

# The Weekly Observer

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### Weekly Almanack.

	APRIL—1832.	MOON RISES.	SETS.	FULL MOON RISES.	SETS.
4 WEDNESDAY	5 36	6 24	10 36	0 75	
5 THURSDAY	5 35	6 23	11 45	1 36	
6 FRIDAY	5 33	6 27	13 00	2 21	
7 SATURDAY	5 31	6 30	1 46	3 24	
8 SUNDAY	5 30	6 32	2 39	4 24	
9 MONDAY	5 28	6 32	3 29	5 30	
10 TUESDAY	5 27	6 35	4 19	7 10	

First Quarter 7th, 9h. 25m. evening.

### THE GARLAND.

**THE POLISH WIDOW TO HER SON.**  
(From *Waltley's Monthly Magazine*.)  
Play on, my lively infant child, and I will watch the while—

The ills, that sadden all around, have not yet check'd thy smile;  
And as thy cup of life may near its brim alone be sweet,  
Be happy, ere the gathering clouds above thy pathway meet.  
Thou bestest not the sable robes thy little limbs that fold;  
Thy father's and thy country's fall are both to thee untold.  
The very eagles of our foe, that pass so proudly by,  
Are mark'd by thee with childish joy, not knowing tyranny.  
But this will change—the dream will pass—and thou must learn the tale  
Of deeds that blanch the manly cheek, and make our maidens pale;  
And when to me thou'lt sweetly turn of ages past to know,  
Oh! how shall I reply to thee, and hide a mother's woe?  
To speak of Poland's ancient fame—and then her fall to state,  
To mention Kosciusko's name—and then record his fate;  
To tell thee of a father's love—and then a father's grave,  
Who perished for that native land he had not power to save.  
Yes—this will truth demand from me, a tale unspoken now,  
And then, methinks, the cloud of grief will darken o'er thy brow,  
And make that youthful spirit, erst so gentle and so gay,  
To thoughts of sadness and of strife become an early prey.  
And, when to manhood's state arrived, thou'lt spurn the Polish lance;  
To learn to urge the war-horse on, or couch the Polish lance;  
The spirit of the fallen brave shall be revived in thee,  
And thou shalt long to strike a blow to set thy country free.  
In vain will dangers from around, and prudence bid thee hold—  
The ardour of a noble mind shall not be thus controll'd;  
Though baffled off, again, again the Polos will claim their right,  
And rather die than tamely crouch before a despot's might.  
Perchance that little hand, which now is grasping at the flower,  
May be the first to draw the sword against oppression's power;  
Or to the Polish winds unfurl the banner of the free—  
They waited it in days of yore, and what hath been may be.  
But, ah! again the patriot band may only strive in vain,  
Against the myriads of the foe upon the Polish plain;  
And nations, powerful and free, again may view them fall,  
Unmindful of Solon's name, or honour's sacred call.  
And then, my son, thy father's doom may speedily be thine—  
To meet the "soldier's fiery death" while in the foremost line.  
Or worse! if wounded in the fray, with mingled pride and pain,  
Through life amid Siberia's wastes to draw the galling chain.  
Oh! fears have thrill'd the mother's breast, however  
Hope hath smiled,  
Or Fortune seem'd to hover o'er the cradle of her child;  
Then think, thy errand of our race, what feelings must be thine.  
To see the prospects of my son thus darken'd o'er by thee.

### THE LILY OF NITHSDALE.

The following exquisite lines were written about two centuries ago, on a daughter of the Laird Maxwell of Cowhill, on the banks of the Nith, and who was called by the peasantry, the Lily of Nithsdale—She died at the age of nineteen—If the life of poetry consists, as we believe it does, in presenting a true and vivid picture to the mind's eye, these lines are one of the happiest efforts that ever was sketched by the pencil of sensibility and genius.  
She's gone to dwell in Heaven, my lassie,  
She's gone to dwell in Heaven,  
Ye're o'er pure quo' a voice aloud,  
For dwelling out o' Heaven.  
O what! she do in Heaven, my lassie,  
O what! she do in Heaven?  
She'd mix her own thoughts wi' angels' songs  
An' make them mair sweet for Heaven.  
She was beloved of a', my lassie;  
She was beloved of a',  
But an angel fell in love wi' her,  
And took her frae us a'.

Low there she lies, my lassie,  
Low there she lies;  
A bonnier form ne'er went to the yird,  
Nor frae it will arise.  
Fu' soon I'll follow thee, my lassie,  
Fu' soon I'll follow thee;  
Thou left me nought to care, lassie,  
But took goodness' sel' wi' thee.  
I look'd on thy death cold face, my lassie,  
I look'd on thy death cold face;  
Thou seem'd a lily new cut o' the bud,  
An' lading in its place.  
There's naught but dust now mine, my lassie,  
There's naught but dust now mine;  
My soul's wi' thee i' the cauld, cauld grave,  
An' why should I stay believ'?

I look'd on thy death shut eye, my lassie,  
I look'd on thy death shut eye;  
An' a lovelier sight in the brow o' Heaven  
Full time shall ne'er decay.  
Thy lips were ruddy and calm, my lassie,  
Thy lips were ruddy and calm;  
But now was the lip that look'd down  
To sing the Evening Psalm.

### MISCELLANEA.

**PRECIOUS METALS.**—Dissolution of Coin.—It is stated by Mr. Jacob, in his elaborate and very interesting "Historical Inquiry into the production and consumption of the Precious Metals," lately published, that the quantity of the Gold and Silver Coin has decreased no less than 17 per cent, within the last twenty years; and to this cause he attributes the present low profits of the master, and low wages of the work-people. Mr. Jacob estimates the stock of Coin in existence in 1809, at 380 millions, and in 1829, at only 231,388,500, for which reduction he accounts from the fact of the gold and silver coins being less productive than formerly, while the quantity of the precious metals used in the fabrication of jewelry and other articles of plate, has been continually increasing. He estimates that no less than 45,612,611 has been consumed annually since 1809 in articles and ornaments, and that two millions pass every year into Asia; or, adding both together, that in twenty years 122,222,222 has been this employ'd. Deducing the whole amount in existence in 1829 from that in 1809, we find a deficiency of no less than 156,611,440, or nearly one-sixth part of the whole.

**DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY AT MANCHESTER.**—On Saturday night some persons broke into the Print works of Messrs. Horrocks and Son, at Racefield-bridge, and having possessed themselves of a quantity of vitriol, commenced destroying the calico therein deposited for printing, belonging to the different manufacturers in Manchester. The vitriol was used in preparing the goods for printing, and 130 lbs. were used to destroy the property found upon the premises—Two thousand pieces of calico belonging to one individual, are destroyed, besides a considerable quantity of other goods. A short time ago, the premises of Messrs. Horrocks & Son were set on fire, and property to the amount of about £10,000 destroyed. They were, however, insured to nearly that amount; and it is supposed that their unknown enemies, disappointed of vengeance on that occasion, have resorted to the present expedient to obtain it. A large reward is offered, and the police are actively engaged in endeavouring to discover the offenders.

**Death of Dr. Bell.**—This truly good man died at Lindsay Cottage, Cheltenham, on Saturday last, after a long illness, in the 80th year of his age. Dr. Bell had the high gratification of seeing his system of education universally adopted. He had resided some time in India, was Prebendary of Westminster, and Master of the Sherborne Institution, Dorchester; and in the course of his long and virtuous life, had accumulated great wealth, which he munificently disposed of to various National Institutions to the amount of £120,000.

**I PAID YOU WHAT I AGREED TO.**  
That is a saying frequently uttered by employers, by way of justification, when those that labour for their complain of loss in the completion of jobs. A person wants a quantity of labour performed, and instead of coming honestly forward, and paying a fair price for it, he excites competition among labouring men, induces them to underbid each other, and finally obtains a contract, for the execution of his work, at a price below what he knows it to be worth. The poor man labors, perhaps a week, a month, or a year; expends all he receives, on the work itself; obtains nothing to supply the wants of his dependent family, honorably completes his job, and finds himself and family involved in ruin. Should he chance to employ his employer, he exclaims, "I have paid you what I agreed to." This is true—alas too true—and with this plea he justifies himself to his own rigidity; by hailing conscience to rest. But he does not satisfy the demands of honor and justice, while he knows that he has pocketed that which ought to go to pay for a poor man's labour? Does it satisfy the demands of humanity, while he knows the poor man has labored for him for nothing; and in consequence, deprived his family of the means of living; left his children to cry for bread; and himself exposed to the torment of duns, writs, executions and the horrors of a prison? Let employers answer these queries to their own consciences, and then decide whether it be more just, honorable, humane and honest to say, "I have paid you what you agreed to," or he able to say with certainty, "I have paid you to the full amount, the actual worth of your labour." The latter line of conduct would prevent much misery that now results from the opposite course.

**MONEY.**  
"Put money in thy purse,"—*Shakespeare.*

"We take our pen in hand," as our good old grandfathers used to say, in writing to their sweethearts, to invite a short Chapter on Money. It is a fruitful subject, inasmuch as it is the governing principle (if we may be allowed the expression) of mankind; and the axis of human ambition. Money is a good thing, a bad thing, a kind servant, a bad master, a thief in the temple of virtue, a ministering spirit to the needy, a villain in disguise, and, withal, a sad rake. What opens the fair arms of the blushing girl, to the arms of the old, the infirm and ugly? Money. What builds up a fool in the opinion of the world? Money.

What causes old ladies to look kindly on the advances of a young man to a fair daughter? Money. What brings compliments and presents from the old, and humble acknowledgments from the young? Money. What causes men to struggle for office? Money. What is the criterion of right and wrong? Money. What is the cause of the wrangling, struggling, cheating, brow-beating, shuffling and bowing, so prevalent among mankind? Money. What is in fact the great standard of human affection? Money.

He that rises late must tell all day, and shall scarce overtake his business at night.—*Dr. Franklin.*

**THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS,** of Russia, has ordered that a granite column, in imitation of the celebrated Trojan column, 84 feet high and 12 feet in diameter, should be erected in the square of the winter palace, in memory of his brother Alexander; it has been cut from a granite rock in Finland, and 100 workmen have been employed in cutting it during two years; its weight is estimated at about 5,677,000 lbs.

**DELLING.**—By the Mexican laws, if a man kills another in a duel he becomes answerable for all his debts. We know not a more salutary regulation, or one which would tend more to calm the excited spirits of our "fiery Hesperians of the North."—*Am. paper.*

**GOOD AND EVIL.**—In every part of the universe, we see marks of wise and benevolent design; and yet, we see in many instances apparent frustrations of this design; we see the productivity of the earth interrupted by unfavorable seasons, the structure of the animal frame enfeebled, and its functions impaired by disease, and vast multitudes of living beings exposed, from various causes to suffering and to premature destruction. In the moral and political world, wars and civil dissensions, tyrannical governments, unwise laws, and all evils of this class, correspond to the inundations, the droughts, the tornadoes, and the earthquakes of the natural world. We cannot give a satisfactory account of either; we cannot, in short, explain the great difficulty, which, in preparation as we reflect attentively, we shall more and more perceive to be the

only difficulty in theology, the existence of evil in the universe.

But two things we can accomplish; which are very important, and which are probably all that our present faculties and extent of knowledge can attain to. One is, to perceive clearly, that the difficulty in question is of no unequal pressure, but bears equally heavy on Deism and on Christianity, and on various different interpretations of the Christian scheme; and consequently can furnish no valid objection to any one scheme of religion in particular. Another point which is attainable is, to perceive, amidst all the admixture of evil, and all the seeming disorder of conflicting agencies, a general tendency nevertheless towards the accomplishment of wise and beneficent designs.—*Whately.*

**ALMOST RELIGIOUS.**—There is a religion which is too sincere for hypothesis; but too transient to be profitable; too superficial to reach the heart; too unproductive to proceed from it. It is slight, but as it goes, not false. It has discernment enough to distinguish sin, but not firmness enough to oppose it; compassions sufficient to soften the heart, but not vigorous sufficient to reform it. It laments when it does wrong, and performs all the functions of repentance of sin except the stability, and gives every thing to religion except the reality. This is a religion of times, events and circumstances; it is brought into play by accidents, and dwivels away with the occasion which called it out. Festivals, and fasts, which occur but seldom, are much observed, and it is to be feared, because they occur but seldom; while the great festival which comes every year, comes too often to be respectfully treated. The piety of these people comes out much in sickness, but is apt to retreat again when recovery approaches. If they die, they are placed by their admirers in the Saint's Calendar; if they recover, they go back into the world they had renounced, and again suspend their amendment as often as death suspends his blow.—*Hannah More.*

### BRITISH NEWS.

From the *Sabbath Gazette*, March 23.  
TEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.—CHOLERA IN

We are indebted to our correspondents of the New York Courier, and the New York Commercial Advertiser, for extracts from London papers to the 17th ult. The most important intelligence they contain is that the Asiatic Cholera has made its appearance in London—that it has reached Glasgow—and is spreading in Scotland. A Bill has passed the House of Commons, investing Government with extraordinary powers to prevent the spreading of the disease. It suddenly appeared in London on Saturday the 12th of February, on both sides of the river. To vessels and seven deaths were announced, in the space of 24 hours.—There had been, up to Feb. 17th, thirty cases, of which fourteen had already proved fatal.

The whole number of cases of the Cholera in the Kingdom, exclusive of the London cases, down to the 15th ult., was thirty, and thirty deaths, 1832.

There are no indications of extraordinary alarm prevailing among the population of the Great Antipodes, still the consequences to the commercial men must be severely felt.—We give an article from the Times on this subject.

The place where the Cholera has broken out are all inhabited by the lower class sailors, apprentices, and persons connected with shipping. They are immediately on the banks of the Thames. The Docks are all situated in Wapping, Rotherhithe, and Limehouse, these are on one side of the River; Southwark and Lambeth, are on the opposite side. The parish fire engines had been ordered out, and were within all the houses in the streets and alleys where the disorder had shown itself. It was stated in the House of Commons during the debate, that Mr. Healy, of Manchester, had associated the experiments that in the case of a plague fever and cholera, heat, and dryness, varying from 120 to 240, will disinfect certain substances which have been supposed to be the greatest conductors of disease, and if this can be put in practice it is thought it would remove one of the most material obstacles to the success of commerce.

The Reform Bill was still in the House of Commons. It had made some progress and it was positively asserted would pass in about ten days; still it is evidently materially altered. The Ministerial party profess to be as depressed of some of its most efficient provisions; but still, it is better to have a reformed present shape than none at all, and that a reformed House of Commons will have it in their power to amend it.

In the estimates for the navy presented by the British Ministry to Parliament, a reduction is made of one million sterling from the amount of those of the preceding year. A strong indication we should think that the Government looked forward to a continuance of general tranquillity in Europe.

The agitation in Ireland had attained an alarming height; extraordinary measures had been resorted to by the Government. The system is clearly the root of the evil.

At Paris all is tranquil, and the rise in the French funds is a favorable symptom. The Austrian troops are again about to evacuate Romagna. We should however be under no mistake; certain it seems to be that the French expedition sent to Italy for the purpose of restoring the authority of the Pope.

**FROM THE TIMES OF FEB. 17.**  
The careful men in the city, who are constantly watching the "signs of the times" profess already to see plain indications of that mischief with which we are threatened, not by the cholera, but by the altered measures which the belief of its existence here has given rise to. Money has become within these two days comparatively scarce, because merchants receive from the extensive demand for it must shortly arise, but they do exist to a considerable extent, and are therefore, early to collect all the available resources within their reach, becoming borrowers perhaps to a certain extent, and suspending at all events the accommodation they have been used to afford to their own friends and connections. We have become unhappy so far as London is concerned, with these (if not absolute) indications of money, that every man of property is instantly prepared here to act for his own security, though in so doing he frequently causes the evil to others against which he seeks to protect himself. At present it is but the very early indications of such a state of things to which attention is pressed to be drawn in the city, but the persuasion is also, that unless preparations are made to meet the coming crisis, it will be much more severe than any which has occurred for a very long period. These fears may be in a part visionary, but they do exist to a considerable extent, and our bad system of banking renders all precautions against such danger much more important than would otherwise be the case. It will hardly be credited that at this moment, in the first commercial city in the world, a merchant of the first eminence is unable to raise money upon silver bullion. He, in common with many others, had prepared for large shipments of silver to Hamburg and Amsterdam, but has suspended them on finding that London is declared an infected port. He will not, nor will any prudent merchant, incur the

risk of loss in so portable and valuable an article of commerce while the vessel which carries it is performing quarantine. The silver, consequently, remains at home, and wishing, until a better opening presents itself, not to let his capital be idle, he has applied to the Bank of England for a loan on the deposit of his bullion, which has been refused. The capital, therefore, of circulation as if it were at the bottom of the sea, and the good that an intelligent merchant could do by employing it, especially at the present time, is lost to the commercial world altogether. It is very possible that this refusal on the part of the Bank may, under all the circumstances, be perfectly justified; but that there should be no means of raising money in a great commercial city is disgraceful. If no other means present themselves, such business might be done at the merchants. For private individuals it is an unmanageable operation, owing to the difficulty of finding safe custody for the deposit until the loan is repaid. In most articles of colonial produce business has been extremely dull in consequence of the sudden stoppage which has been effected in exportation. Even the rates of maritime insurance are affected by it, and in some instances double premiums were asked for vessels sent to leave the river, through an uncertainty about the amount of quarantine to be submitted to in the port of destination, as well as the place and manner of performing it.

**LONDON, Feb. 17—1 o'clock.**  
The cholera case not a farthing for the cholera, but the effect of the alarm respecting it is indeed a serious one. We hear of nothing but the stagnation of all orders sent to the manufacturing districts counter-manded, and about two thousand labourers employed in shipping in the river discharging. Many assert that the deaths are from typhus fever and famine.

**From a morning paper.**—That there is no new another of serious import. Whether a declaration shall be given to our country for the next six months, and whether the tens of thousands who are depending upon it for employment shall be deprived of their daily bread. London is declared to be an infected place—a city of the plague. Has the government well considered what it is about?

The Medical men of moderate practice are on the look-out for appointments to the various district hospitals, which are expected to be tolerably lucrative. These circumstances should put the public on the watch as there are abundant motives at present for spreading exaggerated or groundless alarm.—*London Times, Feb. 6.*

Some alarm was created in Liverpool on Tuesday and Wednesday last, by reports that several cases of malignant cholera had broken out in that town. It was found, however, on inquiry, that the cases were English cholera.

**LONDON, Feb. 15.**  
The following has been issued from the Council Office:  
"Losses of the hospital in consequence of Cholera.—Thousands of lives may be saved by attending in time to this complaint, which should on no account be neglected by other young or old, in places where the disease prevails."

"When cramps prevail, the arms and body are felt, with loss of power and stiffness of the arms, when medical assistance is not at hand, three teaspoonfuls of mustard powder is not a pint of warm water, or the same quantity of warm water, with much common salt as will wash, should be taken on a vomit; and after the stomach has been cleared with warm water, twenty-five drops of castor-oil should be taken in a small glass of any agreeable drink."

"If the patient is in considerable risk of being infected by visiting those suffering from this disease in crowded rooms, it is most earnestly recommended that only such persons as are sufficient to take care of the sick, be admitted into the room."

**CENTRAL BOARD OF HEALTH, Council Office, Whitehall, Feb. 13.**

**Council Office, Whitehall, Feb. 13, 1832.**  
The Lords of the Council have just directed an intimation that the Bishop of London has directed the clergy of his diocese in no case to permit the bodies of persons dying of cholera to be carried into the church previous to interment.

The disease is spreading rapidly and committing great ravages in Scotland. The deaths are on a higher proportion to the cases than in England; they are also more numerous in proportion to the population. At Haddington, where the disease has prevailed with much severity, it is no longer confined to the poor, but several respectable individuals in easy circumstances have died of it; some after an illness of ten, twelve, or fifteen hours. It has broken out at Hawick, on the border, so that in the east end and the centre of the country, says an English paper, it is now fairly established. The people of Edinburgh made every preparation for it. Before the disease appeared, there were three hospitals erected, capable of receiving 100 patients, with all the necessary attendants, and the fourth is in preparation. Stations for the distribution of medicines in convenient parts of the town were established, so that the medical attendant could be immediately supplied with what was necessary. Covered litters for the convenience of patients were provided. The city was divided into districts, under the gratuitous care of 140 medical men, with a reserve of 40 or 50 to be directed to the district first attacked. The police arrangements were made most effective for the removal of vagrants, and the suppression of every 6 soup kitchens, issuing daily 5000 quarts of soup, and 60,000 rations of bread, were put in immediate requisition.

Cases have also occurred at Bell, near Dunbar, and North Berwick, besides other places from which official reports have been received. At Duddington we are afraid it is quite certain that one if not two cases have also occurred.

The much dreaded disease, has at length reached Leith. Early on Thursday morning an old man, named James Baxter, a shoemaker and pensioner, was suddenly taken ill, and in despite of every exertion by the medical men connected with the board of health, died this afternoon at half past five o'clock. He was a man of very intemperate habits, and had been the previous day at Musselburgh, attending the funeral of a relation who had died of cholera, and brought with him the clothes of the deceased.

**DEBILITY, Feb. 15.**—The Dublin Gazette of last night contains a proclamation under the Peace Preservation Act, declaring fifty one town lands in the County of Kildare and the Queen's County to be in a state of disturbance, and requiring an extraordinary establishment of Police. I have no doubt that the adoption of similar measures will be rendered necessary in several parts of Ireland; but this is a matter of ordinary occurrence, and certainly does not warrant the city article in the Globe of Monday, which states that there is a rebellion in Ireland, and that 10,000 men have been ordered either for the purpose of suppressing it. There is a formidable and wide spread spirit of discontent and insubordination manifestly connected with the distressed condition of the people, and the consequent facility with which they are accumulated into the perpetration of crime. The mischievous and interested agitators should be immediately silenced; and the peasantry stand in need of redress, and not coercion. In the present wretched state of Ireland, the sufferings and crimes of the people are to be feared; and if the laws, a stock in trade, the poor laws of some kind must be introduced, before there can be any hope of improvement.

**HAMBURG, Feb. 10.**—The Senate has ordered solemn thanksgivings in all the churches of the city and its territory on Sunday the 13th inst. for the mercy of the Almighty, manifested in the mild character of the Asiatic cholera among us, and for our entire deliverance from that maledictory.—*Hamburg paper.*

**From the New-York Tribune, March 17.**  
In addition to the Question of Reform, much important business has been transacted in Parliament. The subject of the Russian Dutch Subsidy, on which the Ministry were nearly defeated, has created a great sensation throughout the country. The facts of the case are these: At the general pacification of Europe, in 1815, Holland engaged to pay a large sum of money, six millions sterling to Russia as a compensation for the assistance rendered by the Autocrat in forming the Kingdom of the Netherlands. England jointly bound herself in the same treaty with Holland, and consequently of the latter ending in perpetuity the colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Demerara, and Berbice. But the Treaty expressly provided that if at any time Belgium should be again separated from Holland, the said treaty and obligation of payment should become null and void. The Dutch, it seems, suspended their payments to the Autocrat when the party company but John Bull, moment the Belts parted company had not yet parted company, and on paying his quota up to the present time. The opposition found its way out and brought the matter before the House of Commons, where an animated debate took place. The singular proposal of Sir Robert Peel, that the King's Government should defend the measure, for no one out of the Cabinet admits that England is any longer bound, either in law or justice. They nevertheless made the question a division, when they were equipped with a majority of 29 out of 428. Mr. Hume, Mr. O'Connell, Hunt, and about 100 of the tribunes voted against them. Sir Henry Parnell, Secretary at War, absented himself on both divisions; he was in consequence removed from his office, and Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Mr. Parnell's estimator, appointed in his room. It is affirmed in several quarters, that as well as Tory, that the payment was intended as a sort of bribe to induce the Emperor of Russia to sign the treaty of separation. We have, as usual, recorded the opinions of some of the London papers, on the matter, from which we see, it will be seen, that this is the severest blow the Ministry have yet received. The following are the words of the Treaty of 1815, absolving England in case of the defection of Belgium:

"Art. 5. It is hereby understood and agreed between the High Contracting parties, that the said payments on the part of the Emperor of the Netherlands and the King of Great Britain, as aforesaid, shall cease and determine, should the possession and sovereignty (which Go. fo. 101) of the Belgic provinces, at any time part severed from the dominions of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, previous to the complete payment of the same."

The same subject was brought forward in the House of Peers by Lord Wynford on the 4th of Feb. The course of the Government was ably defended by Lord Brougham; and Lord Wynford, at the suggestion of the Earl of Eglinton, who, however, condemned the payment of the money, at length withdrew his motion.

A highly important debate took place in the House of Lords on the 27th of January, on the Belgic question, on the motion of the Earl of Aberdeen, who was Secretary of State in the Wellington Cabinet.—The object of this motion was to address his Majesty to reconsider the Belgic question. On going to the vote, however, the Ministers secured a majority of 37 out of 227. The Noble Earl was replied to by Earl Grey, in an eloquent and forcible speech.

The Reform Bill makes slow progress, and the small majorities seem to give rise to alarm among the friends of the Bill. We beg to refer our readers to an article from the *London Observer*, a paper of great circulation, and strongly in favour of Reform. The clause for dividing the counties, was carried by a majority of 126 out of 395; that for the Marquis of Chandos's plan, for giving votes to 430 tenants at will, the most aristocratic clause of the bill passed as follows: for the clause, 272, against it, 32, majority 240. But for the 410 clause, which is the most democratic measure in the bill, there was a majority of only 65 out of a house consisting of 430 members.

**From the London Observer, February 8.**  
The state of the Government and of parties, the deeds of the present hour, and the hopes for the future, form some of the most painful topics which can at this moment be touched on by any lover of his country. The enthusiastic support of a united people, the favour of their Sovereign, and the righteousness of the cause, to which they pledged themselves, have proved insufficient for the preservation of the Ministry of Earl Grey, or for the consummation of the labours of his life, and rumours seem to come thick and fast that the days of its existence are numbered. That it could survive the working of the Reform Bill, and the intellectual power which the measure will cut into the House, no man had the weakness to assert; but if the discordant elements cannot be kept together; if after all the blundering, financial and commercial, from the effect of which they have been rescued by the sympathetic and compassionate majority of the Reformers, they should sink at the eleventh hour, and when victory was almost within their grasp—they will exhibit a degree of timidity or of folly which must make a deep impression on the feelings and temper of the people, and may lead to their excitement, to very calamitous consequences. We trust, therefore, that Lord Grey, who, as some have incautiously, he be the victim of treachery, will still hold on, so as to share in the distribution of the benefits of Reform, that he will at all events transmit to his successors the fair estate he has promised himself. This aspect of things is, however, clouded by the minority in the Commons, singularly small as they have been on all general questions, are beginning to diminish even on Reform; and the impression is therefore becoming general that the Government cannot carry the Bill.

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**The Minister-General of the Ordnance.**—The merits of this distinguished officer have been acknowledged by his rapid advancement in his profession; and he is now in a political situation of high rank and character in the State. But looking back for a few years, we find the present Right Hon. Sir James Kemp, G. C. B. and G. C. H., and late Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of North America, a clerk at a desk in the Agency Office of Messrs. Greenwood, Cox & Co. His promotion is not more honourable to himself than to the service; and it is one among many proofs, that merit, without great interest, often reap high reward in this State, even where all public matters are broadly declared to require reform.

In an Evening paper of Thursday, it was announced that a Marquis of Aylesbury is to replace Sir James Kemp at the Ordnance, and that Sir James was to go to the States. There is no foundation for either of these assertions.

The whole population of England, by the late returns, is 13,639,398, showing an increase of 10 per cent. in the last 10 years.

The population of Wales stands thus: in 1801, 747,536; in 1811, 611,788; in 1821, 717,490; and in 1831, 805,226.

That of Scotland as follows: in 1801, 1,299,078; in 1811, 1,855,688; in 1821, 2,059,466; and in 1831, 2,365,807.

That of Ireland in 1831, was 7,734,000, being an increase of 12½ per cent. on 1811.

The summary of the annual value of real property in England was £49,744,522; in Wales, £4,139,611; and in Scotland, £3,657,856;—making a total of £57,541,989.



The Semi-annual Examination of the GRAMMAR School in this City, was held yesterday, and occupied nearly six hours. The general appearance of the School, and the high degree of proficiency manifested by the respective classes...

Cholera at Topsham, near Portland, State of Maine. A gentleman who arrived in town on Sunday from the United States, brought with him a Boston paper of Tuesday last, which contains the following report of a case of cholera at Topsham...

From the Portland Courier of Saturday Evening. RUMOUR OF CHOLERA AT TOPSHAM. The citizens of Topsham and Brunswick have been thrown into great excitement by a supposed case of cholera...

Cholera at Hamburg. He immediately returned to the house and inquired into the affair. He learned that the young man had been at home eight or ten days; that he was sick with the cholera at Hamburg...

From the circumstances of this case, and the symptoms described, it is impossible to divert ourselves of apprehension. The fact of the infection having been conveyed across the Atlantic; if indeed the account can be relied on, is, in the language of the Portland Courier, "a startling one."

Some common place remarks of our late week upon the Liberty of the Press, in reply to a Correspondent at St. Andrews, have not appeared...

CHARTER OFFICERS' ELECTION.—The Annual Election of Charter Officers took place this day in the different Wards of the City. The following is the result on the Eastern side of the harbour:—

King's Ward.—BENJAMIN STANTON, Esq. Alderman (George Harding, Esq. having declined being a candidate for re-election)—and MR. ANDREW HARRIS, Assistant, viz Mr. I. WOODWARD, removed from the Ward.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The following copies of Corporation Resolutions, were let by Public Auction, on Saturday, for one year, at the rates annexed:—

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last, while MICHAEL COLEMAN, a seaman belonging to the Barque JOHN DORRIS, at present loading in this harbour, was at work near the cross-trees on the mainmast, he unfortunately lost his hold, and fell upon one of the lat blocks (lying on the deck at the time, which was broken by the fall) and there into the hold a distance of about 120 feet.

At a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden at the Court House, in and for the City and County of Saint John, on the Third Tuesday in March, 1832. Ordered, that the following persons be appointed Parish Officers for the ensuing year:—

ROBERT PARKER, JOHN JOYCE, and Hugh Johnston, Esquires, Treasurers of the Poor.

Robert Rankin, John C. Waterville, James Travis, and Noah Dabrows, Esquires, Overseers of the Poor.

JAS. BARLEY, MICHAEL CAMPBELL, EDWARD HUGHES, GEORGE BUCKLEY, JOHN ROBINSON, JR., JAMES STEVENSON, and PATRICK HARRIGAN, POINT KEEPERS.

PHILIP WOOLER, son, JAMES M. LEAM, and THOMAS FOWNS, Trustees of Schools.

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THE SIPPENY Wagon, on Loan of Super-fine, &c. fine Flour, to which... THE SIPPENY Wagon, on Loan of Super-fine, &c. fine Flour, to which...

THE WESTERN MAIL, after the 30th of April, will be closed at half-past 2 o'clock, P.M., on Tuesdays, for the Steam Boat; and at half-past 6 P.M. on Saturdays.

NOVA-SCOTIA FLOUR. A FEW barrels Superior and the FLOUR; and fresh ground CORN MEAL, ex schooner Polaris from Nova-Scotia—For sale by H. S. J. MULICK.

LANDING. Ex brig ROBERT RAY, from Philadelphia; SUPERFINE and FINE FLOUR, RICE, CORN and CORN MEAL, BUCKLEY'S PATENT MILL SAMS, &c. to 7 1/2 bushels long.

NOW LANDING, and FOR SALE. Ex schooner ELIZA, from St. Kitts; 20 HIDS. of very superior SUGAR.

JUST RECEIVED, ex brig Ambassador: 41 B BLS. superior SUGAR.

TO LET. A few Tinkling Lines, FISH, and other New Milk CHEESE, April 3.

FOR SALE. TWO Lots of LAND in this City, one adjoining the property of Mr. LEWIS BERRY on Union-street, the other that of Mr. WATTERS on Dock-street.

NOTICE. ALL Persons who have agreed to take Lots in the New Canal Ground, adjoining to the Rectory, Church, Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Church, in the Parish of Saint John, are hereby requested to call on the Subscriber and pay the purchase money...

WANTED. A MAN SERVANT that understands Waiting and the care of Horses. None need apply but such as can give satisfactory testimonials—paid for as regards sobriety and honesty. Enquire at this Office.

WANTED. A small family—a MAN SERVANT, to do household Work, and to assist in a Garden. The best recommendations will be required.—Apply at the Office of this Paper.

COUNTY ACCOUNTS. ALL Persons who may have Claims for Services performed, or Money paid in behalf of the County of SAINT JOHN, between the Sessions of March, 1831, and the same period in 1832—and all Collectors and others, who have received Parish or County Moneys, within the same time, are requested forthwith to render a statement thereof to the Subscriber.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE. Saint John, 21st March, 1832. TENDERS will be received at this Office until Tuesday the 10th day of April, at noon, from Persons disposed to furnish the Ordnance Barrack Department with the following Articles, viz:—

1250 BARRELS OF FLOUR. To be delivered to the King's Magazine, at this place, at the following periods, viz:— 250 Bbls. on or before the 15th May, 1832. 250 do. do. do. 15th Oct. 1832. 250 do. do. do. 15th Oct. 1832.

TO LET. A commodious Dwelling HOUSE situated in Salisbury-street, directly opposite the Catholic Chapel, at present occupied by Joseph Clifford.

AUCTION SALES. MUSCATEL RAISINS, WINE, &c. TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) the 4th April, will be sold, in addition to the Goods already advertised by the Subscribers for that day:—

100 B BONES Muscatel RAISINS; 5 Qr. Casks Colerain WINE; 200 Pieces Grey and White COTTONS; 100 do. Furniture and Calico; 15 do. Gros de Naple and Florence SILK; 19 do. colored MORELINS.

VALUABLE AND POSITIVE SALE OF GOODS.—By Auction. On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 4th and 5th of April, will be sold at the Auction Room of the Subscribers:—

25 CASKS assorted GLASSWARE, 10 bags Corks, 3 cases Men's Silk and Beaver HATS, 250 Pieces printed and grey COTTONS, 10 ditto Fustians and 34 Ticks, 50 ditto assorted GINGHAMS, 10 ditto CLOTHS and 150 ditto Poser, 10 ditto CARPETING and 50 do, 50 ditto Irish Linen, Drill, &c.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, on the 20th of April next, at 2 o'clock, P.M., on the Premises, the one equal half of that well known FARM near the Road of Petteduck River, formerly belonging to Messrs. Solomon & Charles Triton.

VALUABLE FARM.—For Sale. WILL be sold at Public Auction on FRIDAY the 20th of April next, at 2 o'clock, P.M., on the Premises, the one equal half of that well known FARM near the Road of Petteduck River, formerly belonging to Messrs. Solomon & Charles Triton.

300 B BARRELS best PILOT BREAD, at 2 1/2 cts per barrel, containing 75 lbs., and at 2 1/4 cts per barrel for 30 lbs. or more.

SOAPS, CANDLES, &c. Just received per John Hanlon, from Liverpool, and for sale by the Subscribers:—

300 B BONES best Liverpool SOAP, 300 do. ditto, 300 do. ditto, 300 do. ditto, 300 do. ditto.

PEACHES. A FEW Bushels of the above Article, Dryed, is just received per Robert Ray, ex New-York, and for sale.

NOTICE. The Committee of the Vestry of Christ's Church, Frederickton, appointed for that purpose, will receive Tenders until the 1st day of May next, from Persons desirous of Contracting with the Corporation for the erection of a PARSONAGE HOUSE, with suitable Offices and Pews, agreeably to a Plan and Specification to be seen at the Office of G. F. S. KIRBY, Esq., at Frederickton, and at the Store of Messrs. F. DARRON & SONS, at St. John.

REMOVAL. J. O'DONNELL'S BOOT AND SHOE STORE. REMOVES the present favorable opportunity to return his undiminished thanks to his Customers for the liberal support already received; and most respectfully informs them and the public generally, that he has removed his Shop to that building on the corner of Prince William and Princess-streets, opposite the Bank of New-Branswick, where he is still keeping on hand, for the accommodation of Customers, a general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES, of the most fashionable and substantial descriptions, which he will sell at low rates for Cash.

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On SATURDAY, the 2nd of April, 1832, will be sold by public auction, at the Store of Messrs. W. & F. KINNEAR, the following Goods:— 1000 Casks of various kinds of Sugar; 500 do. of ditto; 1000 do. of ditto; 1000 do. of ditto.

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