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Full Moon 10th day, 6h. 1m. evening.

Bank of New-Brunswick. NOTICE is hereby given that in future the Discount days of this Bank will be TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in each week.

Commercial Bank of New-Brunswick. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the usual discount days will be Tuesday and Friday, in each week.

Insurance Notices. NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Protection Marine and Fire Insurance Agency. THE subscribers, being duly authorized by the PROTECTION OFFICE of Hartford, Connecticut, to issue Policies of Insurance as well upon Sea Risks, whether Vessels, Cargo, or Freight; as upon Buildings and other property, against loss or damage by Fire—now beg leave to solicit the patronage of Ship Owners and Merchants, and other persons owning property in this City and other parts of the Province.

INSURANCE. THE subscribers, being duly authorized by the PROTECTION OFFICE of Hartford, Connecticut, to issue Policies of Insurance as well upon Sea Risks, whether Vessels, Cargo, or Freight; as upon Buildings and other property, against loss or damage by Fire—now beg leave to solicit the patronage of Ship Owners and Merchants, and other persons owning property in this City and other parts of the Province.

Loss or Damage by Fire. at as low rates of premium as any similar institution in good standing.—Will give personal attendance to the survey of premises, &c. in the City and vicinity, on which Insurance is desired, free of charge to the assured.—Applications in writing (post paid) from all other parts of the Province, describing the situation as to the Property to be insured, will receive prompt attention; the correctness of which description shall on all occasions be binding on the part of the applicant.

WEST OF SCOTLAND INSURANCE OFFICE. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has lately received instructions to take Risks at lower rates than heretofore; and also, to issue New Policies at the reduced rates for all Insurances now effected, at the termination of the Present Policies, instead of Renewal Receipts.

D. & P. HATFIELD. Have recently received an assortment of BRITISH GOODS.

8000 Bushels Liverpool Salt. All which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for approved payment.

JUST RECEIVED—10 Pipes Messina Red WINE, of superior quality, for sale by RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

The Garland.

THE ROSE OF ROSTREVO.

O! who is the maid, with the dark laughing eye, Whose bloom doth the rose and the lily outvie, With the sunny bright smiles and long silken hair, Say, who is the maid,—the divinity fair? She is the young beauty the pride of the land, Though Erin's fair daughter no wealth can command, The cynosure here in the maze of delight, 'Tis the Rose of Rostrevor—the star of the night!

How lovely her form, and how gentle her air! The warriors in crowds about her repair: See the noblest of all doth proudly advance And prevails on the maid to join in the dance. How graceful her movements in gliding along, Unconscious of love, in the glittering throng! She listens, smiles, blushes, and heeds the soft tone, And ere morning the Rose of Rostrevor was gone!

Say, who is the gay, dandy, fluttering thing By folly and fashion pursued on the wing? Her cheek boldly flushed, ever restless her eye, Rude, flaunting in manner, suppressing a sigh? Attractive her air—to the world hath portrayed The look of one fallen, discarded, betrayed! Like a weed on the whirlwind, withered and tossed, 'Tis the Rose of Rostrevor, degraded and lost!

Who art thou, wretched woman, pale, wan, and poor, In poverty begging a crust from each door, To banish gaunt famine, and hunger assuage? Thy skeleton form, with a heart ill at ease, For rest from the night storm thine uncovered head, Seeks refuge and shelter beneath the cold shed, She sunk on the ground, with a faint hollow moan, And the Rose of Rostrevor's sad spirit had flown!

TRUE AND FALSE MATERNAL LOVE. (Translated from the German of Heine.)

For half a century, education has been regarded as a science in Germany, and many of the first minds have been devoted to it, as a science, that yields to none in importance and interest. It claims the best efforts of the ablest men. In consequence of this, we find depth combined with simplicity, in their works on this subject, which we meet in no other, and which give an air of freshness to an old topic, and even to old thoughts. We have formerly made some extracts from Heine's Physical Education. We recently met with a passage on the evils arising from false management of the childish temper, which contains some striking thoughts.

He observes that 'a selfish parent cannot educate a child aright; and that this selfishness often conceals itself under guise. "The mother, too often, merely loves herself in her child. "Does this merit reproach?" we are asked. "Is it not a lovely trait of natural affection, and is not the mother thus bound to the child by the strongest ties? Is it not a provision kindly made, to strengthen her in enduring that great amount of care and toil which are necessary in training up her little ones? There is some similarity in this feeling; but it has not the truth of instinct, which leads an animal to take care of its young in the same manner. The animal has no vanity; while a mother who only loves herself in her child, is vain, in reality, as when she looks at her own person in the glass."

And this vanity leads to evils which never result from the instinct of animals. A vain mother will make a plaything of her child,—a course which lays the foundation of every species of evil. She educates her child to be vain, and vainly is the cause of all human misery.

After all, perhaps she does not love her child; for not infrequently, vanity is stronger than natural love; the passion overcomes the instinct. This mother should not love herself in her child; she should love her child as herself, even more than herself,—and every true mother does this. But even this love will lead to evil results, if it is nothing more than the natural affection which exists in animals. She will regard her child only as a possession,—a good,—a treasure. She will always hold it as such, and will think of nothing but to keep this treasure. She will give the child what it needs, and what it does not need; for such love cannot give enough. It is shielded from all that can hurt it, or give it pain, at least in the opinion of the mother. In this way, it is first encumbered, then contracts bad habits, and finally it is spoiled for want of discipline; for what would give it more pain than discipline?

We have often observed the effect of discipline in forming and strengthening the bond of union, between the parent and the child, the pupil and the teacher; but we have never seen it so happily explained, as in the following remarks.

The child thus spoiled, is in peculiar need of discipline. This is, in truth, the only means of removing a barrier which would separate them more and more widely. The obstinacy and self-will which result from such mismanagement, will inevitably divide the child from the parents, for it is only by submission to the opinions and wishes of the parents, that the child is united to them. Indeed, these feelings put it in opposition to its parents. Where this is the case, the closest and most intimate bond by which parents and children can be united,—the bond of faith and trust,—is broken; and then the ties of affection must be dissolved. The child acquires confidence only in himself. He learns his power, for his will is always gratified; and his parents do as he chooses. Thus he learns to govern his parents, but not to love them; he loves only himself.

'Is this blind love in the parents something unapproved—a mere fancy? No; it is, unhappily, a thing of daily occurrence. Every where there are parents who hang on their children with idolatrous love, who suffer them to want nothing, who satisfy all their desires even before they are expressed, and thus train them up to be undisciplined, selfish, lordly beings. Such parents have a miserable reward; for the very children thus miseducated, are often the cause of their greatest suffering, and sometimes bring down their gray hairs with sorrow to the grave, and perhaps hear them call down curses on the parent that betrayed them to ruin by indulgence.'

This is false affection,—the mere shadow and pretence of love. The only true maternal love is that which seeks the ultimate good and happiness of the child, even at the expense of immediate suffering; which will administer a nauseous drug, or painful punishment without hesitation, if it is necessary to save the child from greater suffering or greater evils.

BANKS OF NEWFOUNDLAND.—The banks extend over a space of 40,000 miles, and are from 30 to 45 fathoms below the surface of the ocean. The shoals are inhabited by innumerable tribes of muskies and clams to which it is a favorite residence, as they can easily bury their shells in the soft sand. They have enemies to contend with. The cod fish resort to this coast to prey on them. They keep a constant watch, and swim about a foot above the submarine sands. When a muskie opens its shell, it is immediately seized and devoured. At other times the fish do not wait. They are provided with a horny protuberance round their mouths with which they burrow in the sand, and capture the muskie in his shell. The fish-

ermen, of various nations, French, English, and Americans, who resort to those banks, take annually from 8 to 10,000,000 fish. On opening them, they find the remains of 20 or 30 muskies in each. Sometimes the muskie shells are found either wholly or partially dissolved. The first care of the fishermen, after taking their station, is, to ascertain the depth of the water. The lines must be regulated so as to lie on the bottom, where the fish are always engaged in this species of submarine war.—Boston Journal.

WILLIAM PITT. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for last month gives the subjected account of the younger Pitt's perseverance, as minister, against a majority in the House of Commons:—

"The lofty perseverance of the minister was among the great qualities which gained this most memorable triumph. He fought the opposition for eleven weeks alone; and during that time he never allowed the most dexterous of his antagonists to gain the slightest advantage over him. He was never betrayed into a rash expression, never inflamed into unbecoming wrath, never entrapped into undue disclosure. He sat, night after night, the same imperturbable depositary of Government, suffering the storm to rage on until it was his pleasure to check its ravages. But when he rose, he poured out the same torrent of eloquence, which dashed and withered his enemies; at once, earnest and generous, graceful and daring, classical and vigorous, it was equally unrivalled in the discussions of policy domestic and foreign, in the more general courses which turned on political principle, and in those powerful, and sometimes most pathetic appeals, in which he addressed himself to the native-born feelings of honor and patriotism in the breasts of Englishmen.

For nearly two months he was constantly repelled, defied, and insulted by the House. He never in a single instance obtained a majority. In the long succession of debates, from the time of taking his seat on the 12th of January, 1784, to the time when opposition finished their career of violence by a manifesto almost of treason, March the 8th, he was defeated in fourteen great debates, the result of any one of which might have sent him from the Treasury Bench to the Tower. Still he persevered with a manliness which conferred the highest panegyric on his nature, a penetration which placed his ability in the highest public point of view, and a confidence in the national character which nothing but singular nobleness in the heart of the minister could have dictated, and nothing but singular virtue in the heart of the people could have sustained.

From the beginning he took his stand against the ignorant principle, which we again have asserted, that "the House of Commons has the right to declare that the power, once established, would be effectually the establishment of a democracy. He was not to be answered by the trifling pretence that the Commons advised the King's right to nominate; he showed that the royal nomination must be a business where the right of the House of Commons to annul it day by day was assumed as a privilege; that this privilege would make Government a mockery of the hour; that while the votes of a thing so palpably dependent on chance as a majority were to exercise the actual control over the appointment of the royal council, all foreign connexion, all the security of laws, must be blown loose to the winds; that the very conception went to defeat the House of Peers of their constitutional share in the public interest; that it would leave the Westminster, and, as the natural consummation of all, that the Commons themselves would be crushed by some burst of national anger, as they had been before—the soldier would, as he had done before, finish what the demagogue began, and the liberties and name of England would of necessity merge in either a rabble republic, an iron despotism, or a helpless slavery to some continental power, provoked by its insults, or tempted by its exposure to invasion."

That strikes every mind in the debates of the English House of Parliament is the clearness, the simplicity, and the frankness of the discussion. The classification of opinions is effected without those mortal delays which cause so wide indecision in our Chambers, and open so wide a field for intrigue.—Each of the two great factions which divide the English House, puts forth its leader as the organ of its sentiments, and when Sir Robert Peel or Lord Russell addresses the Chair, it is known that they express the opinions of three hundred individuals. So if a third party, like that headed by Lord Stanley, is conscientiously placed between the Opposition and the Ministry, the chief sums up the sentiments of the whole. This is the work of Parliament simplified, and if other speeches are made on each side of a litigated question, they are intended less for the Assembly than for the country, which watches over the proceedings. That which is done in the lobbies of the French Chamber by dark intrigue, is performed in England with the striking publicity of solemn discussion. Who, in France, would venture to propose the election of a President of the Chamber otherwise than by ballot? Who would venture to recommend the public discussion of the merits of candidates? Yet this is done in England with a wisdom and majesty worthy of admiration.—And that discussion relative to the answer to the Crown! In England the members are always prepared because they know what they want. A King's speech is delivered at noon, and the answer is discussed in the evening. No committees, no report is necessary. The minister wants the House to approve, the Opposition requires blame, and a decision is speedily obtained.—Paris Messenger.

IRELAND AND THE IRISH.—It is observed by Sir Jonah Barrington in his very important and interesting memoirs of Ireland, that "the geographical situation of Ireland, is not less favourable to commerce than her climate is to agriculture—her position on the western extremity of Europe would enable her to intercept the trade of the New World from all other nations—the merchandise of London, of Bristol, and of Liverpool, must skirt her shores, before it arrives at its own destination, and some of the finest harbours in the world invite the inhabitants of this island to accept the trade of India, and from the emporium of Europe, the internal and natural advantages of Ireland are great and inexhaustible—rich mines are found in almost every quarter of the island—the mountains are generally arable to their summits—the valleys exceed in fertility the most prolific soils of England—the rivulets which flow along the declivities adapt the country most peculiarly to the improvement of irrigation; and the bogs and mosses of Ireland, utterly unlike the fens and marshes of England, emit no odorous or noxious exhalation and give a plentiful and cheering fuel to the peasantry, or, when reclaimed, become luxuriant pastures."

FROGS.—Until the year 1696 frogs were unknown in Ireland. At that period frogs' spawn was taken from England by one of the Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, and distributed in the ditches of the University pleasure grounds, from which time these jumpers spread themselves from field to field throughout the whole island. Adlers have yet no existence in Ireland.—Lancet.

Speculation in Stocks and real property is more general and extravagant than it has been before, for many years, in all our principal cities. Gambling spirit is apt to prove epidemic, and becomes violent in proportion to its spread. It seizes on men in all sorts of circumstances, diverting them from the regular pursuits and hopes of industry, and stimulating them to risks by which their minds are kept in extreme agitation, and all their means exposed to sudden and ruinous vicissitudes. We are told by intelligent gentlemen who have been lookers on, of late, at Boston, New York, and in our own city, that multitudes are now prominent and desperate dealers in the stock and other speculation markets, of classes and ages, callings and positions in life, that formerly were never seen nor expected, and themselves never thought of, acting, in such scenes. Small tradesmen, shopkeepers, clerks of all degrees, operatives of town and country, members of the learned professions, students in the offices, beginners in the world without capital or with a little, all frequent the exchanges and the auction grounds to try their fortunes as with the lotteries. They chase bubbles and money to spare. We scarcely need add that this diffuse excitement, subject as it is to rumourous and various chances of the day or hour, is unfavorable to productive industry, to steady habits, and sure avarice, and to morals which are always more or less in danger: when heated what capricious.—Philadelphian Gazette.

BRITISH NEWS. LONDON, April 21. POLICY OF THE NEW CABINET.

We have received, at a late hour this afternoon the following address from Lord John Russell to his late constituents, on accepting office in the new ministry. It will be seen that it embodies the line of policy of the Melbourne administration, and as such must attract attention:—

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SOUTHERN DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF DEVON. GENTLEMEN.—The acceptance of an office under the Crown renders it necessary that I should again appeal to the judgment of the independent and public spirited body by which I have been already three times elected.

Since the last of those elections, a period short in time, but important in events and fruitful in consequences, has elapsed. Placed, however undeservedly, at the head of the largest and most powerful opposition which was ever united against a Minister of the Crown, I have endeavoured to make the influence which that proud position gave me conducive to the interests of the country.

The attitude assumed by the late ministers and their professions in favour of reform, to which many, in deed, the greater part of them, had always, been hostile, offered a tempting occasion for invective and crimination. I have endeavoured, as far as possible, to avoid that course. The ministry of Lord Melbourne had contemplated large, and, as I believe, necessary improvements in our institutions in church and state; it was my first and main object to see that these reforms were not endangered or obstructed in the progress by the late ministry.

In conformity with these views, Lord Morpeth proposed and carried an amendment to the Address to the Crown, in which I have endeavoured to restore to the people the right of choosing their representatives, and which provided for the emancipation of all persons held in slavery in his Majesty's colonies and possessions abroad, will, with the same enlarged views, place without delay our municipal corporations under vigilant popular control, remove all the well-founded grievances of the Protestant Dissenters, and correct those abuses in the church which impair its efficiency in England, disturb the peace of society in Ireland, and lower the character of the establishment in both countries.

With respect to the Municipal Corporations, the report of the Commissioners, which has since appeared, has abundantly confirmed the opinion of the House of Commons. It is clearly proved by experience, that self-elected Corporations tend to violations of trust, pervasions of justice, the abuse of charitable funds, political jobbing, and the injury of the communities for whose benefit they were established.—The true remedy for these evils, in my opinion, was to adapt the principle of free election, known to our ancient laws and established in the reform act, to our municipal corporations. In this principle Lord Stanley and all the members of Lord Grey's ministry concurred. The late ministry, on the other hand, confined themselves to a vague declaration of their willingness to consider the reform and reform the abuses.

We likewise declared that we desired to remove all the well-founded grievances of the Protestant Dissenters. In conformity with this declaration, I voted for an address to the crown, praying for the grant of a charter to the London University, where the conscientious Dissenters might obtain the literary honours which at Oxford and Cambridge are exclusively confined to those who declare themselves members of the Church of England.

With respect to the marriages of Dissenters, Sir Robert Peel has introduced a bill founded on a liberal and just principle; but I fear that if it were to pass in its present shape, Protestant Dissenters would still feel that the line drawn between them and the members of the church tended to lower them in public estimation. Some alteration in the bill may, perhaps, remedy this defect, but the establishment of a civil register of births, deaths and marriages would afford the best and truest solution for all the difficulties of this subject.

In regard to church rates, the agitation on religious subjects of which these rates are the constant occasion, makes it in every way desirable to abolish an impost which is at once a grievance to Dissenters, and an injury to the church.

With respect to the Church of England, Sir Robert Peel did not hesitate clearly to declare his intention to correct its acknowledged abuses. The opinion which I declared to you in 1832 that the revenues of the Church of England were not too large, but that they ought to be more equitably distributed, seems no longer to be disputed. The application of this principle must be regulated by caution, but not enabled by a lurking desire to keep alive the seeds of abuses which we profess to destroy.

With regard to the Church of Ireland the case is widely different. I refused to assist in making perpetual sinecures where the clergyman and his clerk week after week, and year after year, formed the whole of the congregation. Besides the general injustice and glaring absurdity of this system, it is easily proved that the maintenance of these ecclesiastical sinecures irritates the people of Ireland, weakens the reputation of the British Crown abroad, and injures the Protestant religion which it is intended to promote.

Let us add to these evils that the present system cannot be maintained except by a large military force, which in case of war must necessarily be greatly augmented. Burthenome to England, tanguiary in

Ireland, disturbing the peace of society, and injuries to the religion it professes to serve, no eloquence can recommend, and no talents can long maintain so vicious a policy.

In place of this system, I proposed that the surplus revenue of the establishment, after providing for the spiritual care of the members of the church, should be devoted to the education of all classes of the people without distinction of religious persuasion. It was my object to teach the poor and industrious classes that they have some interest in the church revenue; to inspire them by means of religious and moral education, with the love of their neighbours, and a sense of their duties to the state; finally, to open their minds to great truths, and soften their hearts towards the government which rules them.

Then, indeed, might the Protestant Church hope to diffuse its influence, for it will be judged by its merits, and not by its exertions.

These were the chief subjects of debate, and some of them of essential difference between the majority of the Commons and the late administration. On some other topics an agreement appeared, which must to many have been unexpected. It was a constant topic of reproach to Lord Grey's ministry that it did not sufficiently relieve agriculture from its burdens; and the maintenance of the malt-tax was pointed out as a glaring instance of this neglect.

His declaration that his ministry should stand or fall with the malt-tax, it is at once apparent that the clamour which supposed Lord Grey hostile to the landed interest, and Lord Althorp indifferent to the welfare of the farmer, had been a mere factitious cry raised without scruple, and abandoned without shame.

Nor does it appear that had the late ministry continued in office, they intended any thing further than the relief of the land from some part of the county rate, to which Lord Althorp had last year consented. The only measure actually proposed by the late ministers for the advantage of agriculture was a bill for the voluntary commutation of tithes.

I have often stated to you that I did not think such a measure would be effectual, and I fear that in those cases where the tithe is most grievous, the remedy would be most inoperative. To frame a measure just alike to the tithe-owner and the tithe-payer is undoubtedly difficult, but I see as yet no reason to abandon the attempt.

Such have been the views which have guided my conduct in opposition to the late Ministry. In succeeding to office I shall endeavour faithfully to carry them into effect. By so doing, I am of opinion that I shall be assisting to gather from the reform act its legitimate fruits.

As one of those most deeply engaged in framing, proposing and carrying the great measure, I am bound to declare, that on the one hand I did not intend that it should be the first of a series of organic changes, each exceeding its predecessor in importance and rapidity.

Even were the changes meditated useful in themselves, I am of opinion that the public mind, and the public energies, will be far better occupied in considering and urging practical improvements, than in squaring our ancient institutions to abstract theory, or suiting them to foreign example. On the other hand I did not intend that the reform act should be a mere toy in the hands of the people, without benefit to themselves or their posterity.

It was one of the objects of the reform act to see our institutions renewed and purified by clearing them of their defects and restoring their original spirit; to witness the removal of all unnecessary impediments to free thought, writing and action; to hear the interests of all classes weighed, not by the prejudices and partial affections of those who counterfeited the people's voice, and usurped the people's inheritance, but by the legitimate representatives of that people, summoned by the Sovereign to uphold that Monarchy of which they are the formal support, and to be the image of that enlightened nation whose confidence they enjoy.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient and obliged servant. J. RUSSELL.

ARREST OF LONDON FORGERS.—In our paper of Saturday last, we gave, from the London papers, an account of very extensive forgeries, by which it was said, frauds to the amount of £20,000 had been perpetrated. It was then believed that the person principally implicated, Christopher Charles Foster, had, with another person, and an evil limb of the law, escaped from London to America; this was, however, not the case, for it appears that the trio, with the intention of taking passage to New York, came to this town eight days ago, and secreted themselves. A letter written by one of the fugitives and having the Belfast post-mark, induced the individuals defrauded, to send a confidential person, with a police-officer, to endeavour to discover their retreat and prevent them from effecting an escape to America. The American ship Josephine, which was cleared out for New York on Saturday last, and which had dropped down to the Roads, was carefully searched on Sunday—Captain Skinner our Police Magistrate, having readily granted a warrant, and every assistance for that purpose—but in vain, and all that could be done was to give Capt. Britton one of the printed hand-bills, in which the parties were described and £250 offered for their apprehension. On Monday last one of the delinquents, Murphy, an attorney, called at the office of Messrs. George and Richard Hulloran, and took passage in the vessel for three persons under feigned names; and, taking a boat from Carrickfergus, reached the Josephine when under weigh with a fair wind, and presented to Captain Britton the receipt for their passage-money. Captain Britton immediately suspected who the men were, charged them with their guilt, and showed them the description he had obtained of them. They, of course, at first denied that they were the persons; but finding Capt. Britton determined in his opinion, and that he would come to anchor, and communicate with the shore, they then thought of bribing him, and offered him £1000 or any sum to convey them to New York. This, like a man of honour and integrity, Captain Britton instantly refused, and had them afterwards dispatched in the Corsair steamer for Liverpool, under charge of the London police officer. The prisoners had several large trunks with them, which were not, however, searched.—Belfast Commercial Chronicle.

MURDER OF LUNDY FOOT.—The murderer of this highly respectable and amiable gentleman was tried at the Kilkenny Assizes on last Monday week. He was convicted on the evidence of R. Power, T. Power, and E. Dwyer, who were prevented by threats from giving evidence on the coroner's inquest, and were forcibly sworn not to disclose the secret. Nothing transpired on the trial to show what could have prompted him to take away the life of a man so generally beloved. He was sentenced to be hanged on the ensuing Wednesday at Roburcu. The procession was accompanied by a party of the 9th Lancers, under the command of Lieut. Clarke, a party of the constabulary, and two companies of the 51st Light Infantry, under Capt. Warden Flood, and was attended by above 30,000 persons.