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The Garland.

"I have here only made a nosegay of called flowers, and have brought nothing of my own but the thread that ties them."

THE MIRROR IN THE DESERTED HALL.

(From "Songs of the Affections," by Felicia Hemans.)

"O, dim, forsaken mirror!
How many a starting hour
Hath o'er thee gleam'd, in vanish'd hours
Of the wine-cup and the song!
"The song hath left no echo;
The bright wine hath been quaff'd;
And hush'd is every silvery voice
That lightly here hath laugh'd.
"Oh! mirror, lovely mirror,
Thou of the silent hall!
Thou hast been flush'd with beauty's bloom—
Is this, too, vanish'd all?
"It is, with the scatter'd garlands
Of triumphs long ago;
With the melodies of buried lutes,
With the faded rainbow's glow.
"And for all the gorgeous pageants,
For the glance of gem and plume,
For lamp, and harp, and rosy wreath,
And vase of rich perfume.
"Now, dim, forsaken mirror,
Thou giv'st but faintly back
The quiet stars, and the sailing moon,
On her solitary track.
"And thus with man's proud spirit
Thou tellest me 'twill be,
When the ferns and hags of this world fade
From his memory, as from thee:
"And his heart's long-troubled waters
At last in stillness lie,
Reflecting but the images
Of the solemn world on high."

THE MARINER'S HYMN.

"Launch thy bark, Mariner! Be watchful—be vigilant—
Christian! God speed thee—
Let loose the rudder-band—
God angels lead thee—
Set thy sails warily,
Tempest will come—
Steer thy course steadily,
Christian! steer home!
Look to the weather-bow,
Breakers are round thee—
Let fall the plummet now,
Shallows may ground thee.
Reef in the foresail, there!
Hold the helm fast!
So—let the vessel wear—
There sweep the blast.
"What of the night, watchman?
"What of the night?"
"Cuddly—all quiet—
No land yet—all's right!"

THE BURIAL OF LOVE.

His eyes in eclipse,
Pale cold his lips,
The light of his hopes unaid,
Mute his tongue,
His bow unstringing
With the tears he has shed,
Backward drooping his graceful head,
Love is dead;
His last arrow is sped;
He hath not another dart;
Go—carry him in his dark death-bed;
Bury him in the cold, cold heart—
Love is dead.

Miscellaneous.

THE FATE OF GENIUS.—Among the memoranda on men and things none are more marked than the destiny of precocious talent and the fate of literary genius. We, whose life is but a span, find memoranda, in our long kept school books, of our passionate admiration of the then living CHATTERTON: we have remarks on his imitation of *Ossian*, and a letter to TOM WATSON from our rain and boyish selves, to justify our idol. A memorandum, surrounded with a broad black frame, relates the time and manner of his death two days before the date of our aforesaid letter. The finest pastoral poet among the moderns, was our fishing companion on the Aine; and, with his dog Rover, our fellow wanderer among the Cheviots when we first began to taste of nature in the land of mountains: we met him again on the smoky banks of the Tyne, suffering under a confirmed asthma, and we followed him to the grave, when the charity of a friend supplied the means of burying poor CUNNINGHAM! We remember young ORMEROD in the height of his triumph, and we remember him on his death bed. We have exchanged hits with BURNS, DICK SPARKS, and LEE LEWIS, in the Dumfries Green Room, when he complimented Miss FONTENELLE on her delivery of the address he had written for her: and again, when the tear stood in his eye as Mrs. STEPHEN KEMBLE warbled his simple and beautiful words to the air of "Peggy Bawn." It was not many months afterwards that we stood beside his grave. HENRY KIRK WHITE used playfully to call us "beauty," for our ugly grin at his wild effusions; and with him, poor fellow, under the name of "Youth," we have rehearsed one of the most beautiful of his poems. *Sedula philomathes!* close application dried up thy life stream, and nervous weakness "shook thy buds from growing." On Thursday last the body of WILLIAM HAZLITT was borne beneath our windows; till that moment we were not aware that a man of genius, a popular writer—the author of no less able a work than the *Life of Napoleon*, which, alas! closed his literary labours—and an amiable man, had been our next-door neighbour for months, enduring sickness, and at length dying in indigence. We boast of our national generosity, glory in the flourishing state of our literature, and thunder forth the power of the press, the palladium of our liberties; to the meanwhile "the spirit which is life" is allowed to burn itself out in penury and privation. Publishers sport their carriages, or sail for a hundred thousand pounds; and those by whom they become publishers die for want of a dinner.—*London Atlas.*

SEIGE OF LEYDEN.—This siege formed another of those numerous instances which became so memorable from the mixture of heroism and horror. Jean Vanderdoer, known in literature

by the name of Dousa, and celebrated for his Latin poems, commanded the place. Valdez, who conducted the siege, urged Dousa to surrender; when the latter replied, in the name of the inhabitants, "that when provisions failed them they would devour their left hands, serving the right to defend their liberty." A party of the inhabitants, driven to disobedience and revolt by the excess of misery to which they were shortly reduced, attempted to force the burgomaster, Vanderwerf, to supply them with bread or yield up the place. But he sternly made the celebrated answer, which cannot be remembered without shuddering—"Bread I have none; but if my death can afford you relief, tear my body in pieces, and let those who are most hungry devour it!"—*Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia Vol. X; being the History of the Netherlands.*

MR. HUSKISSON.

We are continually reminded of the futility of anticipation—never more sternly or with a graver voice than in the late melancholy and fearful accident at Liverpool. The immediate friends of Mr. Huskisson had looked forward to this period with anxious expectation. On that day, the respected statesman was to enjoy a new triumph. The steadiness of his principles and the liberality of his views were about to be rewarded by another call to office: through the instrumentality of one, from whom, of all others, an open approval of his political conduct was most desirable. On that day, the populous and important commercial town he had so long represented, would begin a new era of prosperity, by means, and according to principles, which he had cordially approved. He was to meet his constituents, and the head of the cabinet beneath the same roof, and looked forward with confidence to the most marked distinction from both sides. He had but lately arisen from the bed of sickness; his family, long afflicted by his suffering, looked forward, with anxious hope, from his convalescence to confirmed health. He was in the act of expressing the gratification of his feelings at his situation and the scene, when an event occurred which deprived his family of his hope, his constituents of their pride, and the country of a distinguished ornament. The day which had been long expected in Liverpool, as one of unmitigated sorrow, will be remembered as a period of unmitigated sorrow. It is true that his dying moments were soothed by the affectionate care of wife and friends. Happily, too, his agony of suffering did not deprive the mind of its consciousness. Coolly and with Christian resignation he awaited the moment of death—the moment of release from insupportable anguish. Even to the most minute points, he could attend to the last claims of society and his family, and he died with the fortitude of a man supported by the consolations of religion. The effect of his death upon his immediate friends was heightened by the dreadful and unexpected manner in which it occurred. In the town of Liverpool the tidings were followed by the deepest gloom, and every token of respect and mourning was spontaneously and generally exhibited. But the loss of Mr. Huskisson is not confined in its effects to his family, the immediate circle of his friends, or his constituents—"a country suffers when a patriot bleeds;" and this is not a moment when enlarged views on our commercial interests, an intimate knowledge of the mechanism of state cabinets, and the rare virtue of enlightened and liberal political principles can be well spared from amongst us. If it be true that the Duke of Wellington intended to strengthen his cabinet by the aid of Mr. Huskisson and his friends, his death may produce unexpected effects on the councils of the nation. Mr. Pitt derived from Mr. Huskisson, then a youth, the most valuable information on the state of France, and the effects of the first revolution, which that gentleman had gained from personal participation in the thrilling events of that period. The first enthusiasm of that crisis was felt by the late statesman in all the ardour of devotion to liberty. Chilling experience of the horrible results of anarchical misrule repressed the glow of his first feelings, and he returned to his native country to warn instead of to incite, and to join in the energetic measures of the ministry, which prevented a corresponding explosion in this kingdom. Rational liberty, however, always found an advocate in Mr. Huskisson.—He devoted himself to the study of the best means of increasing our national resources, and of removing the fetters from our commercial relations. In this course he was opposed by prejudices and personal interests; but he continued his exertions with unabated diligence. The elevation of his friend, Mr. Canning, to the situation of premier, brought Mr. Huskisson into a situation which gave him power to try in practice what he had long approved in theory; and unquestionably the general policy of free trade, however opposed by individual interest, is approved by experience, and regarded as a national benefit. The conduct of Mr. Huskisson on the death of his friend and patron, Mr. Canning, has been strongly reprobated, but his situation was delicate, and the circumstances of the country would not allow him to suffer party policy or personal motives to interfere with his sense of public duty. He became a colleague of the Duke of Wellington, and by that step lost in popularity what he gained in power. His resignation of office appears to have been accepted against his expectation. In or out of place, however, it is impossible to doubt that the aim of Mr. Huskisson has been the good of his country. It is remarkable, that his political life commenced with one French revolution, and has terminated with another. In

the intermediate period, England and all Europe passed through a series of events, and found themselves in situations before unknown to history. Experience thus gained is equivalent to wisdom, and with Mr. Huskisson's habits of business and unfettered mind, his simple but impressive eloquence, and his political influence, his melancholy death has left a vacancy which it will be difficult, if not impossible, to supply.—*London Atlas.*

Immediately preceding the accident, Mr. Huskisson had remarked to Mr. Rushton, how "exhilarating" the scene appeared; and it was only on the preceding day, on Tuesday afternoon, that he was received in the Liverpool Exchange with acclamations of uncommon unanimity and warmth, his first appearance in public since the election, where ill health had prevented his attendance. He was called to address the assembled merchants, and his last and emphatic words pronounced from the bar of the room, and addressed to his constituents, were consistent with his enlarged views of free trade—"I am immovably convinced, that whatever advances the general interests of this great mart of commerce will but advance all the other great interests of the country; and first and foremost, that interest which is the oldest and greatest of all—the landed interest, upon which, as the example of this country so well demonstrates, industry and commerce have already conferred so many benefits."—*Id.*

Mr. H. was originally intended for the medical profession, but his mind soon evinced a predilection for the exciting difficulties and stirring incidents of political life. He was a very long period in Parliament, and always until his dispute with the Duke of Wellington on the side of the Government. His administration at the Board of Trade will long be remembered, as it was during that period that he threw open the Colonial Trade, and effected the great change in the commerce of the country.—From our earliest remembrance, Mr. Huskisson was called the "first business man in England."—*N. York Albion.*

In acceding to the request of the inhabitants of Liverpool, that Mr. H. remains should be interred in that town, "Mrs. H. declared that she was making to the town of Liverpool one of the severest sacrifices that could be demanded from any living being; for the only consolation which remained to lighten her sorrow was the reflection that she might have her husband's remains always near her, and visit his grave whenever she pleased. But she was content that her own feelings, which she acknowledged were selfish, should give way to those of the public of Liverpool."—It was the wish of Mr. Huskisson that her late husband should be buried at Earham, their country residence.

The subscription which has been opened for defraying the expenses of the funeral, and for raising a monument to Mr. Huskisson, is going on rapidly. Several gentlemen have put down their names for £100, £50, &c.

THE POLITICIAN.

GREECE.

The following important state paper, addressed to Count Capo d'Istria, appeared in the *Gazzetta Piemontese* of the 4th Sept.:

"SIR—We hasten to acquaint you of the high approbation of our respective Sovereigns, of your administration, and of their desire to see you continue to govern and administer the interests of your nation with that zeal and activity which has always distinguished your Excellency.

As the renunciation of Prince Leopold again gives occasion for the Allied Sovereigns to think of the interest of your nation, we, being authorised by them, inform you that the last protocol will not be executed in any part, and that another will be made, in every respect more satisfactory to your nation, and by which there will be assigned to it a more ample extent of frontiers, both by land and sea.

It is also the intention of their Majesties that the Sovereign who is to reign over the new state be a young Prince, and that your Excellency shall be his guide and his mentor as long as you live. You will observe that the loan of 60 millions of francs for your nation was determined, and that as soon as possible a part will be sent to you to be employed for such purposes as your Excellency shall deem the most necessary. Their Majesties have learned with great regret that some individuals of your nation very often give your Excellency a great deal of trouble, and we are authorised to tell you that if these persons do not quiet, but still continue to give you cause for dissatisfaction, your Excellency is authorised, by the full powers of the three Allied Sovereigns, to proceed against them with all the rigor of the laws, and, in case of need, to apply freely, with full authority, to the Commanders of their Majesties' forces, both by sea and land, who have already received their orders to this effect.

"Accept the expression of our esteem, &c.

(Signed) "ABERDEEN.
"MONTMORENCY LAVAL.
"MATURSEWITSCH."

"London, June 23, 1830."

BELGIUM.

THE BELGIC UNION.—No nation in the world (with the exception of the English) has shown a stronger or a longer attachment to liberty than the people of the Netherlands—have clung to their ancient rights with more fondness, or defended their independence with more courage. Their generous principles and high-minded conduct illustrate some of the brightest pages of European history. Whether under their petty princes, in separate provinces, or united under

the House of Burgundy, or subjected to the Spanish monarchy, or again transferred to the head of the German empire, they have never permitted their rulers to invade their rights or to trample on their franchises. Hence their early civilization and remarkable progress in the arts—hence their commercial wealth, and their unexampled agricultural prosperity. Hence they were enabled to arrest and imprison their imperial master, Maximilian, at Ghent—hence they resisted the dark policy of Philip II., and compelled the House of Austria at different times to respect their privileges. But it ought to be recollected, that before the union of the provinces the northern or Dutch part of them were the rivals of the south; that afterwards the united provinces were the superiors of the latter; that the Dutch have shown greater spirit in defending their independence than any part of the Belgic Netherlands; and that their present King, so far from wishing to enslave them, has done every thing to consolidate their freedom. Why, then, should not the seventeen provinces remain united under the sceptre of the Dukes of Burgundy, or of the Emperor Charles V. ?—*London Times.*

FRANCE.

In the *Chamber of Deputies*, on the 13th September, General Lavaur made a report on the annual vote of the contingency of the army. The law requires its being annually determined by the Chambers; and Gen. L. made the following remarks:

"An objection has been raised in the Committee, that it would be exposing to Europe the amount of our forces. I answer, that, in the present state of intercourse between the different nations of the world, there is no secret of the kind possible. Besides, what have we to fear? Determined as we are not to interfere with the affairs of other nations, we are not less determined not to suffer others to meddle with ours." [Hear.] Gen. L. then discussed the former laws concerning the conscription. He called for a reduction in the time which recruits were under arms, which was lately extended from six to eight years. The population of each district should be the basis of the equal division of the conscripts. A difference must be made between districts where population is not so dense as in others; that the age should be fixed from 20 to 21 years; that measures should be taken to limit the cases of exemption, and to increase the difficulties of procuring substitutes, by making the law as easy as possible for the defenders of the country, and placing it in harmony with the national institutions conquered by the people of France.

The consideration of the subject was then ordered to stand for Wednesday.

M. Benj. Constant brought forward his proposition relating to the press:

"For sixteen years, said he, the press has been the only guarantee France possesses against oppression. When an imperceptible minority (their being then only 16 Deputies) proclaimed the rights of the nation, the press was the only palladium of our liberties, until the re-election brought into the Chambers a considerable reinforcement. On the 8th of August, 1829, the press again entered the field, and, in 1830, at the call of the press, the nation ran to arms, and after then, we the Deputies of the nation, came forward, and together, we overturned tyranny. Without the press, a nation is a nation of slaves." [Cheering.]

M. Guizot, Minister of the Interior, made an expose of the situation of France:

"His determination is to continue the same firm and regular system, sure, as it is, of the concurrence and approbation of the whole country. [Loud and continued cheers.] Resting as it does on its institutions, France wants the consolidation of legal order, the improvement of its legislation, the development of all its faculties, and the exercise of all its rights. The government of Philip I. will provide all these.—[Cheers.] Thanks to the Revolution of '89, the social condition was regenerated; the revolution of 1830 has pointed out reforms which it is the intention of the government to introduce."

He stated that the Minister of War has changed 65 general officers, commanding general divisions, out of 75. There are 39 new colonels of infantry and 20 of cavalry; 31 new commanders of important strong places. The Swiss Guard has been discharged and removed, the Garde Royal dissolved, and the Garde du Corps disbanded.

The effective force of each regiment of the line, is fixed at 1500 men, that of cavalry at 700, and the artillery and engineers at 1200. The regiment of lancers of Orleans is organized, as well as two additional regiments of the line, and six battalions of light infantry. Six battalions of gendarmes have been raised, to maintain the tranquillity of the western Departments, and half the new municipal guard of Paris is already on foot. The General in Chief of the African expedition has been changed; the national colours were hailed with enthusiasm by our soldiers on the coast of Africa, and the recompenses and advancement which they have gained, is secured to them on their return to their country.

The Marine did not require such extensive reforms, owing to the quick assent of our sailors to the new order of things; but numerous abuses in the administration have been removed. However, three rear admirals, and several captains of frigates, have been changed, and a commission appointed to decide on the claims of officers dismissed by the last government. The illustrious chief of the naval portion of the expedition against Algiers (M. Duperré) has been raised to the rank of Marshal, and the navy under his orders, that rendered such services during that war, will be adequately recompensed.

In the Department of the Interior, numberless changes have been made. 76 Prefects out of

86, and 169 Sous Prefects out of 277; 63 Secretaries generally out of 86; 127 Counsellors de Prefecture out of 316; and 393 Mayors have been dismissed.

The Department of Justice has also undergone important modifications—74 Solicitor and Attorney Generals, 265 Substitutes, &c. have been changed. Alterations have also been made in the Presidencies of the Courts, and the Justices of the Peace will be also organized conformably to the wants of the country.

In the Foreign Department almost all our Ministers and Ambassadors have been changed. The reforms in the Financial Departments were not as easy to be made as those in the other administration of the State. There would be danger in removing immediately men whose credit is well established—the government, of course, were obliged to act with prudence. However, it has made changes in every department, preserving the men who were favourable to the national cause, as well as those who would and could render services to the State.

Some disturbances have broken out in certain districts, and the payment of various duties was refused. The direct tax, however, was paid every where with the greatest good will. The duties on liquors was suspended a moment. The deficit in this branch for the month of August was two millions of francs out of 15. The government is now preparing a law to regulate this duty, which will contain the reduction and modifications commanded by the wants of the people.

Fears are entertained concerning the machinations of the Clergy, and an odious association called the *Congregation*. The government is watching them without fearing them. (Cheers.) It has the greatest respect for religion and for the liberty of conscience; but it is firmly determined not to suffer any encroachment of the church over the state. (Cheers.)

Some acts of insubordination have been committed in a few regiments of cavalry and artillery, and in one, and one only, of infantry. They were, however, soon repressed. The arrears and pay of the guard were most religiously paid up, and provisions for the army of Africa have been made until the first of November.

The arming of the National Guards is in rapid progress throughout the whole country. Orders were given to furnish them all the disposable arms. The vessels of the State are sailing in every direction to take the glorious tidings of our revolution to our squadrons and colonies in different parts of the globe, and to cause our flag to be respected. We have established flying squadrons in various directions. One is now watching at the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar, and our squadron in the Mediterranean will still continue to co-operate with our army on the African coast, and thus secure the provision of our soldiers. New works are now in progress in Dunkirk and other seaports.

"KING OF THE FRENCH."—The title "King of the French" was the style under which Louis XVI. took the oath to the nation, in the presence of Lafayette, at the *Fête de la Federation*, in 1790. The oath ran thus—"I, King of the French, swear to the nation to execute the whole power which has been delegated to me by the constitutional law of the state, to maintain the laws and cause them to be executed." Lafayette, on this occasion, took, in the name of all the national guards, an oath of fidelity to the nation, the law, and the King. Talleyrand, as Bishop of Autun, performed the service of the mass for the purpose of auspiciously the ceremonies of the day.

THE HISTORY AND MYSTERY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION IN 1830.

Part First—From the last Revolution to the Ministry of Polignac.

To the Editor of the *London Morning Chronicle.*

SIR—The French Revolution of 1830 was, in itself, as everything must have a commencement to everything must have an end. The French Revolution commenced in 1789. This is more than forty years ago. At that time the court tried in vain to prevent it. Under the direction of M. de Breteuil, Louis XVI. appointed popular ministers, and made attempts to reform the direction of the Queen, he appointed Courier Ministers, and made attempts to establish absolute authority. Oppression was as successful as partial reform. After having uselessly resorted to the Chambers for the economy—to the Parliament for impost—the capitalists for loans—Louis XVI. had recourse to a new class of contributors, and made an appeal to the privilege. He demanded from the Noblesse, composed of the Noblesse and the Clergy, a participation in the charges of the State, which they refused. Then the unhappy Monarch addressed himself to all France, and convened the States General. He treated with bodies before treating with the nation; and it was only on the refusal of the first that he appealed to a power of which he dreaded the interposition and the support. Up to this great epoch, each year saw the necessities of the government increase, and resistance existed itself. The opposition passed from the Parliament to the Noblesse, and from the Noblesse to the Clergy, and from them all to the people. In proportion as each of them participated in the power it commenced its opposition, until all these particular oppositions were confounded in one great national opposition, or dwindled into nothing before it. The States General only decreed a revolution which was already accomplished; and Mignet says with truth, the revolution has never yet been written. We have had "Memoirs," and "Notes," "Biographies," and "Accounts," but I can find nowhere a philosophical history of the first acts of the French revolution. Defective, however, as are all *esquisse* histories, we have the facts in a thousand forms, and all those facts demonstrate that the revolution of 1789 to 1800 was inevitable!

The first acts of the French revolution destroyed the ancient system of government, and entirely overturned the ancient state of society. It had two distinct aims—a free Constitution and an improved civilization! We had afterwards the Executive Directory, the Consulate and the Empire; and then came the Restoration!

Up to the period of the Directory all proceeded in order, and the Revolution was in a state of progression. But the Directory became divided.—There was the moderate party of Sieyès, Roger Ducos, and the Council of Ancients, and the Ultra Republicans under Mauguin, Gobier, the Council of Five Hundred, and the Society of *Mangeur*. Napoleon profited by these divisions. He constituted the Clergy anew by the concordat of 1802; he created an order of military chivalry

Mr. J. Parkin