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## THE ANTI-REFORM LAMENTATION.

HARK, what a PEAL of woe is heard  
Throughout the British nation!  
Reform's the war-cry that has stirr'd  
This wondrous tribulation.

NORTHUMBERLAND pours forth his grief,  
And WICKLOW vents his sorrow  
To CUMBERLAND's illustrious chief,  
As whiskered as Suwarrov.

The sapient GLOSTER wipes his eyes,  
Whilst FALMOUTH's tears bedew him;  
But wily turn-coat LYNDEBURST tries  
To get the king to woo him.

The tears of MANSFIELD fall apace,  
NEWCASTLE joins in sobbing,  
And WELLINGTON mourns loss of place,  
With all its pension-jobbing.

CARNARVON weeps, looks pale and blue  
At LONDONERRY's railing;  
And EXETER barganes the crew  
Till every one is ailing.

Then BUCKINGHAM his boroghs moans,  
Till Ellenborough's fainting;  
And gouty WYNFORD sighs and groans—  
Oh, what a scene for painting!

Here WINCHELSEA and RUTLAND weep,  
There HARROWBY is pining;  
Whilst WHARNCLEFFE sobs and others sleep  
Mid pious BISHOP's whining.

To all such blind and wilful foos,  
Of who talk of a re-acton,  
Let ENGLAND's sons prove they're not tools  
Of dirty party faction;

BUT ready to uphold the sway  
Of HONEST LEGISLATION,  
Espoused by BROTHAM and Earl GREY,  
For BRITAIN'S REFORMATION.

## SPECIFIC GRAVITIES.

It has been ascertained, that when an hydrometer is employed there are three physical effects, the degrees of which are not proportionate to their apparent causes, and which are united in one effect, the different sinking of the hydrometer.

1. It will not always sink in liquors of different densities, proportionately to these densities on account of the changes of its own bulk by heat, and the possible irregularities of its branch.

2. It will not sink in proportion to the changes of temperature of the fluid, because the changes of density in the latter do not follow the same law as the changes of temperature.

3. It will not sink in the inverse ratio of the quantities of water, because the specific gravity of the fluid, does not follow the proportion of these quantities. It has an increasing progression, and here the intermediate cause of this disproportion, which is evident, may give you an idea of what takes place in nature, and hinders

physical effects from appearing proportional to their causes.

The spirits and the water penetrate each other, i. e. *The bulk of them there is somewhat less than the sum of the two bulks before the mixture*, and thus the specific gravity, which is the weight under a certain bulk, increases but little in the mixture, comparatively with the mean specific gravity of the component parts.

In order, therefore, to have equal degrees in the hydrometer, without sensible error in the spirituality that it is intended to measure, you must fix these degrees by the comparison of effects observed within the limits of the common observations. For, as to the joint effects in nature, if you cannot fix all their relations, degree by degree, by immediate and sure observation, you must avoid deducting general rules from relations taken in the extremes. The action of causes, as well moral as physical, whether from the variety of subjects on which they act, or from secondary causes, which escape our notice, is too complicated for the observable modifications to increase in the exact proportion of the evident causes, and consequently for the joint effects to be proportionate between themselves. If the joint effects be proportionate, there will be little lost in not taking distant points of comparison, provided they be taken exactly. If these joint effects be proportionate, there will be much gain; and the less proportionate they are, the greater is the gain.

We are obliged to take up with probability in nature, in so many respects, that it is, perhaps, of more importance to us to investigate the physical rules of probability, than to attend to its mathematical rules or hypothesis.

The specific gravity of water and any other fluid, may be compared together by the following process: Weigh very accurately, an ounce, or other weight of distilled water, in a cylindrical glass vial, and mark precisely the space occupied by it; then pour in any other fluid, till it fill exactly the same space with the water, and weighing it, you will know the weight of equal magnitudes, of the water and other fluid, and their specific gravities.

Exactly on this principle is Mr. Knight's hydrometer. The magnitude of a body, however irregular, may be found by immersing it in a cylindrical vessel of water, and marking how far the fluid rises, for the space contained between the surfaces of the water, before and after the immersion of the body, is equal to its magnitude; and this together with its weight, being known, its specific gravity is also known.

The capacity of any irregular vessel may be known by filling it with water; for the water being weighed, its magnitude, or the number of cubical inches contained in it will be found.

In examining tables of specific gravities, there are some uncertainties to be noticed; for substances of the same kind, though denominated by the same name, may not be precisely similar, and some small errors may, perhaps, be inevitable in physical experiments; but they will be inconsiderable, if the scales be nicely adjusted and the experiment cautiously conducted. So that the body weighed may not touch the bottom or sides of the vessel, or rise above the surface of the fluid, and the bubbles of air that adhere to it be carefully removed. There is another cause of uncertainty; as all bodies are dilated by heat, and contracted by cold, the dimensions of the same body, and consequently its specific gravity, will be different, according to the different temperatures of the circumbient air; hence the thermometer should always accompany and be used with an hydrometer. The expansion of different fluids is different in the same changes of the temperature of the air, and it appears from observation, that substances not fluid are also, in some circumstances, differently dilated; but the weight of given magnitudes, both of fluid and firm bodies, being diminished by heat and increased by cold, the variation of their specific gravity is less than in the dimensions of one of them only had been variable.

## COMMUNICATION.

### NEW MECHANICO LEGAL INVENTION.

To the Editor of the British American.

SIR,

I beg leave to submit to you a curious Mechanical discovery, which was invented and completed after great pains and trouble, and intended more immediately for the use and benefit of the Mother Country; and as it may turn out to be of great service to the Public residing in his Majesty's British Colonies, I trust that you will not charge me advertisement duty. It is now fully admitted, as it has been laid down lately by the highest authorities, that the great use of a Judge is to get through business and to decide—if right, well—but at any rate to decide. This being the most approved modern rule, I have lately turned my attention to the invention of a machine, which, while it places me, as I flatter myself, above all other inventors of mechanical wonders, (and which, I assure you, had far greater weight with me, as, in fact, is evidenced by my very low charges) will benefit mankind to the latest period of its existence.

Not to keep you longer in suspense, my invention (for which I obtained a patent) is nothing less than a new mode of dispensing the great system of justice, by means of *Mechanical, self-acting, self-adjusting, automaton Judges*. They show, Sir, the high pitch to which machinery has arrived in the Mother Country; and when I have mentioned some of their merits, I trust that you will, at least, give me an order for one as your sub-editor. I warrant them. Sir, to get through business with the most extraordinary despatch. They will answer for all Courts, equity as well as common law; but on this Island where suits in Chancery at present are somewhat limited, I should particularly recommend the common law ones, and as it is intended by and bye, to go the Circuit, there will be no necessity for additional Judges. They are made in the semblance of the living reality. A silken robe flows gracefully over their beautiful proportions; and their wigs, snowy as the top of Chimborazo, are perfect models of their kind. Suppose, Sir, there is an arrear of business, for instance, two hundred causes; you take your patent common law Judge; you clap some thirty causes, or what not, in the paper for the day; you lift up your patent common law Judges leg, and you wind him up. It will clear its paper in six hours without difficulty; every now and then it will smile and nod. To be sure it cannot hear or understand a great deal; but then, Sir, it decides slap-dash without hesitation. Then you may depend upon it, and that, as you know, is the point.

If it lifts up its right hand, it decides for the plaintiff; if the left hand, for the defendant; and it has a peculiar and extra movement (for which a slight additional charge is made), for deciding on costs. It has no bowels, but then a Judge should not have any; and it is so arranged, that no earthly person, not even the inventor, can tell whether it will hold up its right hand or its left. This adds greatly to the interest, and keeps every body in suspense; being just as fair for one party as the other. But the great triumph of the machine remains to be told. It is this Sir:—We all know how long and tedious the speeches of some counsels are, particularly