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Weekly Almanack.

MAY—1832.	SUN	MOON	FULL
Rises. Sets. Rises. Sets.			
23 WEDNESDAY 4 31 7 29 1 28 5 25			
24 THURSDAY 4 30 7 29 1 51 6 30			
25 FRIDAY 4 29 7 31 2 19 7 46			
26 SATURDAY 4 28 7 32 2 46 8 47			
27 SUNDAY 4 27 7 33 2 15 9 33			
28 MONDAY 4 26 7 34 3 47 10 25			
29 TUESDAY 4 25 7 35 4 23 11 9			

New Moon 29th, 7h. 32m. evening.

THE GARLAND.

ON THE DEATH OF A CHILD.
BY THE LATE REV. ERIC CELT.

"Let me go for the day breaketh."

Cease here longer to detain me,
Fondest mother, drows'd in wo,
Now thy kind caresses pain me—
Morn advances—let me go.

See you orient streak appearing!
Harbinger of endless day—

Hark! a voice of gladness cheering,
Calls my new-born soul away.

Lately launched a trembling stranger
On this world's wide boisterous flood,
Pierc'd with sorrow—toss'd with danger,
Gladly I return to God.

Weep not o'er these eyes that languish
Upward turn'd towards their home,
Raptur'd I'll forget all amish,
While they wait to see me come.

Now my eyes shall cease to grieve thee—
Now my trembling heart finds rest,
Kinder arms than thine receive me,
Sotter pillow, thy best.

There, my mother, pleasures centre,
Weeping, parting, care or woe,
Never our father's house shall enter—
Morn advances—let me go.

As through the calm and holy dawning,
Silent glides my panting breath,
To an everlasting morning,
Gently close my eyes in death.

Blessings endless, richest blessings
Pour their streams upon my heart,
Though no language yet possessing,
Breathes my spirit o'er me part.

Yet to leave thee sorrowing reuds me,
Though again His voice I hear—

Rise, may every grace attend thee,
Rise! and seek to MEET ME THERE.

MISCELLANIA.

From the London Atlas.]
A Practical View of Ireland, from the Period of the Union, with Plans for the Permanent Relief of her Poor, and the Improvement of her Municipal Organization. By James Butler Bryan, Barrister at Law. Dublin, 1832.

The evidence in favour of a system of poor laws for Ireland thickens. The Irish press with publications tending to awaken the public mind to the necessity of legislative relief for the poor and unemployed. The sympathy manifested towards this question by some, and the resistance to it, for ulterior objects, displayed by others, are calculated to produce a convolution which all good and wise men must deplore.—The consequence of postponing it indefinitely is no longer a matter of speculation. If the poor of Ireland be not speedily relieved, the wild project for rejoining the Union will gain so many adherents amongst the classes of the Irish, that Ireland must be released from her connection with this country, or England will be driven to the lamentable alternative of preserving her by the ruinous and expensive machinery of military despotism. The laws have already lost their influence. There no longer remains to the English government in Ireland the agency of moral power; by degrees the attachment and confidence of the people have fallen off; and in the same proportion is the executive compelled to assert and authenticate its authority through all the invidious channels of local prosecutions, midnight preventive forces, police visitations, ad ferocious examples of the strong hand.

The best way to induce the public mind to take an active interest in this momentous question, is to diffuse abroad the knowledge of facts, and to supply by practical information those vague and illusory theories that have of late taken possession of the unreasoning and uninstructed multitude. The volume before us is evidently calculated to achieve this object. It takes rank next to Mr. Sadler's book on Ireland, on the grounds of actual utility and extensive research. Mr. Bryan has explored the history and statistic of almost every civilized country in seeking after illustrations of his arguments, and no mode for the formation of a system of social economy adapted to the necessities of the Irish. The great labour however upon the work is not less remarkable than the soundness of its views, the comprehensiveness of the topics they embrace, and the admirable conciseness with which they are treated.

As we are more anxious to extract from a volume like this than to occupy any space with our own opinions, which we have already taken so many occasions to enunciate, we shall avail ourselves of such passages as, room permitting, appear to bear directly on the great point at issue. Of the many descriptions we have had of Ireland—from Spencer to Bicheno—we do not remember any one so impressive and complete, in so short a compass, as the subjoined.

"The summers in Ireland are the most temperate in Europe—the winters the mildest—cattle can remain unshrouded from January to December—yet there are more famines in it than Siberia. The people, naturally hardy, easily subsisted, and singularly vigorous, laborious, and intelligent, when we consider their opportunities, are yet one-eighth of them paupers, and almost restless, insubordinate, and embittered against the laws and systems of the press of government. The face of Ireland is singularly picturesquely, yet eminently adapted for all purposes of commerce and communication; by its general level no point of land is two thousand feet above the plain and no land in Europe abounds so much in chains of lakes, in rivers flowing in different directions, and in a perpetual supply of water. Ireland might be made a country of water communication throughout its whole length and breadth; yet it has but two canals of any consequence, and these, too, in embarrassed circumstances. Ireland has more harbours for ships of the largest size than the whole of Europe, the slight western coast containing for two hundred miles but a succession of the most magnificent ports. It is the nearest coast to the western world—the course is direct from thence

to Portugal and Spain, the Mediterranean, to the whole navigation of the immense regions south of the Straits of Gibraltar. The coast of Ireland is the first made by every sail from India, Africa, and America. It has been ascertained, that before a vessel from the port of London gets out of soundings, a vessel from the west of Ireland can reach America. Ireland seems, by its position, by its western harbours, and by the facility of communication over every part of its surface, to have been actually intended as the great centre of intercourse between the old world and the new. It is large, containing 32,501 square miles; of all this space, the inloring by harbours, arms of the sea, and rivers' mouths, are so numerous, that there is not an acre above fifty miles from sea."

This is the country—fruitful of advantages—which England is called upon to conciliate and attach by the performance of one or two simple acts of justice. Yet this country, presenting so many natural resources, so easily convertible into means of prosperity, is crowded with jails, barracks, and hospitals, is overrun with misery in the uniform shapes of crime, disease, and poverty, and is daily declining under the extortions of an oligarchy of usurous land-owners.

The two springs of this absorbing power may be traced to the iniquitous corruption of the grand jury system, and to the absence of a corrective in the shape of a poor-rate which would make the land-owners responsible for the amount of misery within the limits of their property. To both these objects, very clearly defined and ably examined, Mr. Bryan directs the whole force of his arguments. In the absence of a wholesome check like the poor-rate, the land-owners create the misery with impunity, and through the jobbing of the grand juries they profit by it.

Amongst the curious and useful parts of this work, we recommend to especial consideration the chapter on population, which assumes and proves the same profound doctrine urged in the greatest work that ever advocated the right of the poor to live like all other human beings. The latter part of the volume, in which the municipal organization and poor laws of other countries are traced, deserves the attentive consideration of the legislature. In collecting his materials, and during important results from them, Mr. Bryan displays more industry and knowledge than the whole *clique* of his infatigable opponents. His intimate acquaintance with the actual condition of Ireland, with the disease that corrodes her vital, with the mid-administration of her higher and lower offices of justice, and with the whole of that perplexing mirth that weighs her down like the Old Man of the Waters clinging to the neck of the desperate Shadwell, enables him not only to depict in true and natural colours the exact form and pressure of the national disorganization, but to suggest those measures of relief that can alone restore health and strength to the state. Every member of Parliament should possess himself of this work, before he ventures to vote upon an Irish question. It will fortify him against the unbounded profligacy of O'Connell and his followers, and enable him to perform his duty in the senate, in all that relates to Ireland, with judgment and honor.

In conclusion—we again impress upon the British Parliament the necessity of either making the union with Ireland a solid bond of mutual benefit *solidam*, or, in common justice and common policy, to dissolve it at once, before famine and frenzy shall have rent these islands asunder.

What will our Spinners do? or What shall we do with our Spinners?—The question which was so pithily and pointedly addressed to the Lords, becomes of much more momentous import when addressed to the ladies, least to the unmarried ones vulgarly called Spinners. Falter in number, not very formidable in interest and intellect, and receiving only rare and trifling additions to their order, the Peers were scarcely worth the inquiry either way; but when the interrogations (oh! the happy polygamist!) embrace all the fair sex of the middling and upper classes, it behoves every member of society to weigh deeply what answer shall be given to it. Why do the political economists waste their time upon rent-tithes, and corn laws, discussions in which so few commercially are interested, when there is a grievous defect in our social institutions that may be termed a *Catholico* or universal evil, since it tends to convert the large portion of our genteel population into monks and nuns, so far at least, as compulsory celibacy can effect that object? Why do these economists instruct Ministers how to husband the national resources, when they should rather be showing our distressed chancery how to put the Church Ministers in respect to their wives and themselves? Here in the heat of pit to life, there is an over-supply, an absolute glut of female youth, beauty, and accomplishments, with little or no demand for these once desiderated articles. Our brightest bairns set no church bells pealing; drivers round the parlour, as not, as of yore, employed in affixing a gold ring round the finger; white favours are out of favor; nuptial bands are under hand and interlocked; wedding cake is not cut, because weddin' are; no matins are made but those of wood and bristlestone; and our clergymen, who used to know the marriage ceremony by heart, are now obliged to turn to the fresh and untried leaf in their prayer books, whenever they are called upon to join man and wife together. The age of matrimony, like that of chivalry, is gone, and the clerks who lived upon the fees for issuing general and special licences, have been long out of work, that they may, probably, be heard of at the work house.

Is there any exaggeration in these melancholy averments? I appeal to every reader who moves in general society. Does he not, in each successive season, see hundreds of rosy-buds unfolding their charms, who are destined, as inexorable time revolts, to be metamorphosed into wall-flowers, and finally to constitute a portion of the human tapestry with which our bairns-rooms are decorated, or at least, lined. Our girls keep getting in, just when they ought to be getting out; they put forth all their attractions; they work hard to become wives, but, alas! they are only serving a long, hideous, and heart-withering apprenticeship to spinsterhood! For wall-flowers, quindines, mazurkas, and gall-puddies, partners may be found easily enough; but where are they to find partners for life? He is either undivorceable, like the bairns and the bairns, only to be seen once in a hundred years, like the flower of the aloe. Strange, that amid the myriad of unmeaning inquiries with which our dancing beauties distract their partners, they should never delight them by popping the question! From my part of speech, it may be, that the Peers are to be pitied; but the *spinsterhood* of our young ladies, and the *spinsterhood* of our old maids, are equally to be pitied; for they are the last to beget children. The *spinsterhood* of our young ladies, and the *spinsterhood* of our old maids, are equally to be pitied; for they are the last to beget children.

Fogs.—As some of our readers may wish to know the cause of these, I append the following opinion of this phenomenon given by the learned Dr. Day, brother of Sir Humphrey, late President of the Royal Society. He says, 1. Fogs will be most frequent in autumn, after the sun has been heated during the summer, the air cooling faster than the earth. 2. Fogs will be greatest after the hottest summer. 3. Fogs show that the air has become suddenly colder, and therefore are a sign of snow. 4. Fogs are rare in hot climates, where the air is usually very hot. 5. Fogs will be very frequent in the arctic regions, where the sudden depressions of temperature are enormously below the mean temperature. 6. Fogs will be the most frequent over shallow water, which somer partakes of the temperature of the bottom of the deep water. The end of the deep water is known near the Banks of Newfoundland, by the sudden commencement of the fogs. The thick fogs which appeared during Captain Faulkland's first expedition, prove that the sea is very shallow, and the mean temperature not very low, upon that part of the Arctic coast.

MACHINERY—STEAM.—In a lecture lately delivered to the Watt Institution of Dundee, the following comparative statement was given of the advantages resulting to Dundee alone, from the science and discoveries of the wonderful genius by whose name it is called. In 1811 there were only four spinning mills in Dundee, with six horses' power of engines, and spinning about 30,000 lbs. daily into 720 spindles of yarn, or 40 tons into 224,000 spindles of yarn, giving an employment altogether to about 500 persons young and old. In 1820, they had increased to 180 horses' power, with more than a proportional increase of the constant power of fix. But mark the unprecedented increase since the last mentioned period: there are now six hundred horses' power of engines driving spinning machinery in Dundee, the cost of which, with all its necessary appendages, may be £240,000. This extraordinary quantity of machinery will spin nearly fifty tons of flax daily into 24,000 spindles of yarn, or annually 15,000 tons into the more astonishing quantity of 74,500 spindles of yarn, yielding a sum of £150,000 to the inhabitants of Dundee for labour in this department alone.

MUSCULAR STRENGTH.—Perolin was the first who demonstrated that the force exerted within the body greatly exceeds the weight to be moved with, and that nature employs an immense, (we had almost said superlative,) power to move a small weight. It has been calculated that the deltoid muscle alone, when employed in supporting a weight of 50 pounds, exerts a force equal to 2,268 pounds. Some notion of the force exerted by the human body in progressive motion may be formed from the violence of the shock received when the foot unexpectedly impinges against any obstacle in running. The strongest bones are occasionally fractured by the action of the muscles.—The muscular power of the human body is indeed wonderful. A Turkish porter will run along carrying a weight of 600 pounds; and Milo of Crotonia, is said to have lifted an ox, weighing upwards of 1000 pounds. Holler mentions that he saw an instance of a man, whose finger being caught in a chain at the bottom of a mine, by keeping it forcibly bent, supported by that means the weight of his whole body, 150 pounds, till he was drawn up to the surface; a distance of 600 feet. Augustus II, king of Poland, could with his fingers roll up a silver dish like a sheet of paper, and twist the strongest horse-shoe asunder; and a lion is said to have left the impression of his teeth upon a piece of solid iron. The most prodigious power of the muscles is exhibited by the fish. A whale moves with a velocity, through the dense medium of water, that would carry him, if he continued at the same rate, round the world in little more than a fortnight; and a sword-fish is known to strike his weapon through the oak plank of a ship.—*Mechanics Journal.*

morphosis;) and Hymen, with his extinguished torch, may fly to that heaven where they "marry not, neither are they given in marriage."—*London Spectator.*

THE SUN.—The most beautiful object which the heavens present to our view is the *sun*; the medium of light and animation to this lower world. This glorious luminary is placed nearly in the centre of the orbits of all the planets, which revolve around him in different periods and at different distances. It was for ages the opinion of astronomers, that the sun was a mass of fire; and this opinion seems very plausible, as it diffuses light and heat throughout the whole planetary system. But since the invention of the telescope, dark spots have been frequently observed upon his disc, and these spots are of various magnitudes; some, it is computed, being large enough to cover the continents of Asia and Africa; others, the whole surface of the earth; and others, even five times its surface. Their number, also, is, apparently, continually changing; sometimes many are visible, sometimes very few; and sometimes none at all; for as the sun revolves on its axis, the spots are carried round from east to west, and the same phase is presented only once in twenty-four hours, fourteen hours, and eight minutes, the time in which he performs a complete revolution.

Dr. Herschel remarked that these dark spots on the sun are mountains upon its surface. He says, that in August, 1792, he examined the sun with telescopes of several powers, from ninety to five hundred, and it evidently appeared that the dark spots are the opaque ground, or body of the sun; and that the luminous part is an atmosphere, which, being interrupted or broken, gives us a view of the sun itself. Hence he concludes that the sun has a very extensive atmosphere, which consists of elastic fluids that are more or less fluid and transparent; and of which the lucid ones furnish us with light and heat. It appears, from these observations, that the body of the sun is opaque, like our earth and the planets. And this opinion seems much more rational than that former, which supposed this luminary to be pure fire. For, on the supposition that the sun is a body of fire, it must, of course, have been wasting its light and heat ever since its creation; and would, in process of time, become extinct; or, at least, useless, as to the purposes for which it was created. But, if we suppose the body of the sun to be opaque, and consequently solid, we discover in it the principles of duration.

The dimensions of this globe of light are truly amazing. Its diameter is 883,243 miles, which is nearly twice the diameter of the moon's orbit. And as spheres are to each other as the cubes of their diameters, the sun is 1,384,472 times greater than our earth; and nearly six hundred times larger than all the planets put together.

The mean distance of the sun from the earth is computed to be about 95,000,000 miles. The diameter of the earth's orbit is, therefore, upwards of 190,000,000; and as the diameter of a circle is to the circumference nearly in the proportion of 7 to 22, the earth's orbit is about 600,000,000 miles in circumference.

This mighty round is travelled by the earth and all its inhabitants in 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, and 12 seconds, at the mean rate of 68,000 miles an hour.

THE COMET.—
Whose train's enormous sweep,
Doubts Heaven's farthest cape, now reappears
From her long travel of a thousand years?

Public curiosity is about to be gratified with a graphic delineation of the appearance and phases of the approaching Comet, by a scientific gentleman of Connecticut, who is said to be competent to the task.—It is to consist of a large planisphere representation of its apparent course in the heavens, and the principal constellations and fixed stars that lie along its path, including an Ephemeris of the Comet's daily progress in Right Ascension and Declination—the time of its rising, passing the Meridian, &c., from the period it first becomes visible, to its final disappearance. The explanatory matter enclosed in the Map, will render open and accredited computations, and enable the common observer to direct his eye to that precise point of the Heavens where the Comet will make its appearance; and to trace it onward by day to day.

It is understood that the gentleman who executed this work, for a private purpose only, has consented to its publication on condition that the publishers restrict themselves to such a price for it, as that every body who feels any curiosity upon the subject may have an opportunity to gratify it at the cheapest rate.

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THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

BRITISH NEWS.

Cholera at London.—The returns from all the different parts of London give the following results of the cholera on the 6th April.—

There were remaining from the last reports, 193—New cases that day, 31—Total, 177—Recovered, 30—Remaining, 170—Total number of Cases in London, 2128—Total Deaths, 1148.

Cholera at Gooch.—We are informed, from several sources, that the Cholera has broken out at the port of Gooch, and that several deaths, particularly that of a man from Selby, occurred there on Saturday, died within such circumstances as to leave no doubt of the pestilence having gained a footing in Yorkshire.—*Ledger of the Legislature.*

Cholera at Elbe.—From a correspondent,—"There were six new cases yesterday, April 4.—A man named Armstrong, about 40 years of age, who had been at his work carrying coals on Saturday, died within eight hours. A boy, named Macrae, aged 16, who had been at his work on Saturday, was taken about two o'clock in the morning, and die before ten. An aged woman, named Roberts, was taken late on Saturday, and died on Sunday—all undoubted cases of cholera.—*Hans Herald.*

Cholera in Dublin.—It is still doubtful whether any case of cholera have occurred in Dublin. The Board of Health have met, and after the examination of the cases reported as cholera, are merely enabled to state "that the symptoms of these cases very much resembled those described as attending the epidemic cholera in England." No decided case of cholera, however, appears yet to have exhibited itself.

Glasgow, April 4.—New cases 13; deaths 5, remaining 44. Total 678 cases, 310 deaths.

Paisley, April 3.—New cases 3; deaths 2; remaining 13.

GREENOCK, April 3.—New cases 10; deaths none. Total, 82 cases, 56 deaths.

Cholera in Paris.—Advices from Havre of the 5th ult. state that from 4 p.m. of the 2d to 4 p.m. of the 3d, there were 317 new cases of cholera in the capital, and 127 deaths. Total, since the commencement of the disease, 1632 cases, 362 deaths. The alarm increased in consequence of an emigrant ship from two and three franks to ten thousand, and twelve.

The London Almanac of April 6th says,—"We this day publish the Quarterly Account of the Revenue. It will be seen, that compared with the quarter ending 31st April, 1831, there is an increase of £23,800. Comparing the year ending 31st April, 1832, with the year ending 31st April, 1831, there is a decrease of £1,020,173. The cause of this diminution is equally familiar to the public, viz. the reduction of taxes. In all the branches of the revenue there is an increase this year, with the exception of the Customs, on which there is a decrease of £222,538. Considering the interruption to which our foreign commerce has been subject, we expected that the falling off would be greater. On the Excise there has been an increase of £271,613; on the Stamps, £66,783; on the Taxes, £121,070. There must have been some sparing before such an addition to the taxes was obtained."

In the Commons House of Parliament, the Irish Title Bill was read a second time on the 6th, and carried by 119 to 21! this decisive majority proves beyond the necessity is perceived of affording some relief to the population of Ireland.

The London Times of the 3d, holds this language:—"There is little chance, we understand, that the second reading of the Reform Bill will be carried in the House of Lords by more than the scantiest possible majority. Of the Bill passing the committee without an entire change of its most essential clauses, there is no prospect whatever—not the most remote—with a party of Peers composed like the present."

Although, however, a defeat upon the first question which is likely to arise, in the committee will be repaired by an immediate creation of Peers, who would aid the government in rescinding the obnoxious vote upon bringing up the report, it is abundantly certain that a defeat on the second reading itself must be altogether irretrievable. Yet how tremendously during the game now played by men in power! The Ministerial lists for the House of Peers are not represented as offering more than six for the ensuing session of the Bill.—A majority of six in an assembly of 450 members!"

The sale of the London Times newspaper, for the past year, has amounted, according to the returns of the Stamp Office, to 4,328,025, equaling on an average, 13,827 per diem.

The receipts of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, during the past year, amount to two hundred and fourteen thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars.

Irish Poor.—Mr. Soller has given notice that on the 10th of May he will apply for leave to bring in a bill for establishing a permanent provision for the support and destitute poor of Ireland, by levy upon all the real property of that part of the United Kingdom, and more particularly upon that of the ascetics.

Two poor creatures died last week of starvation in the streets of Dublin.

Fatal Accident.—Mr. Clarke, Editor of the Galway Free Press, met with a sudden and melancholy death on Sunday night, within three miles of Gort, on his return from Ennis. Mr. Clarke was travelling in a gig of Mr. Blake Foster's, at whose house he spent a few days previously, when the horse became savage descending a steep hill, by which the gig was capsized, and Mr. Clarke plunged into a deep pool of water, with the horse and vehicle over him, by which accident he lost his life by suffocation before he could be extricated.—*Belvoir Chronicle.*

MURDER.—Wednesday night last, five armed villains entered the house of a man named Tate, who resided at Dundrum, and stabbed him to death with a bayonet. They then turned on his servant, fired at, and so severely wounded him, that there is no hope of his recovery.

In the country parts of Ireland, the most appalling scenes of disorder continue.

The Belgian question again looks warlike, notwithstanding all the *benevolent* interposition of the "five powers."

It is now said that Spain will remain neutral in the "coming fight" between the Dons of Portugal.

The latest accounts from Don Pedro state that he took possession of St. Michael's on the 23d, amid the congratulations of the inhabitants; and an expedition under Admiral Sartorius, was to sail against Malines on the 26th, which it was confidently expected, would also succeed in restoring that important island to the lawful Sovereign of Portugal.

BRUSSELS, April 2.

This country continues dreadfully agitated—the troops are marching towards the frontier, and all districts, the fortresses are vacated—the hospitals are closing—and the sick are sent to the provinces; and orders issued by the War Minister, together with Holland have daily succeeded. It is in contemplation to call out the second levy of militia for 1832, amounting to about 12,000 men.

At Ghent the troops are already in motion, and two regiments, one of infantry, the other of light horse, and several batteries of artillery, have received orders to march toward the frontiers, two batteries of artillery and lancers have been ordered for Brussels; two vessels, laden with ball and ammunition, left Tournay, on the 27th ult., for Antwerp; and on Sunday last several campaign trains were sent to the same fortress, taking different routes. The fortresses of Liege, Huy, Namur, and Ghent, have been provisioned for 3 months and the head quarters of the army have been removed from Brussels to Louvain.—At Antwerp the troops are slightly put under arms, and the horses removed to the guns.

The Dutch and Belgians themselves think that an appeal to arms is highly probable, because they are both making the most anxious and expensive preparations for that contingency.

NOTE AND DECLARATION OF RUSSIA.

From the *Messager des Chambres de Bist of March.*

Count Orloff, after having recounted in minute detail, the circumstances showing that through the whole course of the Belgian negotiations, he has not failed to give the unequivocal proof to the King of the Netherlands of respect and friendship, which were conformable to the declarations of the Emperor his master; after having said that the Cabinet of the Hague can-

not refuse to him the justice to believe that he has served himself of his task with zeal and perseverance—proceeds as follows:

"A voluntary adhesion to arrangements (which the treaty of the 16th of November sanctions) as to admissible amendments in a transaction that is to be the first between two states, alone can terminate this long and painful negotiation.

"The Cabinet of the King of the Netherlands has thought differently.

"His Excellency will not pronounce upon the motives which have induced His Majesty in this decision—since, among whom was observed the Marquess of Sligo, Mr. Keith Douglas, Lord Saltoun, Lord Reay, Lord Stormont, Mr. Watson Taylor, and the Earl of Blessington. The Marquis of Chandos (who was to be present) being prevented from attending, the Earl of Greywood was unanimously called to the chair.

The following Resolution were adopted:

"It was, on the motion of the Earl of Selkirk, seconded by George Watson Taylor, Esq., M.P., unanimously resolved:

"That, considering the awful crisis to which the British West India Colonies have been brought by the pressure of pecuniary distress, as well as by alarming discontent amongst the negro population, this meeting is desirous of expressing its opinion on the value of those Colonies to the Mother Country, on the policy which she has hitherto pursued with regard to them, and on the measures best calculated to avert the impending calamity of their total loss as useful possessions of the British Crown.

On the motion of the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount St. Vincent, seconded by George Palmer, Esq., it was resolved:

"That the value of the West India Colonies to the revenue, manufacturing industry, and mercantile navigation of Great Britain, may be at once ascertained by reference to Parliamentary documents, whereby it will appear that the debts annually collected from West India produce amount to seven millions sterling; that the annual cost of value of British manufactures exported to the Colonies is about £2,500,000; and the amount of shipping employed in the direct trade about 2,000,000 tons; altogether exhibiting a branch of commerce almost unequalled in point of extent, and peculiarly important on account of its national character; the whole emanating from British capital, being conducted by British subjects in British vessels, and finally returning the whole value of cultivation in the colonies into the general resources of the mother country, while the cultivator is suffering the extremity of distress.

On the motion of G. R. Robinson, Esq., M.P., seconded by Nathan Gouldson, Esq., it was resolved:

"That, in addition to the direct effects of Great Britain with her West India Colonies, an extensive cross trade is maintained between those Colonies and the British possessions in North America, which affords employment to upwards of 100,000 tons of British shipping, and by enabling a market for the fish, corn, salted provisions, and lumber of British America, contributes greatly to the prosperity of that other branch of colonial dominion, on which, jointly with the West India trade, Great Britain depends for the employment of at least one-third of her whole mercantile marine, and, consequently, for her station amongst the nations of the world.

On the motion of Jeremiah Horatio, Esq., seconded by George Frederic Young, Esq., it was resolved:

"That the loss of the Colonies, or the abandonment of them, would inflict upon the resources of Great Britain, considerables pecuniary loss, and, by deranging the balance of trade, would be injurious to the rest of the empire.

"His Excellency thinks that here ought to pause, as he is not aware of any thing further which, in the present juncture, he can usefully submit to his Majesty.

"As a necessary consequence of this principle, his Imperial Majesty will offer no opposition to any repressive measures (*measures répressive*), which the Congress adopt, for the purpose of guaranteeing and defending this neutrality, should it be violated by a renewal of hostilities on the side of Holland.

"In this case, should it unluckily occur to his Imperial Majesty to resign the right to concert with his allies to the measure just proposed for promptly re-establishing the neutrality of Belgium, in order that the general peace of Europe may be protected from the least danger of violation.

"His Excellency thinks that here ought to pause, as he is not aware of any thing further which, in the present juncture, he can usefully submit to his Majesty.

"The signs it is to the wisdom of the Cabinet of the Hague to consider the consequences of a state of things which the most sincere and disinterested friend could have wished to obviate."

After having presented to the King of the Netherlands his formal declaration, Count Orloff demanded of his Majesty a categorical answer; this answer being in the negative, the Count demanded his passports, and on the next following day embarked for London.

From the *Messager des Chambres*, of April 3d.

It is impossible any longer to doubt that there is an organised band in Paris, who poison the wine, the milk and the water, throughout the city and the environs. The people are greatly exasperated, the citizens are in perfect dread, and cry loudly against so infernal a conspiracy.

We will give a few facts as we hear them, and which unfortunately appear to be too true.

At Gros-Caillen three men in succession have been arrested on suspicion of poisoning.

One of these delinquents entered the shop of a wine merchant where he was quite alone, and, using for a bottle *de vin rouge*, and whilst the latter had gone to the cellar for it, drew a pocket from his pocket, and threw the contents into a *verjus* which stood there. The merchant's wife, however, who was sitting concealed by a curtain, had watched the whole, and, when she saw him, seized him by the collar, and held him until her cries brought her husband and others to her assistance.

The villain was immediately taken to a neighboring *corps de garde*, where two others were brought immediately after, charged with the same offence. The people were greatly exasperated, they would have killed them had it been in their power; the whole neighborhood was in a great uproar. The Commissaire de Police had the greatest difficulty in conveying them safely to the Prefecture.

In another instance of the kind, a man entered the shop of a milk-woman living in the Rue du Bac, and asked for some warm milk, which she gave him in a measure; and he poured it into a cup he took from under a part of his dress. He then put his fingers into it for the pretended purpose of feeling whether it was warm, and saying it was cold, attempted to throw it again into the tin milk pail; but before he could do so, he was seized, and the milk was poured into the pail, and the woman, who was in the shop, was severely wounded.

The villain was immediately taken to a neighboring *corps de garde*, where two others were brought immediately after, charged with the same offence. The people were greatly exasperated, they would have killed them had it been in their power; the whole neighborhood was in a great uproar. The Commissaire de Police had the greatest difficulty in conveying them safely to the Prefecture.

The villain was immediately taken to a neighboring *corps de garde*, where two others were brought immediately after, charged with the same offence. The people were greatly exasperated, they would have killed them had it been in their power; the whole neighborhood was in a great uproar. The Commissaire de Police had the greatest difficulty in conveying them safely to the Prefecture.

On the motion of John Irving, Esq., M.P., it was resolved:

"That the joint and unanimous judgment of Great Britain with her West India Colonies, on the principles laid down in the Parisian resolutions of April 1831, nor with that of the 2d ult., should be allowed to affect the commercial and political relations of Great Britain with the Colonies, which is so necessary for the attainment of my national object. It should never be forgotten that the system of cultivation by slave labour was established by Great Britain for her own benefit; that the colonies are Englishmen, lawfully possessing property, and the direct sanction and encouragement of the country.

On the motion of G. R. Hibbert, Esq., seconded by George Carrington, Esq., it was resolved:

"That the conduct of Great Britain towards her West India Colonies has neither been consistent with the principles laid down in the Parisian resolutions of April 1831, nor with that of the 2d ult., and that the attainment of my national object should never be forgotten that the system of cultivation by slave labour was established by Great Britain for her own benefit; that the colonies are Englishmen, lawfully possessing property, and the direct sanction and encouragement of the country.

On the motion of G. R. Hibbert, Esq., seconded by George Carrington, Esq., it was resolved:

"That this meeting has observed with great regret that at a moment when relief is so necessary, even to the preservation of the West India Colonies, His Majesty's Ministers have declared their intention of making an order of the King in Council, dated Nov. 2, 1831; a law of policy, which being virtually designed to coerce the Legislative Colonies, by means of fiscal or penal regulations on their produce, is most objectionable, and calculated to widen the misunderstanding between the Mother Country and the colonists, to increase the excitement among the Negro population, and thus to precipitate the ruin of the colonies.

On the motion of Robert A. Dundas, Esq., M.P., seconded by Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P., it was resolved:

"That this meeting is anxious for the adoption of such further measures of moderation as may, on the inquiry, be found necessary to the real welfare of the negro, and consistent with the Parliamentary resolutions of 1831, a law in which it is considered that the resident negroes have participated, but this meeting most protest against its harsh and unmerciful policy which would prefer it to the acknowledged infamy of the Colonist only on condition of abandoning his *constitutional rights*.

YOUNG NAPOLON.—A report was in circulation in Paris at the last dates, that young Napoleon meditated an escape from Vienna, in order to throw himself on the affections of the French people, and that this report coincides remarkably with a paragraph in a letter from Vienna, received by the *Paris Correspondent* of the London Morning Chronicle, which paragraph is as follows:—"He [young Napoleon] is suspected of having an intention of one day or other throwing himself into the arms of the French nation."

THE GREAT WEST INDIA MEETING.

London, April 6.

In consequence of a requisition, most respectfully signed by a numerous meeting took place yesterday, at the City of London Tavern, of the planters, ship-owners and others interested in the welfare of our West India possessions.

At twelve o'clock they began to assemble, and before the Chair was taken the large room of the above tavern was completely filled with persons of the highest respectability.

At one o'clock the committee entered the room, among whom were observed the Marquess of Sligo, Mr. Keith Douglas, Lord Saltoun, Lord Reay, Lord Stormont, Mr. Watson Taylor, and the Earl of Blessington. The Marquis of Chandos (who was to be present) being prevented from attending, the Earl of Greywood was unanimously called to the chair.

The following Resolution were adopted:

"It was, on the motion of the Earl of Selkirk, seconded by Mr. Alderman Copeland, M.P., it was resolved:

"That, with a view of preventing the fatal effects of the imminent extinction which has already brought the Colonies to the brink of destruction, and of removing from the public mind erroneous impressions, the regard of the state of slavery in the British Colonies this meeting is of opinion that immediate relief should be given to the Colonists, divested of the conditions imposed by His Majesty's Ministers, and sufficient at least to maintain the Colonies in cultivation.

On the motion of William Ward, Esq., seconded by Mr. Alderman Copeland, M.P., it was resolved:

"II. That, as an act of justice to the Colonists, and with a view of preventing the fatal effects of the imminent extinction which has already brought the Colonies to the brink of destruction, and of removing from the public mind erroneous impressions, the regard of the state of slavery in the British Colonies this meeting is of opinion that immediate relief should be immediately instituted for the maintenance of the laws and usages of the Colonies, the actual condition and treatment of the slaves, their habits and dispositions and the degree of their progressive improvement and civilization. The information obtained from such authority would no longer remove erroneous impressions, but lead to the consideration of such further measures of amelioration as the words in the words of the Parliamentary resolution of 1831, "shall be compatible with the well-being of the slaves themselves, with the safety of the Colonies, and with a fair and equitable consideration of the interests of private property."

On the motion of George Sinclair, Esq., M.P., it was resolved:

"III. That petitions founded upon these resolutions be presented to his Majesty, and to both houses of Parliament, and that the Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowood, that to the House of Lords, and the Most Noble the Marquess of Chandos, that to the House of Commons.

The Earl of Harrowood having left the Chair, which was thereupon taken by the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount St. Vincent.

It was, on the motion of William Brough, Esq., M.P., seconded by Henry Bright, Esq., unanimously resolved:

"IV. That this meeting are anxious to refer to the Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowood their most cordial thanks for his Lordship's own exertions in bringing the Colonies into the general fold of the British

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

VARIETIES.

CONSTANCY.

"When the tempests at the loudest,
On its gale the eagle rides;
When the ocean rolls the proudest,
Through the foam the sea-bird glides—
All the rage of wind and sea
Is subdued by Constance.
Gnawing want and sickness pining,
All the ills that men endure,
Each their various pangs combining,
Constance can find a cure—
Pain and Fear, and Poverty,
Are subdued by Constance.
Bar me from each wretched pleasure,
Make me object, mean, and poor;
Heaps on insults without measure,
Chain me to a dungeon floor—
I'll be happy, rich, and free—
If endow'd with Constance."

PITASANTNESS OF TEACHING.—Schoolmaster: Noah had three sons, Shean, Ham, and Japhet: who was the father of Shean, Ham, and Japhet? (Bog-saint.) You cannot tell. Well, now let's try again. You know Mr. Sparks, who lives over the way now. Mr. Sparks had three sons, Tom, Jack and Harry? And Harry is the father of Tom, Jack and Harry? Boys! Mr. Sparks.—Schoolmaster: That's right; very good boys, indeed! Now, then—Noah had three sons, Shean, Ham, and Japhet: who was the father of Shean, Ham, and Japhet? Boys! Mr. Sparks! In England: "so mevanes as" appears yet to have exhibited itself.

GLASGOW, April 4.—New cases 13; deaths 5; remaining 44. Total 678 cases, 310 deaths.

PAISLEY, April 3.—New cases 3; deaths 2; remaining 2.

King and Nation.—It has been observed, "that the army, the navy, and every thing desirable, is called the King's; the debt alone is the Nation's."

PRIVILEGE.—It is recorded of William III, that he in 1692, granted a protection to a Nobleman to prevent him from being arrested by his tailor!

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Assistant Commissary General's Office, St. John, N. B., May 8, 1832.

SEALED Tenders. will be received at this Office until Tuesday the 29th instant, at noon, from such persons as are disposed to enter into Contracts with His Majesty's Government, for supplying the Ordnance Barrack Department, between 1st July, 1832, and 30th June, 1833, with the following quantities of Oat or Wheat STRAW, at the several Stations in New-Brunswick, as expressed below, viz:

At Saint John, 40,000 pounds; Fredericton, 45,000 ditto; Saint Andrews, 7000 ditto.

The rates to be expressed in sterling money.—Payments made in British Silver every six months, for the quantities delivered by the period.

No Tender will be noticed unless accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, offering to become bound for the faithful performance of such Contract as may be entered into.

SUGAR, RAISINS, &c.
The Subscribers offers for sale, at a small advance, for prompt pay, the following Articles, just landing from the Vessels, from London:

10 HDS. Loaf Sugar; 100 boxes Raisins, 3 pipes White WINE, 2 barrels Nutmegs; 50 boxes Soap, 100 kegs dry quality White Lead, 25 cans and 2 bushels Linseed Oil, 40 kegs Gunpowder, 1 chest Indigo, 1 case Fools Cap paper; 50 pieces Ravens Duck, 120 pieces India Silk Handkerchiefs, 100 pieces yellow Nankeens; 5 tons Swedes Iron. May 8. JAMES T. HANFORD.

WINES, CLOTHS, &c.
Per Vessel, from London:

2 BLS. Nutmegs; pipes and half pipes old Port Wine; do. do. BRANDY, 50 mats superfine West of England broad Cloths, 2 bales red Flannel Shirts, 3 bales woolen Stockings, 10 casks Dux & Martin's Chipping, 80 bundles Oolang—lost day picked, 20 cases Star; 200 kegs black Paint, 400 eggs WHITE LEAD, 800 lbs. Salt, 12 boxes very superior Mould Candles, 60 Compasses—wood and brass, 1 case Easings, from 21 yards to 7 yards, 5 pieces red, white and blue Bunting, 1 case Gentlemen's very superior HATS, 50 pieces Britannias, &c. &c. May 8. JOHN ROBERTSON.

ON CONSIGNMENT. 60 DOZEN pairs Mens', Women's, Boys' & Girls' SHOES, assorted sizes—landing ex Melpomene. MACKAY & MOORE, May 8.

Per Brig Temperance, A FEW Casks SUGAR, RUM, and MOLASSES—now landing, and for sale low from the wharf, by E. DEW. RATCHFORD, May 8.

LOAF SUGAR, CARPETING, &c.
Per Melpomene:

8 PIECES Scotch Carpeting; 2 do. Brussels, 10 do. Venetian Carpeting, 1/2, 1, 1 1/2, 1 1/2 inch Copper Rods, 6 1/2 and 7 1/2 inch Composition Spikes, Thompson's Screw Augers, 2 trunks Bandanna Handkerchiefs, 1 large Scotch Caps, and Carpet Binding, 1 do. pump Leather; 3 pens Whiskey, 10 casks single and double refined Loaf Sugar, 2 pipes and 13 lbs. best Cognac Brandy, 3 bags better Shirring Cotton, Home-puns, spruce Checks striped Shirring Cotton, &c. &c. May 8. JOHN ROBERTSON.

AFRICAN OAK.
A few pieces of very superior AFRICAN OAK TIMBER.—For sale by W. & T. LEAVITT, North Market Wharf, April 17.

HIDES. 2000 DRY HIDES,—For sale by W. & T. LEAVITT, North Market Wharf, April 17.

EUGENE ARAM, a tale by the author of "Peter in Water-street," etc. in 2 vols.

The Sakem, a tale, by the author of "Caius Marcius," in 2 vols.

Hood's Comic Annual for 1832—for sale by Eastport, March 17. H. S. FAVOR.

St. John and Wilmett Packet.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the encouragement received the last and preceding years, respectfully begs leave to intimate that during the ensuing season he again intends running the Schr.

PIILGRIM, as a Packet between St. John and the Breakwater near Wilmett, and has spared no pains in fitting up the Packet to the comfort and convenience of Passengers.—She will be punctual in leaving St. John every Saturday, and the Breakwater near Wilmett, every Wednesday, wind and weather permitting.—For freight or passage, please apply to CHARLES McLAUCHLAN, South Market Wharf, St. John, or to the Master on board.

CALLED SLOCUMB. N. B. The PILGRIM goes within six miles of the Mineral Springs, and there is a good road from the landing to the Springs. March 6.

RANKS for Sale at this Office.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Mrs MCLEOD, respectfully intimates to the Public, that she intends opening a SCHOOL, on Monday the 7th May, in the Masonic Hall, for the purpose of instructing Young Ladies in the usual branches of a good English Education.

In the absence of all claim to experience in the art of Teaching, Miss MCLEOD can only say, that she will avail herself of the most approved systems of tuition, both English and American, with which she is acquainted; and that she will endeavour to excite a taste for knowledge in the minds of the Young Ladies who may be entrusted to her care.

400 Pupils received under 7 years of age.

St. John, April 17.

NEW GOODS.

M-KENZIE & TISDALE. Have received by the Ship Eleanor from Liverpool, and Kirkland from Hell port, of their Spring Supply of GOODS—among which are the following Articles:

2 HDS. LOAF SUGAR; 2 cases best London pieces fine and superfine CLOTHS, various colours and qualities; 20 pieces single and double mill'd Cassis; 50 pieces silk; Valencia, tolinette, and quilted Vests; 40 pieces Cassimets—blue, brown, black, slate, and Drab; 300 pieces 3 1/2 fashionable Prints; 60 pieces 4 1/2 Adelphi printed Muslins; 30 pieces fancy Ginghams; 100 pieces colour'd Black Muslins—pink, sky, crimson, amber, and brown; 100 pieces 6 1/2 Cambric; 100 pieces medium, and jacquet Muslins; 200 pieces lining Cambrics—grey, pink, sky, crimson, green, and black; 500 pieces white and grey Shirring and Sheetng Cottons; 10 pieces white and colour'd Drills; 20 pieces plain and twilled white Cams; 2 pieces each black and Pure cotton Velvet; 20 pieces colour'd and printed Molsekins; 20 pieces cotton Bed Sheets; 4 dozen white cotton Counterpanes; 9 1/2 to 12 1/2 yards fine printed cotton Furniture; 100 pieces white and colour'd Drills; 60 dozen fancy printed cambric Handkerchiefs; 100 dozen Dantzig ditto; 20 pieces black and colour'd Bonnets; 10 dozen cotton Umbrellas; Ladies' and Children's Dressing Gowns; and many Tops and Pumpes; Parasols, black Lace Veils; Muslim Trimmings; imitation embroidery Handkerchiefs; shaded crapes Squares and Scarfs; fancy silk Handkerchiefs; silk and Rockspan Shawls; white and black, fancy and random color'd Hoses and Socks; Laces and Quilling of all descriptions; black and colour'd Bonbons and Norwich Crapes; 1000 pieces Ribbons; Gauze and Lettrestring, 2 dyd. to 30dyd. Bolt Ribbons; black and colour'd Gros de Naples; plain Sarsnets and Persian Gauze Handkerchiefs; green and black Crapes; 4 1/2 and 6 1/2 black Barcelona Handkerchiefs; Ladies' and Children's Dressing Gowns; and many Tops and Pumpes; Parasols, black Lace Veils; Muslim Trimmings; imitation embroidery Handkerchiefs; shaded crapes Squares and Scarfs; fancy silk Handkerchiefs; silk and Rockspan Shawls; white and black, fancy and random color'd Hoses and Socks; Laces and Quilling of all descriptions; black and colour'd Bonbons and Norwich Crapes; 1000 pieces Ribbons; Gauze and Lettrestring, 2 dyd. to 30dyd. 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Bolt Ribbons; black and colour'd Gros de Naples; plain Sarsnets and Persian Gauze Handkerchiefs; green and black Crapes; 4 1/2 and 6 1/2 black Barcelona Handkerchiefs; Ladies' and Children's Dressing Gowns; and many Tops and Pumpes; Parasols, black Lace Veils; Muslim Trimmings; imitation embroidery Handkerchiefs; shaded crapes Squares and Scarfs; fancy silk Handkerchiefs; silk and Rockspan Shawls; white and black, fancy and random color'd Hoses and Socks; Laces and Quilling of all descriptions; black and colour'd Bonbons and Norwich Crapes; 1000 pieces Ribbons; Gauze and Lettrestring, 2 dyd. to 30dyd. 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