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The Garland.

THE FIRST AND LAST HOPE.

BY MISS M. A. BROWNE.

'Tis past, 'tis o'er! my first hope's knell
Within my heart has rung.
The echo of the cold farewell
Thy voice at parting hung.
That cherish'd hope of many years,
The beautiful, the first,
Hath melted, rainbow like, in tears,
On the clouds by which 'twas nurs'd.

'Tis past, 'tis o'er! and now by brow
Is free from passions wild,
My spirit is as quiet now
As slum'ring, dreamless child.
I've done with earth—I've ceased to strive—
My first dear hope hath pass'd;
And yet another can survive—
The loveliest and the last.

The parting hour that hope so quenah'd
Hath severed me from thee;
Yet were no ties of fondness wrench'd
That bound thee unto me:
'Twas my own visions made me deem
Thou loved'st me as I loved—
Saidly hath pass'd away the dream,
And its falsehood I have proved.

I blame thee not: thy heart was given
Unto another's shrine—
Thy vows to her approved by Heaven,
And why should I repine?
I feel no pang—I've felt but one,
'Twas in that hour we parted;
That storm of agony is gone,
And left me broken-hearted.

But now I see thee as a thing
That I must leave behind:
I hear Death's summons murmuring,
As soft as summer wind.
No passion's tempest o'er me roll;
My pains are gone to rest;
A sunny calm is on my soul,
A peace within my breast.

And what can give me thus a power
To hold my woman's faith,
Yet mourn not how it brings the hour
Of early wasting death?
'Tis that last hope, the holy trust,
That Heaven's a home for me,
And, rising from earth's dark'ning dust,
I there may meet with thee.

FIRST AND LAST LOVE.

BY MISS M. A. BROWNE.

I deem'd you loved me, for your eye
Would fondly rest on me;
I deem'd you loved me, for your sigh
Would breathe—your cheek would be
Ting'd with a crimson if I came
Across your path by chance;
And then what thoughts without a name,
Spoke in your hurried glance!

I deem'd you loved me, for I knew
How in my heart I shined in you—
How in each gentle, tenderest clasp
Of fancy I entwined you;
I deem'd you loved, because I saw
Your actions like mine own—
Your eye had my heart's timid awe,
Your voice my trembling tone.

I deem'd you loved—I ne'er had loved
Until that feeling burst!
Beautiful, glorious, tried and proved,
The passionate, the first.

I deem'd you loved—I was deceived!
My dream of bliss is past:
Those only know like me bereaved,
Such First Love is the Last.

Miscellaneous.

"We endeavour by variety to adapt some things to one reader,
some to another, and a few perhaps to every taste."—Pliny.

From the Leeds Mercury.

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

The first volume of this anxiously expected work has now made its appearance. It is generally admitted that there is no man of the present day better qualified to perform the duties of a philosophical historian than Sir James Mackintosh. His mind is at once powerful, comprehensive, and elegant, amply stored with the materials of history, and accustomed to look at political events with the calm and clear eye of a philosopher. Sir James has for many years been engaged in the preparation of a work on the history of England from the Revolution downwards; but he has been induced to cooperate with other distinguished writers in filling the historical department of Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia, and has therefore undertaken the composition of an abridgement of English history from the earlier times. The first volume of this work is now before us, and it will in every respect gratify and delight the reader, except in its brevity, which was essential to the plan of the work, but which compels the author to omit numerous interesting details of history. The volume comprises the period from the earliest times of authentic English history to the beginning of the reign of Henry VI. and of the War between the Roses. We are glad to find that Sir James cannot confine himself within the limits he had originally proposed, that it is three volumes, and we have hopes that the work will extend to five or six.

We make several extracts from the work in another column, and can here only subjoin a beautiful and splendid passage, containing a rapid glance at one of the most important periods in all history—

"A historian who rests for a little space between the termination of the Plantagenet wars in France, and the commencement of the civil wars of the two branches of that family in England, may naturally look around him, reviewing some of the more important events which had passed, and casting his eye onward to the then unmarked preparations for the mighty mutations which were to affect the relations of states towards each other, their internal rule and condition, and to produce an influence on the character and lot of the European and even of the human race.

"A very few particulars only can be selected as specimens from so vast a mass.

"The foundations of the political system of the European commonwealth were now laid. A glance over the map of Europe in 1153 will satisfy an observer that the territories of different nations were then fast approximating to the shape and extent which they retain at this day. The English islanders had only one town of the Continent remaining in their hands. The Mohammedans of Spain were on the eve of being reduced under the Christian authority. Italy had, indeed, lost her liberty, but had escaped the ignominy of a foreign

yoke. Moscow was emerging from the long domination of the Tartars. Venice, Hungary, and Poland, three states now placed under foreign masters, then guarded the eastern frontier of Christendom against the Ottoman barbarians, whom the absence of foresight, of mutual confidence, and a disregard of safety and honour which disgraced western governments, had just suffered to master Constantinople and to subjugate the eastern Christians. France had consolidated the greater part of her central and commanding territories. In the transfer of the Netherlands to the house of Austria originated the French jealousy of that power, then rising into importance in south-eastern Germany. The empire was daily becoming a looser confederacy under a nominal ruler, whose small remains of authority every day contributed to lessen.

"The internal or constitutional history of the European nations threatened in almost every Continental country the fatal establishment of absolute monarchy, from which the free and generous spirit of the northern barbarians did not protect their degenerate posterity. In the Netherlands, an ancient gentry, and burglers enriched by traffic, held their still limited privileges in check. In Switzerland, the patricians of a few towns, together with the gallant peasantry of the Alpine valleys, escaped a master. But parliaments and diets, states-general and cortes, were gradually disappearing from view, or reduced from august assemblies to insignificant formalities, and Europe seemed on the eve of exhibiting nothing to the disgusted eye but the dead uniformity of imbecile despotism, dissolute courts, and cruelly oppressed nations.

"In the mean time, the almost unobscured advance and diffusion of knowledge were paving the way for discoveries, of which the high results will be contemplated only by unborn ages. The mariner's compass had conducted the Portuguese to distant points on the coast of Africa, and was about to lead them through the unexplored ocean to the famous regions of the East. Civilized men, hitherto confined upon the shores of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, now visited the whole of their subject planet, and became its more independent sovereigns. The man was then born, who, with two undecked boats and one frail sloop, containing with difficulty a hundred and twenty persons, dared to stretch across an unpass'd ocean, which hitherto bounded the imaginations as well as the enterprises of men; and who, instead of that India renowned in legend and in story, of which he was in quest, laid open a new world, which under the hands of the European race was one day to produce governments, laws, manners, modes of civilization, and states of society, almost as different as its native plants and animals from those of ancient Europe. Who could then—who can even now—foresee all the prodigious effects of these discoveries on the fortunes of mankind?

"The moment was fast approaching, though unseen by civil and spiritual rulers, when a Saxon monk was to proclaim (without his own knowledge and against his opinions) the right of every man to think for himself on all subjects, the increasing duty of exercising that right in proportion to the sacredness and awfulness of the subject, the injustice and tyranny of all laws which forbid men to aid their judgment by discussion, and to disclose to others what they prized as invaluable truths. The discovery of the free exercise of reason, thus unconsciously and undesignedly made, was the parent of every science, every art, every improvement; but it could not have been effected at that time without another occurrence, which strikingly illustrates the contrast between the lasting and the momentary importance of the facts which affect the temporary growth of single states, and those advances in civilization in which the whole race of man partakes.

"Paris, as has already been stated, was evacuated by the English in 1435. The conquest of Bayonne, in 1453, completed their expulsion from France. Few statesmen have been so voluminous writers as they now are, their correspondence could hardly be handled any other matter. Of these events, thus once mentioned, a well-educated man might now mistake the date to the extent of ten or twenty years. In the very year of the evacuation of Paris, as we learn from the records of the city of Strasbourg, a gentleman, named Guttenberg, celebrated for mechanical ingenuity, and distinguished by the name of the inventor of the printing press, which has changed the condition of humanity. The single and very simple operation of Guttenberg's invention in reducing the price of books, has augmented ten-fold the mass of reason employed in human pursuits, and multiplied beyond the possibility of calculation, the chances of active genius and wisdom."

"Columbus, born 1441, or earlier according to Mr. W. Irving.

"Magna Charta.—It is observable, that the language of the Great Charter is simple, brief, general without being abstract, and expressed in terms of authority, not of argument, yet commonly so reasonable as to carry with it the intrinsic evidence of its own fitness. It was understood by the simplest of the unlettered age for whom it was intended. It was remembered by them; and though they did not perceive the extensive consequences which might be derived from it, their feelings were, however unconsciously, exalted by its generality and grandeur. It was a peculiar advantage that the consequences of its principles were, if we may so speak, only discovered gradually and slowly. It gave out on each occasion only as much of the spirit of liberty and reformation as the circumstances of succeeding generations required, and as their character would safely bear. For almost five centuries it was appealed to as the decisive authority on behalf of the people, though commonly so far only as the necessities of each case demanded. Its effect in these contests was not altogether unlike the grand process by which nature employs snows and frosts to cover her delicate germs, and to hinder them rising above the earth till the atmosphere has acquired the mild and equal temperature which insures them against blights. On the English nation, undoubtedly, the Charter has contributed to bestow the union of establishment with improvement. To all mankind it set the first example of the progress of a great people for centuries, in blending their tumultuary democracy and haughty nobility with a fluctuating and vaguely limited monarchy, so as at length to form from these discordant materials the only form of free government which experience had shown to be reconcilable with widely-extended dominions. Whoever in any future age, or unborn nation, may admire the felicity of the expedient which converted the power of taxation into the shield of liberty, by which discretionary and secret imprisonments were rendered impracticable, and a larger share of judicial power than was ever allotted to them in any other civilized state, in such a manner as to secure, instead of endangering public tranquillity—whoever exults at the spectacle of enlightened and independent as-

semblies, who, under the eye of a well informed nation, discuss and determine the laws and policy likely to make communities great and happy;—whoever is capable of comprehending all the effects of such institutions, with all their possible improvements, upon the mind and genius of a people, is severely bound to speak with reverential gratitude of the authors of the Great Charter. To have produced it, to have preserved it, to have matured it, to constitute the immortal claim of England on the esteem of mankind. Her Bacon and Shakespeares, her Miltons and Newtons, with all the truth which they have revealed, and all the generous virtue which they inspired, are of inferior value when compared with the subjection of men and their rulers to the principles of justice; if, indeed, it be not more true that these mighty spirits could not have been formed except under equal laws, nor roused to full activity without the influence of that spirit which the Great Charter breathed over their forefathers.—*Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia, Vol. VIII.; being the first volume of Sir James Mackintosh's Hist. of Eng.*

"WHIG AND TORY OPINIONS ARE THE ENGLISH CONSTITUTION.—In two fundamental errors only did the Whig and the Tory antiquaries concur. They both held that the Saxon government was a well ordered system, and that the right of the people to liberty depended on the enjoyment of it by their forefathers. Both treated the terms which denote political and legal institutions as retaining an unalterable significance through all the changes of six hundred years; and hence both were led to believe that the same laws and government which they saw around them during the period of their controversy, from the birth of Bacon to the death of Newton, could have existed in the time of the first Saxon freebooters. The Tories represented the Saxon kings not the less absolute monarchs, because they acted by the advice of men of sense and weight chosen by themselves; and these writers treated all the privileges of the people as either usurpations or concessions chiefly obtained from weak princes. The Whigs with no less deviation from truth, endeavoured to prove that the modern constitution of king, lords, and commons, subsisted in the earliest times, and was then more pure and flourishing than in any succeeding age.—*Ibid.*

"NAUTICAL GENIUS OF THE BRITISH ISLANDERS.—The British islands are naturally destined to be the seat of maritime power. Their coasts are much more extensive, compared with their inland territory, than those of any other great and civilized nation. Their position on the globe, reaching almost to the northern verge of that portion where the whole sea is open to navigation throughout the year, is better fitted than any other to render their numerous mariners hardy, daring, and skilful. Had it been more southerly, these qualities would have been incompletely exercised; had it been further north, some part of the year, which now serves to train their seafaring inhabitants, would have been lost to that purpose. Their soil and climate neither withdrew their pursuit from the resources of the sea, nor refused the produce which might be exchanged by negotiation for the produce of other countries. Their advanced position, as it was in front of Europe, favoured that disposition towards adventurous voyages and colonial establishments, in which, after a fortunate exclusion from the neighbouring Continent, the genius and ambition of the people were vented, with lasting grand, and happy consequences to mankind. Popular government gives dignity to commerce: it promotes navigation, one of the occupations of the lower and middle classes, and it is disposed to encourage the only species of military force which cannot be made the instrument of its overthrow. It is not unreasonable to add, that the settlement of so many pirates in England, the natives of every country from the Ebe, perhaps from the Rhine, to the North Cape, between the sixth and tenth centuries, may have contributed to cultivate those nautical propensities which form a part of the English character.—*Ibid.*

"DANGEROUS SPORT.—On the southern side of the island of Shetland, is one of the most magnificent and stupendous cliffs or faces of rock that I ever beheld: it is estimated to be about 1,500 feet above the level of the sea, and is resorted to by innumerable hosts of aquatic birds, amongst which are the Stormy Petrel. As this bird is scarcely ever to be seen near the land, except in very boisterous weather, one of the natives, for a very trifling remuneration, agreed to traverse the face of this rock, and take me some from out its fissures. Accordingly, accoutred with a rope of hemp and hog's bristles coiled over his shoulders, he proceeded to the cliff; having made one end fast by means of a stake, he gradually lowered himself down, carefully pressing his foot hard upon the narrow ridges, before which he loosened his firm grasp of the rope, which he never altogether abandoned. I had previously thrown myself upon my chest, to enable me to have a better view of him, by looking over the cliff: and certainly, to see the dexterity and bravery with which he threw himself from one aperture to another, was truly grand. The tumbling roar of the Atlantic was forming many hundreds of feet beneath, and dashing its curling, creamlike surge against the dark base of the cliff, in sheets of the most beautiful white; while the heron and the black-backed gulls, alternately sweeping past him so as to be almost in reach of his arm, threw a wildness into the scene by the discordant scream of the former, and the laughing off-repeated bark of the latter. This, however, he appeared entirely to disregard; and returned in about half an hour, with seven or eight of the stormy petrels tied up in an old stocking, and a pair of the Manks puffins, together with their eggs.—*London's Mag.*

"CRUSADES JUSTIFIED.—No war is just which is not defensive. By that principle the expeditions for the recovery of the Holy Land must, like all other wars, be tried. It must be owned, at the outset, that the Europeans of that age did not conform to the technical rules of our international law. They did not make a formal demand of reparation for wrong, and of security against danger. They did not inquire whether the possession of Palestine could directly add to their means of defence. Nor did they content themselves with a moderate succour to the Greek empire, as some modern philosophers have required. But, in the disregard of technical rules always attended by violations of their principle? There was no doubt that embassy and negotiation would be vain. It was lawful for them to defend the safe exercise of their religious worship in Palestine; and it was for them to determine where they could best defend any of their rights which were either violated or threatened. The avowed principle of all Mahometans, that they are entitled to universal monarchy, a principle consecrated by their religion, and enforced by their law, might, in itself, be considered as a perpetual declaration of war against states of a different faith. But in the eleventh century this insolent pretension was maintained by arms, with a success very alarming to Christendom. About that time, Europe, in different parts of her frontier, showed the sense of danger by beginning to resist the invaders. The expeditions against the northern and Saranatic pagans manifested the like valor and confused fear in an unwarrantable force. The tottering state of the Greek empire, and the successive invasion from Tartars, which renewed the valor and barbarism of the southern Mahometans, combined to threaten the eastern frontier of Christendom. The Mahometans acted on one principle, and as one body. The Christians were justified in acting, and compelled to act with the like union. According to the most rigid principles of international law, an attack on any Mahometan territory was an act of self-defence: it was the means of securing themselves against attack. The European rulers could undertake no such perilous enterprise without the hearty and enthusiastic concurrence of their people. Nothing but a strong feeling could have bound together all the scattered power of feudal force. It was lawful to rouse their spirit against the wrongdoers, and excite a zeal necessary for the effectual exercise of just defence. The only means by which these ends could be reached were an appeal to the fellow-feeling and religious sentiments of the body of their subjects. These grand springs of human action were made to act by an expedition for the safety of the pilgrims to Jerusalem, who could not be really safe without the establishment of a Christian authority in Palestine. No cold representation of distant and disputable dangers could have put such masses in motion. But were not the feelings of the people perfectly justifiable? It is true that nations, while they may maintain at the point of the sword every rock and islet of their old possessions, are forbidden to defend the undisturbed exercise of religion, which may (and if it be real, must) be their dearest and most precious interest? The assault on their territory cannot more wound and degrade them than outrage towards what they most reverence. They had acquired, by an usage older than Mahometan power, a right peacefully to visit Bethlehem and Calvary, and their rulers were morally bound to protect that right. As every state may maintain its honour because it is essential to its safety, so Europe had a right to defend her common honour, which consisted materially in resisting, or averting by chastisement, attacks on her common religion.—*Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia, Vol. VIII.*

"MR. BROUGHAM'S OPINION OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—In answer to a question proposed to Mr. Brougham at Sicfield, as to his views on the violent proceedings of the French government, and the course that England should pursue, he said:

"Also the news has reached us that a frantic tyrant (for I can call him nothing else), bent upon mischief, and guided by an ignorant and besotted priesthood—led on by the most despicable advisers—forgetful of the obligation he owes to his people—forgetful of the duty he owes to that Providence, which reposed him in his throne,—has in the face of that Providence, and in defiance of that people, declared that he will trample on the liberties of his country, and rule thirty millions of its people by the sword. I heartily pray that his advisers will meet with that punishment which they so richly merit. The Minister who could give such counsel deserves that his head should be severed from his body, and rolled in the dust. If it were possible that any one could dare to give such advice to our King, the same punishment ought to be inflicted upon him, and his head should roll in the dust the same day, before sunset, on which he gave that counsel. Gentlemen,—it is no business of ours to interfere with that country; the French have their own liberty in their own keeping, and no nation ever showed itself more disposed to keep it, or seemed to me to have more right to possess it. And I pray to Heaven that they may speedily crush their enemies and establish their liberty."

"THE HAYFIELD.—The following beautiful rural picture is extracted from the *British Naturalist*, a very pleasing little work of considerable merit, recently published by Messrs Whitaker and Co. The hayfield is one of the most delightful scenes in England, the chosen land of fragrant hay; and a freshness is diffused over the fields, quite unknown in regions where they are obliged to have recourse to artificial grasses. The scented vernal grass (*Araxanthum Odoratissimum*) at once outdoes all the odorous both of the toilette and the garden; it comes out when the plant begins to dry, and remains till the following season. The glee of the haymakers, to whom the epithet "merry" is always applied, and the rich brown of solstitial beania which they acquire while carrying on this delightful labour—the clearest, the freshest, and the healthiest of the field—are highly interesting. Even the sight of a hayfield when the grasses

approach maturity, and the glumes dance upon their elastic scapes to every piping of the wind, or even to its gentlest motion, whether it pipe or not, is one of the most pleasant in nature; and one in which the wonderful versatility of the wind, and the slight causes that produce momentary changes in its direction and velocity, can be much more clearly understood than by contemplating the ripple on the most limpid water. But the summer has so many characteristics, in the atmosphere, on the earth, and in the waters; and their changes are so many with the change of place, and their succession so rapid with the lapse of time, that no words can convey anything like an adequate idea of them; and therefore all that can be attempted is to excite in those who "have eyes but see not," a desire to look around them at that which is produced without the art and labour of man, and they will find a resource, which while, by the spring and impulse it gives to the mind, it makes the business and duty of life go smoothly on, is a citadel amid misfortune, and inheritance which none of the contingencies of life can impair—an enjoyment which is, as it were, intermediate between that of the world of possession, and that brighter world of hope, to which it is so delightful to look forward."

COLONIAL.

QUEBEC, AUGUST 25.

Died this morning in the 98th year of his age Mr. JAMES THOMPSON, for a very long period, Overseer of works in the outward Dep. of this garrison. Mr. Thompson was born at Tan in Scotland, and came to this country in General Wolfe's army, being one of the few individuals in it who have survived till this time. The uncommon age to which this worthy gentleman had arrived, would alone have entitled him to notice on the obituary page. But Mr. Thompson possessed qualities of no ordinary kind. He was distinguished for an extraordinary degree of equanimity, which did not forsake him to the last, notwithstanding the severe illness with which he has for some months been afflicted. He was noted for his singularly correct and reflective memory with regard especially to the military transactions in which he had been engaged, and from the recital of which his numerous friends have on numberless occasions derived peculiar pleasure. The strictest integrity, and regular attention to religious duties marked his conduct through life.—*Star.*

AUGUST 28.

Yesterday took place the funeral of the late Mr. James Thompson, whose death was mentioned in our last. In addition to the military honours due to his services, a very large concourse of civilians attended to pay their last respects to so distinguished a citizen. The bell of St. Andrew's Church tolled its solemn knell, and the Band of the 15th Regiment accompanied the procession with a march suitable to the mournful occasion. The firing party was of the same Regt. which had also formed part of Wolfe's Army in 1759. The pall was borne by Military Officers. The several Grenadier Companies in the Garrison attended. The whole appearance was awfully solemn.

Mr. Thompson had studied architecture in his youth, and entered the Army as Cadet.—The Captain, with whom he volunteered, was killed by his side in the landing at Louisbourg, in 1758. Next year he followed General Wolfe into Canada, and was present at the disastrous attempt to force the French entrenchments at Beaufort.

Since the surrender of Quebec to the British Arms, he has continued to reside in it, and been universally respected by his fellow-citizens, having been far more eager to perform with scrupulous exactness every social duty, than to employ his very respectable talents for his own aggrandisement. One trait of his character it would be unpardonable to omit. Unacquainted with fear, he never learned the art of using the slightest disguise of his sentiments, to suit the humor of any company. Naturally and truly humane, he was yet blunt, uniform, and unflinching in his statement of facts.

Lord Dalhousie had the sagacity to see and appreciate the merits of this veteran, and paid him much attention. At this Lordship's request, he assisted at the ceremony of laying the foundation of the Monument to Wolfe and Montcalm, sixty-eight years after he had witnessed the fall of both.

We have already noticed his attention to religious duties. At the age of ninety-six he was to be seen assisting at the communion table.—*Id.*

"TABLE ROCK—NIAGARA FALLS.—It was the intention of Mr. Fessenden last year, to blast that part of the Table Rock which is cragged, and stands upon a very inadequate base, to support so large a mass of rock—the crack is 100 feet long parallel with the river, and 75 feet in breadth at the widest part—the projection from actual measurement is 27 feet. The path, which leads to the street of water, is immediately underneath the fronting mass, and is detached the whole height from the bank. The rock is of a soft friable nature, and can easily be picked with the fingers.—From the great number of strangers which resort to the Falls, we think it would be well if Government would cause it to be blasted, during the course of the next spring, or if the frost of winter does not throw it down it will be rendered thereby too dangerous for persons to go near it.—*Niagara Herald.*

We have heard much respecting the improvement which has recently taken place in the education of the Aborigines of our country, and on Monday evening we were gratified with a practical illustration of the fact. Peter Jones, an Indian Preacher, delivered a discourse in the Wesleyan Chapel to a crowded and attentive audience, all of whom were delighted with the modesty, eloquence and good sense of the speaker. He gave a brief but interesting description of the worship of the heathen Indians, and warmly expatiated on the advantages which those who have become Christians enjoy, the number being about two hundred. It seems also, that there are about four hundred children who are receiving the benefit of education at the different schools in the Indian settlements, many of whom in a few years, will be able to convey instruction to their brethren in the wilderness. It is a truly wonderful being recorded, that the Indians who formerly stilled come a soldier and industrial race of beings.—*Cybernetics Herald.*