

GREAT BRITAIN.

The New Ministry—*The Prospect.*

We have looked over *o r i n i t i a l* and *L i v e* copies of papers, received by the last packet with close attention. We have already given all the important details. The journalists, with one or two exceptions, appear disposed to wait for the manifestations of the policy intended to be pursued by the Duke of Wellington, before they pronounce judgment. It will be remembered, that the dissolution of the Ministry was first ascertained, the *Times* ascribed the important movements to the influence of the Queen. The paper has taken back the insinuation, and now affirms that her Majesty had not the slightest concern in the Cabinet; and further expresses a belief, that the Queen is not capable of any undue meddling with public affairs, or of attempting, what she could not accomplish, if she did, to exercise any influence upon the mind of her royal consort, in what relates to his sole authority as sovereign. His Majesty is known, however, continues the *Times*, to entertain an aversion, that amounts to absolute loathing, towards one individual (by courtesy called "leame") of late the cabinet. Respecting him the King makes no scruple of speaking out, as of an itinerant mountebank, who has not only disgraced the cabinet of which he formed a part, but has dragged the Great Seal of England through the mud, and degraded by his unnumbered antics a mean office, the highest office of the law and state in England. This is very harsh language towards Lord Brougham, whose hour of triumph, despite the momentary and transitory success of the Times, is, we feel assured, not very remote. The real cause of the dissolution, and especially of the downfall of Brougham's ministry, is not given, although the leading Tory prints attempt to attribute it to a conviction in the King's mind, that the government could no longer be conducted by the Whigs, and that the people desired a change of Ministers. It is also hinted in the *Times*, that "further encroachments upon the property and privileges of the National church were contemplated," and hence the determination of the King. It was undetermined at the last dates, whether Wellington or Sir Robert Peel would officiate as Premier; but no matter which of the distinguished characters mentioned assumes the responsibility, we feel assured, that unless the work of reform is carried out; unless something is done with regard to the church of Ireland, and other agitating topics, that the new ministry will soon crumble to pieces. There is now a very decided reform majority in the House of Commons, and according to the last accounts it was the intention of Wellington to try his strength upon the election of Speaker. He will, no doubt, fail in this matter, and failing will submit the question to the people at the next election. Here again as it strikes us, he will fail still more signally; reform liberal principles will again triumph, and Toryism receive a blow from which it will not recover for years. These are our views, but we confess that there were less excitement throughout the country, at the last dates, than could have been anticipated. If, however, the people of England determine to sustain the Wellington ministry, it will only be because the Duke of Wellington consents to pledge himself to certain measures of reform. For example the *Times* says, "We stated yesterday as the objection of the Duke of Wellington's friends, that he is deeply impressed with the necessity of a thorough church reform. It his Grace be so convinced with regard to the church of England, how much more profoundly must he entertain the conviction as to what concerns the Irish Church! In persuading ourselves, however, that the Duke mediates reform, we must wait for his action, before their sufficiency can be relied upon; and if they fall short of what the evil requires; if they touch but the surface and leave the root un molested, the country will soon display its sense of the failure by taking the remedy in its own hands. So, respecting economy at home, and in our distant possessions; so for reform for the manifold abuses for our corporation, —so with what is wanting towards a better arrangement of the criminal law, and the law of real property. If the Duke of Wellington proceeds with these in sympathy with the people, and in a spirit of good faith, there is no man from whom Englishmen will accept a benefit more cordially or gratefully than from him who has already served them. If he abandons the duty prescribed to him by his country, the result is clear; neither the people nor the press will maintain alliance with him, and his ministry draws to an end.

Washington, Dec. 29, 1831.

Nothing of interest in the Senate to-day. The usual number of petitions were presented, among them one from Hillsborough, Pa, praying for an additional appropriation for the Cumberland road. Several bills of a private nature were presented, and after the most uninteresting day of the session the Senate adjourned. It was somewhat better in the House. After the presentation of petitions, the resolution submitted a day or two since, providing that hereafter, in all elections made in the House of Representatives for officers, the votes shall be given *via rota*, was called up, but after some conversation, its further consideration was postponed until Tuesday week. The motion to print ten thousand extra copies of the communication from the Secretary of the treasury, in relation to the branch drafts of the bank of the United States was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Dickson, it was resolved that the committee on Manufactures be in

trust to inquire into the expediency of suspending the several acts imposing duties on imports, that the same duties be imposed on all books imported hereafter and printed previous to the year 1814, as are now imposed, by law, on books imported printed previous to the year 1775. It was also resolved that the committee on roads and canals be instructed to inquire into the propriety of making an appropriation for clearing out the obstructions to the Muskingum river, in the state of Ohio, from the termination of slack water navigation at Zanesville to its junction with the Ohio river. The bill providing for the establishment of a Navy Yard at Charleston, S. C. was made the special order of the day for Wednesday week. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill from the committee of the whole, for regulating the pay of the officers of the Navy.

The first amendment, fixing the pay of captains, (senior) at \$4500, was agreed to; also the second fixing the pay of all other captains, when commanding squadrons, at 4500; when commanding Navy Yards, at 4000, and when on leave of absence 3500. The amendments concerning Master Commandants, Lieutenants and assistant Surgeons, were also concurred in.

Most of the other amendments were agreed to; but before the bill was got through with, the House adjourned, after deciding that on Wednesday next, ladies be admitted to the privileged seats on the floor of the Hall of Representatives.

It is certain that the bill will pass both Houses, although some slight alterations may be made in the Senate. There was a very thin attendance of the members to-day.

The people of Richmond are straining every nerve to further the subscription of stock in the James River and Kenwalt company, so that the charter of the company may be preserved. The city corporation had heretofore subscribed for 4000 shares, or 100,000 dollars; and the individual subscriptions of the citizens of Richmond amounted to \$500,000 more. In consequence, however, of the default of some of the county subscriptions, the aggregate amount subscribed has fallen below what is required by the charter, and an effort is making to supply the deficiency, by a further subscription on the part of the city of Richmond in its corporate capacity. In addition to the sum of \$400,000 already subscribed, it is now proposed to make a new subscription \$750,000. A joint committee of the citizens and common council having adopted resolutions recommending the new subscription, the expediency and propriety of the measure were to be determined by the ballot of the citizens, on the 20th and 27th inst. Should the resolutions be sanctioned, the total subscriptions of Richmond, corporate and private, will amount to \$1,650,000.

COMMODORE DAVID PORTER.

There is not an American bold enough to be at all conversant with the late war, and the gallant achievements and signal displays of courage and patriotism, that distinguished it, who will not read with deep regret the following confirmation of the rumor of the ill health of the valiant PORTER. In a letter of August last, he writes to a friend.

"I have been my dear S — a great sufferer; a complaint has settled on my breast, and at times destroys the power of articulation altogether. I have been for weeks that I could not speak intelligibly, and at all times suffer much from pain and difficulty of respiration. I have been thus afflicted for near a year; and otherwise a sufferer for two years past. The disease has become what they call chronic and increases."

This has one, whose courage and talents do honor to his country, been won out in its service, and it may be apprehended will expire and be buried amongst strangers, in a distant land. Yet we are persuaded that the gallant chieftain who commands by sea and land, and who has a heart to feel and a hand to reward the brave, will give Porter leave of absence, and if restored by the genial influence of his native climate, call him into service, in a sphere to turn his active mind and various knowledge and experience to the best account, for the benefit of his country and family.

Baltim. re Republican.

Desperate remedy for a desperate disease.—They tell a good story of old Dr. Rand. He was called to visit a hypochondriac patient, who fancied she had swallowed a mouse. On entering the room the lady exclaimed, "Dear Doctor! I am so glad to see you, I am in such distress; such pain! Oh, Doctor! Doctor! I've swallowed a mouse!" "Swallowed—nonsense," replied the Doctor, in his mild and pleasant manner. "Oh, no! Doctor!" said the patient. "It is not nonsense; it is a mouse—a live mouse—he ran down my throat when I was asleep with my mouth open, and feel him now, creeping about my stomach, and trying to gnaw out. Oh, Doctor! do prescribe something quick, or I shall die." "Prescribe," said the Doctor, "yes I'll prescribe something that will cure you in a minute." "What is Doctor, what is it? I'll take any thing you order." "Well then my dear madam, swallow a cat—if that don't cure you, nothing will."

Boston Trans.

Counterfeits.—Sporious notes of the denomination of five dollars on the Geneva Bank are in circulation in New York. A rogue whose name is Beardsley purchased a watch of a jeweller, at Auburn, last week, and gave in payment three of these notes. He was pursued as far as Syracuse, but not overtaken.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE WEEKLY MESSENGER.

It is obvious from what has been said, a previous communication in all its parts, is constantly undergoing a change otherwise the food would become useless, for it is evident that the food is only calculated to continue the body in its proper form by replacing those particles which are constantly passing off. If this was not the case the body would continue to receive new accessions of matter, which would continually add to its bulk, so that it would continue to grow so long as we continued to receive food. But this not being the case, it is evident the particles of matter secreted from the food after having been retained a certain length of time passes off to give place to fresh materials. It is evident also that in this perpetual change the several parts of the body receives particles of matter particularly appropriate to their several distinct natures or properties as the bones, ligaments, tendons, muscles, require for their nourishment particles of matter possessing the same specific properties as that which they themselves possess. Now admitting that our food contains all those properties in combination, but most necessarily be supported from each other for this purpose. This separation cannot be affected without a previous process of decomposition, and this can only be accomplished by the action of heat and acid. It is presumed that no one will deny that every person on entering into life, is provided with every necessary appendage for continuing his own existence in after life, when applied to necessary external objects. The infant has heat, blood, bile which acting on the food received into its stomach contains the existence of its own body. That appears to be the most important and essential property of the body, for without it the body would be perfectly lifeless and inactive. The particles of heat (for it is an almost, consequently a substance) are contained in the air, and are only brought into action by concentration. In this state of concentration we receive it into the system from the lungs, where that process is performed. That matter which constitutes the heat of animal bodies is the same as that which constitutes the heat of a furnace though not in so high a state of concentration, for it is evident that there is but one kind of heat altho that heat may be contained in a great variety of different substances. The human body is so made and provided with its proper appendages, that it secretes or takes up those properties from external objects that are absolutely necessary for its own existence, when those objects are presented in a proper form, so when a person is exposed to a free circulation, of pure atmospheric air, the lungs take up and retain from it those properties which constitute the heat of the body. The body is also so constructed as not to overeat itself, consequently the lungs can never secrete any more of the caloric, oxygen, or principle of heat from the air even in its purest state than is absolutely necessary for the health of the body—therefore if the air becomes impregnated with impurities of any kind, it matters not what, it is evident that we inhale a less quantity of caloric than when the air is pure consequently the heat of the body will be diminished in proportion to the diminished quantity of caloric.—The caloric secreted from the air by the lungs is taken up by the blood carried with it through the whole body whereby a general glow of warmth is induced. It is an admitted fact that nature when uncontracted never acts itself, or, never counteracts its own laws, a natural deduction therefore would be that the body in health never makes more blood than is necessary to perform all the offices assigned to it, and it cannot be supposed that it can make more under the influence of disease than in a state of health we must then conclude that there is never more blood in the body than is absolutely required.

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ment is withheld from the balance till the loss is restored; consequently a person will emitate for a time after having been bled, far as has been observed, the body in all its parts is constantly undergoing a change, and a part of the requisite quantity of blood being taken away the whole nutrient is required to replenish that loss, so that the body will diminish as the blood increases, till an equilibrium is produced.—Now if the engorged vessels can be relieved and the excitement equalized without this loss of blood, then the whole body in all its parts may continue to receive its wonted proportion of nourishment, thereby preventing that exhaustion which is an inevitable consequence upon blood letting; and this can be done as has been proved in numerous instances. The engorgement is not produced by a general excess of blood, but by an unequal distribution of it; it is therefore plain and evident that there must be something somewhere obstructing its natural circulation. Then remove the obstruction, equalize the action, save your blood, and your health.

PHILANTHROPY.

Quaint Proverbs.—Eat and drink with your friend, but transact no business with him.

It is not by saying honey, honey, that sweets come to the mouth.

He who expects a friend without faults, will never find one.

Although the tongue has no bones, it often breaks bones.

He who weeps for every body soon loses his eyesight.

To live quietly, one should be blind and dumb.

He who rides a borrowed horse does not ride often.

A wife causes the prosperity or ruin of a house.

A friend is often more valuable than a relative.

An egg to day is better than a hen to-morrow.

It is difficult to take a wolf by the ears.

JAMES FERGUSON.—This celebrated Scotch Astronomer, was the son of a man in the humble condition of life. He was employed in his early years in keeping sheep, and eagerly appropriated every leisure moment to study and reflection. While his flock were feeding around him, he used frequently to busy himself in making the models of mills, spinning wheels, &c. during the day, and in studying the stars by night, like his predecessors of Chaldeas. Without instructors he became an able astronomer, and competent to calculate eclipses. He struggled hard with adversity for many years; but finally by the aid of enterprise and industry, he raised himself from poverty and obscurity to a distinguished place among the philosophers of the age.

Singular Reward.—An English paper contains the following paragraphs:

An elegant and commodious house, situated in Brighton, will be given to any individual who can adduce proof having realized a sum-farthing by evading payment of the King's duties, or by smuggling transactions; or to him who can bring forward testimony of his having got rich by working on the Sabbath day. Letters (post paid) addressed to the editor of the Brighton Herald will experience due attention, and the utmost secrecy observed.

A handsome annuity for life will be granted any individual who can furnish undeniable proof of his having ruined himself or injured his family by acts of benevolence. Letters (post paid) to be addressed to the editor of the Brighton Herald.

Rail road from Nashville to New Orleans.—A meeting was held at New Orleans on the 20th ult. to consider the expediency of constructing a rail road from that city to Nashville. A resolution was passed "that the nature of the country between New Orleans and Nashville presents the greatest possible facilities for direct and rapid communication by means of a Rail Road, and the nature of the transportation and the number of travellers will fully sustain the expense of such a road." A committee of 20 was appointed to procure subscribers of one hundred dollars each, to an Association having for its object the taking of preparatory measures for the construction of such a Road, the money to be expended in making examinations and surveys. The distance must be four or five hundred miles. A direct course from Nashville to New Orleans would pass through a corner of Alabama, and almost the whole length of Mississippi.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Creek Indians.—A delegation of Indians under the charge of B. Dubois, Esq., arrived at Mobile on the 25th ult. on their way to the territories of Red River and Arkansas, on an exploring expedition. Their appearance is every way gentle and respectable. But for their color and peculiar confirmation of countenance, they would hardly be suspected as belonging to the savage race. Their names follow:

Opothlaanholar, Coosa-husti-mugny, Tuckabachy-mickeo, Allock-i-oholar, Coteche-ha-jo, Cusset-ha-jo, and Tuskeggy-mickeo, Joseph Bruner and Joshua, Interpreters.

The South Carolina *Test Oath* has passed the Senate of that state by a vote of 32 to 11. It passed the House by a vote of 50 to 25.—More than two thirds in both cases. The provision will therefore be incorporated into the State Constitution; having been approved by two successive Legislatures, and by the all their glory before you, finding, confound it,

that you have not got your teeth in your pocket!

TRAILS FOR ALBION.

At the trial on Wednesday, placards were produced and identified, of which the following are authentic copies.

To the Selectmen of Charlestown.

Gentlemen.—It is currently reported that a mysterious affair has lately happened at the Nunnery, in Charlestown; now it is your duty, gentlemen, to have this affair investigated immediately, if not, the Trunkmen of Boston will demolish the Nunn