our cradle were our tomb,
Or life one endless night.
"Good deeds are the grey hairs of man!"
Thus saith the Hebrew Sage;
Virtue will lengthen out life's span,
Wisdom alone is age.

ON A LITTLE GIRL.

That beautiful and stately brow,
With youth and joy all splendour now—
Can it be marred by years?
That passionless and stainless breast,
Where innocence hath raised her nest—
Must it be racked by fears?
That glowing cheek and sun bright eye,
Whence laughter winds its archery—
Will it be stained with tears?
Such is, alas! the bitter doom,
That waits each tenant of the tomb—
And how canst thou, young bud of beauty, be
Excluded from the pale of destiny!
But years will pass, ne'er leave behind
One stain upon thy virgin mind—
Then, come, thou fearful age!
And fears that rack thy breast may prove
The token sure of passionate love—
Such is love's heritage!
And tears from pity's fount will flow,
And on the cheek fall sunny glow,
Of joy the fond presage!
Thy days shall onward wing their way,
Like the month of France-breathing May;
Or should grief come thy beauties to enshroud,
It shall pass off like those in an April cloud.

MISCELLANEA.

SCHEME OF THE HOLY ALLIANCE.

After the unprecedented convulsions which Europe had suffered, after the disorganization and reconstruction of her monarchies which had been effected by Napoleon—it could not be doubted that the Congress must have had to settle many conflicting interests; and that in so doing, it would have been impossible not to have done violence to the feelings and prejudices of some few countries; but what the people of Europe hoped was, that the ties which bound them to the governments under which they had lived hitherto, would not be severed for the sake of mere interest and convenience of any favored monarch; and that in so doing, the people of Europe would have had both the wish and the power to protect them. They trusted that, if the deliverance of Europe, the watch-word that had so often echoed in their ears, meant any thing, it meant not the deliverance alone from the oppressive dominion of Napoleon, but the deliverance from the unjustly acquired dominion of any sovereign, who ever exercised sovereign might upon his subjects, whose lives and feelings of unmixt alarm, that those countries, whose fate yet remained undecided, learnt that the act of the Congress, which first transpired, was its determination to deprive the Genes of their independence, and to make them over to their ancient enemy the King of Sardinia; and, as if that once to blast the hopes of those who relied on England for protection, England was the very power selected to carry into execution this most unjust, if not perfidious decree. What made the transaction more particularly unfortunate, as far as England was concerned, was that many very able and distinguished men thought that her faith and honor were pledged to the preservation of Genes independence. That this was not the case was maintained, and perhaps successfully maintained, by the English ministry; but the mere possibility of this doubt should be cast upon the integrity of Great Britain, however unjust the ascription might have been, was certainly injurious to her credit, which had hitherto been placed beyond the reach of suspicion or controversy. This decision respecting Genes was not compensated by the other arrangements of the Congress; which arrangements neither enhanced the reputation of this country, nor increased her claims of gratitude from others. The novel object which the noble Lord, who had the conduct of the negotiations at Vienna, had in view, was not to see justice done to the weaker states, but to guard

their independence, and to watch over their interests; thus securing the attachment of those whom he protected, and the respect likewise of those whom he resisted; but it was, as he did not scruple to declare, to effect "the re-establishment and re-organization of those two great monarchies, Austria and Prussia, which, in all practical purposes, had been destroyed during the war." Every thing accordingly, was made to yield to the accomplishment of this purpose. Venice, whom, after the treaty of Campo Formio, Austria had deprived of independence, as a reward for having been faithful to her in the war, protesting that treaty, was again made over to Austria. More than half of Saxony, in spite of the protestations of its sovereign, and the lamentations of its people, was granted to Prussia, and Poland was, for the third time, made the subject of partition between her original spoilers, although she was more for the first time, so divided with the countenance and sanction of Great Britain. All this was done, as Lord Castlereagh stated in Parliament, for the sake of giving military positions and "flanks and rears" to Austria and Prussia; and thereby securing whatever settlement the Congress might finally adopt as if the real security of a government was to be found in fortresses and military positions, rather than in the attachment and fidelity of the people under its rule; and this in spite of the example recently given in the downfall of Napoleon; for it is very remarkable that, so long as that wonderful man was supported by the feelings and opinions of the people, he was unconquerable, while the monarchs who fought against him, lost their power and lost their own. But when he had trampled upon a national rights and profligations so far as to make the cause of his opponents the cause of his people, victory deserted his standards, and the tide of dissolution was turned back to devastate his own territories, and to involve him, and apparently his dynasty, in irrevocable destruction. But these arrangements of Lord Castlereagh were the result of our successful interference in continental politics; for the purpose of securing which, we on our part voluntarily consented to restore several valuable colonies which we had taken during the war! One concession, however, which was obtained from the Congress, and for the obtaining of which our influence was exerted, must not be overlooked. Russia, Prussia, and Austria, in conjunction with Great Britain, declared that they "had each, in their respective dominions, prohibited their colonies and subjects from taking any part in the slave trade; and they, likewise, engaged to concert together the most effectual measures for the entire and definitive abolition of that trade." It is certainly a consolation to find even this solitary resolution in the cause of humanity adopted at the Congress; yet the declaration being only made by those of the Continental Powers who had neither colonies nor slaves, the effects of the measure were by no means equal to its pretensions. But though the principle of giving military positions to the different states of Europe for their mutual defence against any attacks from those who might hereafter desire to disturb the settlement of the Continent, was concluded at the Congress, and was that by which Lord Castlereagh professed to be guided, it was one which was only partially maintained. The power, beyond all comparison, Europe had most to dread from the vastness of its territory, and the amount of its population, was Russia; so sensible of this, indeed, was Lord Castlereagh, that previously to Napoleon's return from Elba, he actually signed a treaty with France and Austria, binding Great Britain and the two Powers to unite in resistance to the ambitious designs of the northern Potentate. Yet notwithstanding these very wise alarms; and although perhaps the future safety of Europe depended on the rejection of a stronger barrier against Russia, although the kingdom of Poland, if restored, would have been that barrier, and, by insisting upon its restoration, England, had she succeeded, would have secured a great political object for herself and the rest of Europe, and likewise immortalized, while she fell, she would have been in a worse situation, and would have been saved the distress of conceding to her reputation, still no attempts were made, or to apply towards Russia a principle so rightly adopted, when weaker states were in question. Russia, therefore, (the power which, in the eyes of the world, "flanks and rears" every other power, Poland, Austria and Prussia being content to suffer it, because they were admitted to be sharers in the spoil.) Neither was any effort made to restore the Finland provinces to Sweden, although these, if all powers were to receive those territories which were meritoriously essential to their safety against foreign invasion, ought to have been ceded by the Congress; since they were at least as necessary to Sweden for security against Russia, as Genoa was to Italy, or to Sardinia against France, with this difference, however, in the two cases, that, in the latter, the claim of ancient possession, and the plea of having been unjustly deprived of Finland by Russia, Sardinia had not the shadow of such a pretension to Genoa.

From the Portsmouth (N. H.) State Herald.
The Sea Tiger.—The sealing schooner Pacific, which arrived at this port for work's sake, brought home the skull and hide of a sea tiger, taken near the South Georgia Islands. The brute, which was the deep measured seven feet in length and girth three and a half feet when killed. The general shape of the head is that of the common seal, with the exception that it is more elongated, and the sockets of the eyes deeper and broader. It measures four feet from the extremity of the nose to the greatest width of the occipital bone. The length of the lower jaw from the chin to the point of articulation with the upper jaw is 11 inches. A straight line drawn from one articulating process to the other, measures six inches. The largest tooth is an inch and a quarter long and one inch in circumference at its base. In each jaw there are ten grinders, which, immediately after emerging from their sockets, are divided into three distinct conical portions, the central division being no more than half an inch long and two lateral ones the fourth of an inch—all terminating with sharp smooth points. The skin is covered with fine, thick, short hair of a grey colour on the back and spotted with black and white on the abdomen. It has short, strong flippers. The sea tiger moves with surprising velocity in the water, and all its motions in that element are indicative of great strength.

Its principal food consists of penguins; and when a flock of these beautiful birds is discovered at a distance, he gets upon the windward side, lies up on his back, and in this attitude suffers himself to ride upon the billows with his head slightly elevated above his body—keeping his bill pointed sufficiently near to secure it, he then upon his belly, cleaves the billow with astonishing swiftness, and the next moment he is seen plunging into the water with a noise which reaches forty or sixty pounds in his capacious jaws. He is an animal of undaunted courage and swiftness.

The crew of the Pacific were frequently chased by sea tigers while they were cruising in their boats. On one occasion, when two of the men were at a considerable distance from the shore and from the schooner, a tiger nearly twenty feet long and six feet in circumference, discovered their situation, and immediately pursued the boat with all possible speed. When he got within ten or twelve feet he leaped for the boat, at the same time exposing his teeth with great rage; but being not able to get into the boat, he made a furious attempt to seize it. At this moment one of the party loosed a musket ball into his body; but this only served to augment the animal's fury, and he again attempted to spring into the boat; and had it not been that he received a severe blow from a lance, would have succeeded in his purpose; repeated his efforts, and seemed resolved that neither the power nor the weak-

ness of man should prevail against him; and it was not till the second and third ball were lodged within him that he was overcome. At another time some of the crew were three miles from the schooner in their boat, when they saw a large tiger following in their wake, he kept at a distance from the boat and betrayed no disposition to attack the party, which circumstance induced them, at that time unacquainted with the habits of the sea tiger, to pursue him; but they soon found that their ignorance of the character of their enemy had betrayed them into imminent danger, and that they were likely to pay dear for their temerity; for the tiger pursued them for a mile and drove close to the crew who immediately pulled for the vessel; and it was with extreme difficulty that they succeeded in keeping him out of the boat or from upsetting it. Some of the sailors tasted the milk of a sea tiger which he killed, and found it excellent.

It has been supposed that the sea tiger and the walrus are the same, but they differ in several particulars, such as the number, size, shape, and relative position of the teeth and in the form of the head, which latter in the walrus bears a strong resemblance to that of the human species.

THE SPIDER.—The spider has many enemies, and hence its web is always in danger of being damaged and destroyed. To meet this inconvenience, Nature has furnished the insect with a magazine of materials for occasional repairs, and which, although frequently exhausted, still enables it to be replenished; this resource, however, is denied to the spider, which, when its web is worn out, is obliged to spin a new one; but when this calamity happens, the cunning creature is not destitute of resources which avail it for some time longer. A crafty old spider, having no longer the means of securing a subsistence, seeks out a young one, to which it communicates its wants and necessities; on which the other, either out of respect for old age or from a fear of old piners, resigns its place, and spins a new web in another situation. But if the old spider can find none of its species which will, either for want of subsistence, or from the spider's inability to catch its prey; but nevertheless, offers one of the most singular objects of contemplation. If we possessed no other evidence that the world had been planned and created by an Intelligent Being, the habit of the spider, and its instincts of this little creature, would be alone sufficient to prove the fact. As soon as it has caught its prey on the web, it dives to the bottom of the waters, and there devours its body. It is, therefore, an amphibious animal; although it appears more fitted to live in contact with the water.

Thus clothed, and shining like a ball of quillsilver, it darts through the water to the spot in which it has fixed its habitation, and, disengaging the bubble from under the pellicle, it dexterously introduces it into a web formed at the bottom. After repeatedly moving from the top to the bottom of the water, and at each point of resting, its habitation with a fresh bubble of air, at length the spider completely masters the liquid, and the insect takes possession of an aerial habitation, commodious and dry, furnished in the very midst of the waters. It is about the size and shape of half a pigeon's egg. From this curious chamber the spider looks, scanning sometimes the waters and sometimes the air for its prey, which, when obtained, is transported to this subaquatic mansion, and devoured at leisure. The male as well as the female exhibits the same instincts. Early in the spring the former seeds the mansion of the latter, and, having enlarged it by its own additions, a little more air, takes up its abode with its mate. About the middle of April the eggs are laid, and, packed up in a silken cocoon in a corner of their house, are watched with incessant care by the female.—Family Library.

DREAMS.—Dreams are sometimes exceedingly odd, and float like faint clouds over the spirit. We can then resolve them into nothing like air, or concrete substance, but have an idea of our minds being filled with dim and impalpable imagery, which is so truthfully impressed upon the tablet of memory, that we are unable to embody it in language, and communicate its images to others. At other times, the objects of sleep are stamped with the most perfect natural energy, and they are usually represented with far greater strength and distinctness than events which have had an actual existence. The dead, or the absent, whose appearances to our waking faculties had become faint and obscure, are depicted with extraordinary reality and truth. We see, and hear, and feel, and even their voices, which had become like the echo of a forgotten song, are recalled from the depths of oblivion, and speak to us, as in former times. 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