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VOL. IV. No. 13.

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER, PUBLISHED ON TUESDAYS, BY DONALD A. CAMERON.

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Weekly Almanack table with columns for DATE, SUN, MOON, FULL SEA.

THE GARLAND, [From the Athenaeum for 1832]

STANZAS. On viewing the Asylum for the deaf and dumb, at Hartford, Ct. BY GRENVILLE MILEN.

There stand forever! God will hear them up. While lesser things of earth shall pass away.

MISCELLANEA. "We endeavor, by variety, to adapt some things to one reader, some to another, and a few perhaps to every taste."

CONTRIBUTIONS OF SCIENCE TO HUMAN COMFORT. (From Herschel's Preliminary Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy.)

Between the physical sciences and the arts of life exists a constant mutual interchange of food offices, and no considerable progress can be made in the one without necessarily giving rise to corresponding steps in the other.

decks for want of strength and spirits on the part of the miserable survivors to cast them overboard; and every form of loathsomeness and execrating misery to which the human frame is susceptible.

WIT AND LABOR.—A provincial paper, speaking of some thieves who were exercising their vocation at a country fair, calls them, by a most gracious epithet.

CONSEQUENCES OF REFORM.—The benefits which will result from reform are most important, though they should be confined to the following results.

DEATH OF A MISER.—Died, a few days since, at Mayfield, near Ashburton, an advanced age, Mr. Joseph ...

A thousand ways to each of them. By labor life grows wearisome, the senses dull and absorbed by the monotony of being sweetly born, and modulated into a thousand harmonious combinations.

COBETT'S RULES OF TEMPERANCE. In the last number of his Register, Mr. Cobbett has given, in his own peculiar style, a full, true, and particular account of all the circumstances relating to the late prosecution against him.

The Journal of a Voyage to the South Sea, &c., under the command of Commodore Boscawen, in 1781—74, by Captain Thomas, London, 1785.

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A woman was buried on Friday, in a burial-ground at Islington, who had been dead upwards of five years.

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DIET OF CHILDREN.—Wearing may be mentioned among the primary and predisposing causes of that debility which induces weakness of the lower limbs, curvature of the leg bones, &c.

THE BAROMETRE.—This instrument it appears has been but imperfectly understood. Recent facts attest its use in navigation to foretell a storm or a sudden atmospheric change.

FRANCE.—ANNUAL AMOUNT, £2,226,875.—The following calculation may be interesting.—Each Member of the Legislature is privileged to receive 15, and give out 10 letters free, daily—each letter is permitted to cover an ounce weight.

APPELLATIONS.—The three last bills prefixed to the doors and windows of pawnbrokers, by the vulgar humorously enough said to indicate that it is two to one that the things pledged are never redeemed.

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DISTANCES OF THE PLANETS FROM THE SUN.—The vast extent of the solar system is but vaguely to be conceived from the ordinary mode of stating it in millions of miles.

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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

From the New-York Alliance, Sept. 24.

The week's war between the Belgians and Dutch, created a prodigious sensation in Europe during its brief continuance. We have compiled a short narrative of its principal features and accompaniments, and inserted it below.

One effect of this description of affairs was to induce Cassimire Perier to return to the French Ministry, to pursue the wise and pacific policy of the Cabinet of Louis Philippe.

There is no intelligence of importance from Poland. All accounts agree in stating that the army of Paskewitch has crossed the Vistula and is pursuing its march unopposed upon Warsaw.

A very important clause of the Reform Bill was adopted in the House of Commons on the 10th of August. This clause empowers the twenty-five counties which are henceforth to return four members, instead of two, shall be divided each into two districts, and two members to be returned from each district.

It would be as unjust to deny all warlike merit to the Belgians on account of their dispersion at Hasselt, as it would be absurd to gain say the truth of history respecting the Dutch, by a reference to their defeat at Brussels.

Mr. Hume has given notice in the House of Commons of his intention to move that certain colonies be allowed to elect members to the Imperial Parliament. The motion was fixed for the 16th August.

From the Boston Patriot, Sept. 24.

Files of London and Liverpool papers to August 16, have reached us by the James Perkins at this port. From a careful perusal of them, the impression is strong on our minds, that the Whig Ministry in Great Britain does not stand so firmly as it did a few months since. The Tory Journals speak confidently of it, and there are symptoms of division among its friends.

But though we acquit King William of the perfidy recently ascribed to him, we do not think he has been hardy treated in being required to subscribe a set of conditions, which he had given his consent to another on the engagement that the arrangement was to be final.

Negotiations must now commence between him and Leopold, and as the French auxiliaries of the latter will be removed, they may treat on more equal terms. By the way, King Leopold declares that he did not specifically apply to France for the assistance of an army, and that his letter to the King of the French was the same as that to the government at England.

A committee of the states-General presented on that day an address to the King of Holland, which had been voted unanimously in both Chambers, in reply to the communication that his Majesty had caused to be made to them by his minister for foreign affairs.

It is not a thirst for war, but an ardent desire to obtain equitable terms of separation, that animates the nation. To this she lays claim, and she expects from his Majesty. It is for this alone she fights, and her very existence depends on it.

London, August 15. A French Cabinet messenger arrived at Brussels from the Hague on the 11th (Thursday) with despatches announcing that the Dutch troops had orders to evacuate the frontier, and to return within their Dutch Government represents on considering the London Convention to submit to the conference.

division which entered by Mons had reached Halle, within a few leagues of Brussels. Detachments of this division had reached Soignies and Anderlecht.

In the course of three or four days, or by the time in which we are now writing, the whole of the French army might have been in contact along the frontier and in the interior of Belgium, with the whole of the Dutch invaders, had not his Majesty King William, in compliance with the order of the Conference, withdrawn his troops.

We hope that the check which they have received will put a stop to that about which we have so many bearable displays of effrontery—and those general propositions to war, which for the last ten months, have made their press and their Congress a nuisance to Europe. They call themselves "brave and warlike" in all their songs, speeches, and newspapers—and God forbid that we should deny them a title which Caesar gave them long ago, and which they have never yet forfeited; but why endeavour to monopolize a quality common to many nations, and why continually insult over their Dutch neighbors, who, on the same authority, were the "brave Batavians" when they were called "Gollans"?

The punishment of their mixed army of troops and volunteers under General Daine, and their flight from Hasselt to Liege, form no ground for justifying their native courage, and will never be remembered to their discredit, if they afterwards are guided by modesty and moderation.

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But we have other news of an official character, and of a more agreeable tendency. The Dutch Government, which might have been expected, has yielded to the remonstrances of its friends in the London Congress, and has consented to withdraw its troops within its own frontier.

Accounts from Warsaw, dated the 29th July, state that the Lithuanians and Volynians have received authority to prosecute the war against Russia.

WARSAW, 29th July.—Our inquietude is at an end. The most perfect and cordial union prevails over our future destinies. The treason of General Jankowski, the unfavorable turn of affairs in Lithuania, and the passage of the Vistula by the Russian army, commanded by Field Marshal Paskewitch, appeared to put the fate of our country in danger.

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General Turno made, on the 23d, a valiant attack on the Russian corps stationed in the environs of Grozno, and succeeded in terminating advantageously on the Poles.

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the yearly number of deaths would amount to 1,630,000. The writer thus attributes this result to the policy, the bad organization of the army, and the great distance of the troops in reserve, and he naturally concludes that Russia is unable to carry on the war for 15th August.

PARIS, 15th August.—We begin to think that the affairs of Poland may have a better issue than was expected. The Polish Envoys who are here, feel more confidence. They hope much from the vote of the Chambers on the paragraph of the address relating to Poland, and above all, from the amendment which will be offered, the purport of which will be, that the independence of Poland shall be acknowledged.

CHOLERA MORBUS.—The cholera morbus continued to decrease in violence. The deaths had fallen off from 108 on the 23th to 50 on the 29th. The new cases had decreased from 99 on the 23th to 83 on the 29th. Since the disease first broke out, there has been 7,345 cases, of which 4,069 had ended fatally.

DISCOVERY, Aug. 13.—His Majesty's ship Ellen, Capt. W. E. Owen arrived at Portsmouth from South America, with about \$120,000, which had by the exertion of Capt. Dickenson, the Lightning, been recovered from the wreck of the *Perth*, near Cape Pico, which the *Ellen* took the 18th May.

THE SCARF OF THE ANG.—The sturdy Englishman, in his country-house; the volatile Frenchman, in his *bravo-logues*; the insensible Fleming, in his corn fields; the heartless Pole, on the *Vistula*; all are looking in one direction, seeking in one way or another, a cure for the rights and privileges of the people.—*The Metropolitan*, Aug. 15th.

How fleeting and uncertain is popular favour!—The Rev. Mr. Irving, who, but a year ago, nobles and even kings pressed to hear, is now become a field-preacher! On Sunday week he delivered a mob of about 30 persons, in the fields near Peters Old Church, Camden Town.—*Liverpool Courier*.

Lord Colborne, so celebrated by his adventures and misadventures, has by the death of his father, become Earl of Dundonald.

UNITED STATES.

Ad to the Poles.—One of the best projects for affording aid to the Poles which we have heard of is that started in Philadelphia, for sending out a company or companies of young men. If there is a possibility of their reaching the scene of action, they should accomplish their laudable purpose, the effect would not fail to be highly beneficial to the Polish cause, particularly if the example should be imitated in the principal cities and towns of the United States.

At Philadelphia, on Saturday afternoon, at an adjourned meeting of the Friends of Poland, a number of young gentlemen came forward and inscribed themselves as volunteers in the cause, and it was resolved, "that Mr. F. G. Smith be requested to meet the committee on Wednesday, to lay before them his views on the practicability of passing through Europe to the seat of war."—*New York Daily Sentinel*.

SLAVE CONSPIRACY IN NORTH CAROLINA.—A great excitement has been produced in North Carolina, from reported insurrections of slaves in the vicinity of Wilmington. One rumor represented Wilmington as in possession of a band of negroes who had burnt the town, and another stated that 17 families in Duplin county had been murdered. Later accounts show that there was no foundation for these rumors, and that there had been no actual insurrection, and no mischief committed; but it is well ascertained, that a plot had been formed in Sampson, for an insurrection in that and the adjoining counties on the 4th of October.

Accounts from Fayetteville and Newbern state, that arms had been distributed among the whites in those towns, and every precaution taken to guard against an insurrection.—*New York Observer*.

The Fayetteville *Observer* says—"Three of the ringleaders in Duplin have been taken, and Dave and Jim executed. There are 23 negroes in jail in Duplin county, all of them no doubt concerned in the conspiracy. Several have been whipped and some released. In Sampson 25 are in jail, all concerned directly or indirectly in the plot. The excitement among the people is still running very high. Measures are being taken for the arrest of all suspected persons. A very intelligent negro preacher named Hays, was put on his trial to day and clearly convicted by the testimony of another negro. The people were so much enraged, that they could scarcely be prevented from shooting him on his passage from the court house. The conspirators were very numerous, and we believe that the conspirators were well organized, and their plans well understood in Duplin, Sampson, Wayne, New-Hanover, and Lenoir."

Trial of the Virginia Negroes.—The Court of Southern Districts in Virginia have been engaged with the trial of the negroes of that county who are supposed to have attempted to obtain their liberty by putting to death those who withheld it from them. About twenty have received sentence of death, having been proved guilty of this attempt, most of whom have been executed. It is said that about thirty remain to be tried, about twelve of whom will probably be put to death. Many were put to death without trial, judge, or jury, some of whom were entirely innocent of any attempt to gain their freedom, and it is said that some were tortured in a most horrible manner. Hail Columbia!—*New York Daily Sentinel*.

COLONIAL.

HAIKANG, Sept. 27.—On Wednesday last, the Indian troops at Haikang were much gratified by a military display, on an extensive scale, and which did not terminate till late in the afternoon. The 8th Regt. under Lieut. Colonel Cathcart, with a body of militia and field pieces, represented the enemy; and were opposed by the 34th, 32d, and 96th Regiments, the Volunteer Artillery—and a body of seamen and marines from the ships in harbour, the whole commanded by His Excellency in person.

The enemy having obtained possession of the heights that commence near the three mile house, and extend to the rear of Dutch village, which is considered a very strong position, endeavoured to advance by the road near Bradford House, but were driven back by the seamen and marines and the fire of several gun boats, which commanded the road. A similar attempt was then made near the head of the Northwest arm; and the troops that were stationed in its vicinity, were repeatedly attacked during the day, and the huzz of the imaginary contest was heard in that quarter.

From the hill near the bridge and the black house hill, where the seamen and marines were stationed to hold the enemy in check, a fine view could be had of the evolutions of the day. At about four o'clock the engagement ceased, the troops returned to their respective quarters, and the militia to their various and, in some cases distant, homes.—*Free Press*.

SEPTEMBER 28.—Gale.—About four o'clock this morning a severe gale commenced from the South East, accompanied by rain, and continued till about half past seven, when the wind veered round to the South West—hilled suddenly, and left the atmosphere clear, with a bright warm sun. Some damage was done, but as the tide was not unusually high, it was less than, from the violence of the storm, was at first apprehended. The brig *Julia* broke from her moorings and drifted on the Dartmouth shore; the *Nancy* had her rig-loom carried away; the American schooner *Josephine*, lying at James's Wharf, had her stern partially stove—several other vessels were slightly injured. A number of trees, fences, and out-houses, on various parts of the Peninsula, have been blown down—the gilded cross on the northern end of the Chapel was overturned, and the roofs of some houses in Town, were damaged. We fear we shall hear of some disasters along the coast.

We learn that the British Sir P. Maitland, Spectator and Tweed; Schars Lavinia and Royal William; and Messrs. Campo Belo, were injured.

THE ROYAL WILLIAM, Steamer, left this port at 6 o'clock last evening on her voyage to the St. Lawrence. It she stood out on the 26th morning, her character as a safe sea ship, will be fairly established. —*Newscotland*.

His Majesty's 32d Regiment, are we understand to embark on Friday next. A farewell Ball (under the management of Sir Robert D. George, Bart., the Hon. F. K. Jeffrey, the Hon. S. Canard, and Andrew Bell, Esq., W. B. Almon, Esq., William Lawson, Esq., and James B. Umcke, Esq.) is to be given by the Inhabitants of the Town to this gallant Corps to-morrow evening, in the Province Building.—*Royal Gazette*.

ST. JOHN'S, (N. F.) August 30. The barque *Nilsos*, of Whitty, Thomas Barrett, Master, arrived in this port (as noticed in our last) on Sunday week, 70 days from Killis, in Ireland, with passengers, in want of provisions and water. In consequence of a report having been circulated that a number of persons were lying dead on board at the time of her coming to anchor, a Medical Officer was sent with directions to report on the health of the crew and passengers, and to ascertain if there were any contagious disease on board.

From the report of the Gentleman to the Medical Staff, it appeared that sixteen of the passengers had died during the voyage, and many others were sick. On the following day a complaint was made by Patrick Kelly, before the Police Magistrate, of ill treatment; that he, and other persons had been received on board and secreted in the fore-cabin by Captain Barrett, whilst the Custom's Officer at Ballina mistook the passengers, which led to an inquiry into the number of persons in the vessel, and upon investigation it appeared that the muster-roll only contained a list of men, women and children amounting according to the passenger Act to 183 adults, and that 370 souls had actually been received on board, who, according to the same Act, must amount to an excess of 110 persons above what the vessel could legally receive. On the following day it was reported that the quantity of provisions put on board, and the passengers had suffered extreme distress for the want of the necessities of life and sufficient accommodation. The depositions of several of the passengers were accordingly handed to H. M. Attorney General, and on Thursday last two bills of indictment were found against the Master—the first charging him with clearing out the vessel with an insufficiency of water and provision, and the second with receiving on board more than three passengers for every four tons of the burthen of the *Nilsos*; contrary to the 21st Chapter of the statute passed 22d Geo. 4. To these Indictments, Captain Barrett pleaded *Gilty*, and the Court having heard the statement of several persons in extenuation of his conduct, and the Attorney General in reply, ordered him to pay a fine of £250 for the first, and a fine of £100 for the second offence, and to be imprisoned until these sums should be paid.

Very many of the passengers are now supported at the expense of the District; the Governor having, in consequence of their distressed state, directed the Magistrate to furnish them with provision for their immediate wants.—*Royal Gazette*.

MONTREAL, Sept. 17.—We have to announce the following Military changes in the Canada: Colonel Durand, who for many years has filled the responsible command of the Royal Engineers throughout both Provinces, is recalled to Europe, and will assume the chief command in Ireland. Colonel Nichol, Royal Engineers, now stationed at Halifax, is to replace Colonel Durand at Quebec, and in the general command of the Province. Colonel Butler, now in the Upper Province, replaces Colonel Nichol, at Halifax.—Colonel By is ordered to return home to England, so distant as the Rideau Canal is finished; an event not so distant as the public may suppose. The water has been let in along the greater part of the line, and Colonel Durand, who left this city for Quebec on Thursday night, came from Kingston by way of the Rideau Canal in a boat belonging to the Engineer Department.—*Herald*.

From Jamaica.—We learn by private letters from Jamaica, received via Norfolk, that the negroes on the principal estates in the parish of Manchester, had refused to work, and that the general feeling among the negroes throughout the Island was that they are all to be free in October.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

WEST INDIA TESTERS. The Town of Aux Cayes was nearly destroyed by the hurricane of the 12th August; only eight houses were left standing—the bodies of 700 persons were found after the storm had subsided, and it is believed that at least 1000 had perished. The Towns of Janel, Jamaica, and St. Jero de Cuba, have suffered in the same proportion. The *Tele* was slightly left at Antigua, St. Kitts, and Tobago.—*Norfolk*.

The Baltimore American states that a letter had been received from St. Barts, Sept. 7, which says there was another violent case at Barbadoes, on the 24th inst.—The damage by the storm in August, at St. Vincent's, is estimated at \$500,000, beside the loss of many lives. Sixteen slaves were killed on one estate by the falling of a house. Every vessel but one was on shore—eight were totally lost.—*Boston Courier*.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, OCT. 4, 1831.

The ship *Eliza*, 61 hours from Boston, arrived on Saturday evening, and brought papers of that city to Thursday last, one of which contains a brief summary of European intelligence, compiled from London papers to the 21st August. We give it in this place, that it may speak for itself.—

Latest from Europe.—The New York American Account of Saturday, in a third edition, gives a number of extracts from the London *Globe* of Aug. 29, and from a Sunday paper of the 21st. Definitive arrangements had been made for the evacuation of the Belgium territory by the Dutch troops. Marshal Soult on the 13th declared in the Chamber of Deputies, that the French troops were not to leave Belgium, but were to occupy certain positions to prevent the return of the Dutch. Subsequently, however, orders had been given for 20,000 of the French troops to retire, in conformity with an arrangement which had been made in the conference of Ministers.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, the debates on the address last sent attended with an unusual degree of violence. Several resolutions against the Ministers were moved, and all rejected. The address was finally carried by a vote of 222 to 78.

The news from Warsaw is to Aug. 4. No decisive event had taken place. It is stated that the Poles had undermined the city, and were prepared to bury themselves, together with their invaders, beneath the ruins in case they should be overpowered. It was reported that the Russian government was ready to treat with the Poles, on the basis of allowing them a separate national existence, with a victory of their own people.

There had been a rumor in London, which was not credited, that the Emperor Nicholas was dead. There was another rumor, probably not later entitled to credit, that the Emperor had been seized with a neural disorder, and to this was attributed an apparent want of energy in the operations of the Russian government. St. Petersburg was almost without a government. The Emperor and the Ministers had withdrawn to Peterhoff, and it was said that a physician eminent for the cure of mental disorders had been sent for from Berlin.

The cholera was spreading in Hungary. The mortality in Perth and Olen was already considerable. It was said that cases had occurred in Wessendorf, only 60 miles from Vienna. It had reached Richersdorf. The steamboat *Baltic* came from Liverpool to Neumars, was lost in a gale, at midnight, near the Arenal Bridge, on the 11th of August; upwards of 100 passengers on board, only 12 were saved.

The Russian government has abolished all quarantine against the G. cholera. The papers contain a particular account of the capture of St. Michaels, by the Portuguese under Count Vila Flor, on the 24 of August, in the name of Juan Doum Marie.—*Boston Daily Advertiser*.

Since the Dutch Peace in Europe the timely and the prompt must be necessary sanguinary of misery on the coast of been split, the would have been stopped in Peace of will long his Independence, the mediation times is smaller has been and more and more an amicable In proportion commercial more profit adding of they each of found of In Peace of will long his

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