

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER, PUBLISHED ON THURSDAYS, BY DONALD A. CAMERON. OFFICE—In Mr. HATHORNE'S brick building, west side of the Market-Square, St. John, N. B.

Printed in its various branches, executed with neatness and dispatch, on very moderate terms.

Table with columns: JULY-1831, SUN Rises, Sets, MOON Rises, SETS. Rows: 17 WEDNESDAY, 18 THURSDAY, 19 FRIDAY, 20 SATURDAY, 21 SUNDAY, 22 MONDAY, 23 TUESDAY.

Full Moon 23d, 5h. 4m. morning.

THE GARIAN. [FOR THE OBSERVER.] THE BAPTISM.

The following lines were written many months since, on a visit to the residence of a friend, at the residence of a friend, at the residence of a friend.

The glorious Orb of Day now sinks to rest, A tranquil stillness all the air pervades; Eye spreads her blushing beauties o'er the West, And hails the Vesper Star in toy shades.

Through listening groves no zephyr breathes, Withheld in holy awe; While angels weave celestial wreathes To crown a mortal's brow.

Through the bright palace of the skies Resounds the Archangel's voice; Soft strains from golden harps arise, And list'ning cherubs rejoice.

Buried with Christ beneath the closing wave, Behold a consecrated temple rise! No more to Satan's bauds a willing slave; Man nobly seeks a mansion in the skies.

With gliding rapture how the heart expands To view the great design of heavenly love; No flaming Cherub at the portal stands; But all who come may join the host above.

St. John, August 11th, 1831.

MISCELLANEA.

ENGLAND IN THE 17th CENTURY.—England is undeniably the Queen of Islands, the empire and arsenal of Neptune; with this she is the Peru of Europe, the kingdom of Baedecus, the school of Epicurus, the academy of Venus, the land of Mars, the residence of Minerva, the stay of Hesperus, the source of France, the purgatory of Hottentots, and the paradise of freemen.

THE DANDY PARSONS.—Among the numerous instances of good sense and good feeling exhibited by her present Majesty, is her determination not to extend the invitation to court balls to clergymen.

WATERLOO MEN.—There are in the present effective service, from the rank of Major upwards, of the army, as appears from the "W" prefixed to their names in the army list of this month—286 officers who served at Waterloo: one field-marshal; the Duke of Wellington; three generals (the Prince of Orange, the Marquis of Anglesea, and Lord Hill); 14 lieutenant-generals; 29 major-generals; 49 colonels; 190 lieutenant-colonels; and 117 majors.

VIEW OF THE HUMAN MIND, AN ALLEGORY.—That which annoyed and interested him the most, was to see the different passions of the human mind, each personified and enlarged to his distempered eye, until it assumed the human size and form.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—The yearly epistle of the Quakers from their meetings in London, has been published. It is a usual mild and persuasive to a godly and moral course of conduct.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.—Two of the greatest naval captains that ever lived, Lords Nelson and Collingwood, were warmly opposed to the infliction of corporal punishment in the navy, except in extreme cases of criminality.—Speaking on this subject in one of his letters, Lord Collingwood observes, "it is always not my decided reprobation, as being lig with the most dangerous consequences, and subversive of all real discipline." His biographer relates of him, that when an offence was committed of such a nature that the necessity under existing usages, of corporal punishment was manifest, he would always be present at the infliction, "but suffered from his wounded feelings greater pain than the culprit himself, and on these occasions, for many hours afterwards, he was melancholy and silent, sometimes not speaking a word again for the remainder of that day."

A QUAKER WOMAN'S SERMON.—Dear Friends.—There are three things I very much wonder at.—The first thing is that children should be so foolish as to throw up stones, brick bats and clubs into fruit trees to knock down the fruit; if they would let it alone it would fall itself.

MORNING AIR.—The most wholesome and invigorating air of the day is usually at day-break.

STIPENDS AND TITHES.—In Scotland there are no tithes, and peace between the clergy and the flocks is said to be the natural consequence of their abolition.

TAXATION.—The following is a picture of the taxes brought on us by the boroughmongers, said to be printed by the Lord Chancellor.

EMIGRATION TO ALGERIA.—We learn from Havre that 300 emigrants have agreed to take their passage to Algiers from that port, at the rate of 70fr. each person.

CARRYING COWS.—Cows should be carried as often as horses, particularly when they are shedding their hair.

POLAND.—A proclamation of the Polish commander-in-chief to the Lithuanians.

FRANCE IN 1700.—Or Liberty without Religion.—If you had wished to figure to yourself a country which had reached the utmost pinnacle of prosperity, you would undoubtedly have turned your eyes to France.

ENGLAND IN THE 17th CENTURY.—England is undeniably the Queen of Islands, the empire and arsenal of Neptune; with this she is the Peru of Europe, the kingdom of Baedecus, the school of Epicurus, the academy of Venus, the land of Mars, the residence of Minerva, the stay of Hesperus, the source of France, the purgatory of Hottentots, and the paradise of freemen.

THE DANDY PARSONS.—Among the numerous instances of good sense and good feeling exhibited by her present Majesty, is her determination not to extend the invitation to court balls to clergymen.

WATERLOO MEN.—There are in the present effective service, from the rank of Major upwards, of the army, as appears from the "W" prefixed to their names in the army list of this month—286 officers who served at Waterloo: one field-marshal; the Duke of Wellington; three generals (the Prince of Orange, the Marquis of Anglesea, and Lord Hill); 14 lieutenant-generals; 29 major-generals; 49 colonels; 190 lieutenant-colonels; and 117 majors.

VIEW OF THE HUMAN MIND, AN ALLEGORY.—That which annoyed and interested him the most, was to see the different passions of the human mind, each personified and enlarged to his distempered eye, until it assumed the human size and form.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—The yearly epistle of the Quakers from their meetings in London, has been published. It is a usual mild and persuasive to a godly and moral course of conduct.

her bright side of a reflecting glass. Fear ran and hid herself at the appalling sight; Joy threw down his goblet, and ceased jocular roundelay; and all seemed to be affected by the spectacle except Religion, who, on her knees apart, with eyes fixed on heaven, as thoughts outpoured in prayer, appeared in her communion with the skies to find a source for every touch of woe.—HARRIS Smith.

A QUAKER WOMAN'S SERMON.—Dear Friends.—There are three things I very much wonder at.—The first thing is that children should be so foolish as to throw up stones, brick bats and clubs into fruit trees to knock down the fruit; if they would let it alone it would fall itself.

MORNING AIR.—The most wholesome and invigorating air of the day is usually at day-break.

STIPENDS AND TITHES.—In Scotland there are no tithes, and peace between the clergy and the flocks is said to be the natural consequence of their abolition.

TAXATION.—The following is a picture of the taxes brought on us by the boroughmongers, said to be printed by the Lord Chancellor.

EMIGRATION TO ALGERIA.—We learn from Havre that 300 emigrants have agreed to take their passage to Algiers from that port, at the rate of 70fr. each person.

CARRYING COWS.—Cows should be carried as often as horses, particularly when they are shedding their hair.

POLAND.—A proclamation of the Polish commander-in-chief to the Lithuanians.

FRANCE IN 1700.—Or Liberty without Religion.—If you had wished to figure to yourself a country which had reached the utmost pinnacle of prosperity, you would undoubtedly have turned your eyes to France.

ENGLAND IN THE 17th CENTURY.—England is undeniably the Queen of Islands, the empire and arsenal of Neptune; with this she is the Peru of Europe, the kingdom of Baedecus, the school of Epicurus, the academy of Venus, the land of Mars, the residence of Minerva, the stay of Hesperus, the source of France, the purgatory of Hottentots, and the paradise of freemen.

THE DANDY PARSONS.—Among the numerous instances of good sense and good feeling exhibited by her present Majesty, is her determination not to extend the invitation to court balls to clergymen.

WATERLOO MEN.—There are in the present effective service, from the rank of Major upwards, of the army, as appears from the "W" prefixed to their names in the army list of this month—286 officers who served at Waterloo: one field-marshal; the Duke of Wellington; three generals (the Prince of Orange, the Marquis of Anglesea, and Lord Hill); 14 lieutenant-generals; 29 major-generals; 49 colonels; 190 lieutenant-colonels; and 117 majors.

VIEW OF THE HUMAN MIND, AN ALLEGORY.—That which annoyed and interested him the most, was to see the different passions of the human mind, each personified and enlarged to his distempered eye, until it assumed the human size and form.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—The yearly epistle of the Quakers from their meetings in London, has been published. It is a usual mild and persuasive to a godly and moral course of conduct.

LONDON.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—JUNE 21.

Perhaps never was there more excitement—more anxiety—or greater crowds collected, than was the case this morning. From 10 o'clock the avenues of the two Houses of Parliament were completely thronged—open, and other carriages, putting down, or remaining in the streets filled with the beauty and fashion of the metropolis; indeed, as early as 12 o'clock the line already reached the Admiralty. The top of the house—every window—nay, from whatever point a glimpse could be caught, the place was filled up.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS WAS OPENED FOR STRANGERS AT TWELVE O'CLOCK.

The demand for tickets to the newly opened chamber of the House of Lords was unprecedented, and as early as eleven o'clock, carriages filled with elegantly dressed females, arrived at the House, and before twelve o'clock, the entrance appropriated to the Peerees, was so blocked up, that many of them were compelled to return to their carriages, and wait until the pressure was diminished.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

The usual forms having been gone through, His Majesty ascended the throne; and shortly afterwards announced to the members of the House of Commons, who in great numbers, headed by their Speaker, appeared in front of the bar, in the following words:—

"I have availed myself of the earliest opportunity of resorting to your advice and assistance, after the dissolution of the late Parliament."

"Having had recourse to that measure for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of my people on the expediency of a reform in the representation, I have now to recommend that important question to your earliest and most attentive consideration, confident that in any measures which you may propose for its adjustment, you will carefully adhere to the acknowledged principles of the constitution, by which the prerogative of the Crown, the authority of both Houses of Parliament, and the rights and liberties of the people, are equally secured."

"The assurances of a friendly disposition, which I continue to receive from all foreign powers, encourage the hope that, notwithstanding the civil commotions which have disturbed some parts of Europe, and the contentions now existing in Poland, the general peace will be maintained."

"The discussions which have taken place on the affairs of Belgium have not brought to a conclusion; but the most complete agreement continues to subsist between the Powers, whose plenipotentiaries have been engaged in the conferences at London. The principle on which these conferences have been conducted, has been that of not interfering with the right of the people of Belgium to regulate their internal affairs, and to establish their government according to their own ideas of justice and equity, and on the sole condition, sanctioned by the practices of nations, and enforced on the principles of public law, that, in the exercise of that undoubted right, the security of neighboring states should not be endangered."

"A series of injuries and insults, for which, notwithstanding repeated remonstrances, all reparation was withheld, compelled me at last to order a squadron of my fleet to appear before Lisbon, with a peremptory demand of satisfaction. A prompt compliance with that demand prevented the necessity of further measures. I have not yet been enabled to reestablish my diplomatic relations with the Portuguese government."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I have ordered estimates of the expenses of the current year to be laid before you, and I rely with confidence on your loyalty and zeal to make adequate provision for the public service, as well as for the further application of the sum granted by the last Parliament; always keeping in view the necessity of a wise and wholesome economy in every branch of the public expenditure."

"It gives me great satisfaction to state to you, that the large reduction of taxes which took place in the last year, and in the present year, with a view to the relief of the poor, and to the improvement of the condition of the laboring classes of the community, has not been attended with a proportionate diminution of the public income. I trust that such additional means as may be required to supply a part of the deficiency occasioned by these reductions, may be found without any material abridgement of the comforts of my people."

"To assist the industry, to improve the resources, and to maintain the credit of the country on sound principles, and on a safe and lasting foundation, will be at all times the object of my solicitude, in the promotion of which I look with confidence to your zealous co-operation."

"It is not in my power to do more than to allude to you the continued progress of a formidable disease, to which my attention has been early directed, in the eastern parts of Europe. Information having been more recently received that it had extended its ravages to parts in the Baltic, from whence there is a great commercial intercourse with my dominions, I have directed that all the precautions should be taken which experience has recommended as most effectual for guarding against the introduction of so dangerous a malady into this country."

"Great distress has unhappily prevailed in some districts, and particularly in a part of the western counties of Ireland, to relieve which, in the most pressing cases, I have not hesitated to authorize the application of such means as were immediately available to that purpose. But assistance of this nature is necessarily limited in its amount, and can only be temporary in its effect. The possibility, therefore, of introducing any measures which, by assisting the improvement of the natural resources of the country, may tend to prevent the recurrence of such evils, must be a subject of the most anxious interest to me, and to you."

"The most grave and cautious consideration, Lord disturbances, unconnected with political causes, have taken place both in this part of the United Kingdom and in Ireland. In the county of Clare, and in the adjoining parts of Roscommon and Galway, a stream of violence and outrage had been for some time carried on to an alarming extent, for the repression of which the civil authority of the law has been rigorously and successfully exerted. By these means the necessity of enacting new laws to strengthen the executive government with further powers will, I trust, be prevented. To avert such a necessity has been, and ever will be, my most earnest desire; but it should unfortunately arise. I do not doubt your firm resolution to maintain the peace and order of society by the adoption of such measures as may be required for their most effectual protection."

"At the conclusion of the speech His Majesty retired, and the House adjourned until five o'clock, when it resumed."

The Duke of Norfolk rose to propose the address. He was anxious to avail himself of the privilege as a member of the house, which he had attained by the favor of their lordships, and by an act of justice to the honours of the crown, to express his high opinion on the gracious speech of His Majesty; but that day made from the throne, and which was in accordance with all the sentiments of attachment to the cause of civil and religious liberty, and to the best interests of the country, which he had entertained from the earliest period of his political life.

"The Earl of Winchelsea spoke from the opposition benches. He took that opportunity to explain why he could no longer support His Majesty's ministers. On the great question which now engrossed all minds, he had declared his opinions years ago. He had announced himself a reformer, and he was now consistent. It was not the question of reform which separated him from His Majesty's Government, but the mode of its execution; and on the bill which they had proposed; and, on the very morning after that bill was introduced into the other House of Parliament, he had stated on paper—he had declared in a letter to a noble friend opposite—his objections to the measure, and his determination to oppose certain parts of it; and, in support of his consistency, he would oppose them. He deprecated the attacks on the church and on that House; and though he was a friend to the reform, he was an enemy to the licentiousness of the press. There was one point upon which he doubted whether His Majesty's Government would have the firmness to uphold the laws of the country, and whether they would show that the established authorities were not to be set at defiance with impunity. He knew too well that the act of Parliament had expired. In fact, the individual had by a legal quibble procrastinated the judgment until the expiration of the act; but to allow one of the most unprincipled agitators who ever disgraced a country, Lord and a friend to the throne (and would to God that he could think it well-founded) that the disturbances in that part of the country had no political character—(hear, hear)—yet it was well-known that the southern parts of Ireland were in a state of organization, and it could not be doubted that the design was entertained to overturn the Protestant institutions of the country."

"The Marquis of Londonderry rose to order. It was not consistent with the usages of that House to allude to the proceedings of a member of their lordships' House, who had never within his (Lord Londonderry's) knowledge, expressed his sentiments on the subject."

EARL GREY SAID THAT IT WAS QUITE CONSISTENT WITH the duty of any earl, or any duke, or any marquis, or any viscount, or any member of that House, to express his opinion upon the proceedings of any other noble lord, when he confined himself to the public conduct of that noble lord. He might certainly have been led into rather more heat than was necessary, when the illustrious duke by his cheer seemed to imply that the charge made by the noble earl opposite was well founded. He regretted to hear such a charge made against him, or those who acted with him; and he had treated the noble earl's charges with much civility, and had ever quitted it might come. (Cheers.) But the noble earl himself was a friend of reform. He had so declared himself. He (Earl Grey) had led him to state that the conduct of that House, and of the other House of Parliament had made him a convert, and that he had returned to the Chamber of Commons to support the measures necessary to the safety of the country; and he was glad to find, on his return to town, that those who had opposed it heretofore, were now convinced of its necessity. He had undertaken the government on the principle of proposing reforms, not for the purpose of subverting, but of preserving the constitution. He (Earl Grey) was a member of the Church of England. He was a sincere adherent to the Protestant faith, believing the Protestant Church to be the best Church which had ever existed in the world. But when the noble earl stated that it was necessary, as a matter of course, to make a distinction between the Church and the State, he (Earl Grey) must make some distinction. If the noble earl meant by union that sort of protection to the Church necessary and proper to enable it to exercise its duties—he meant that mutual support which ought to exist in the Church and the State, and which the noble earl ought to be more contented with their condition, more obedient and better members of society, to that species of union, he (Earl Grey) was a friend, as well as the noble earl. But he meant to make the Church a party to the political management of the affairs of the country, and that when the Church interfered in politics, it seldom did so with advantage to itself, seldom to the cause which it advocated, and often to the detriment of the public. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the ascendancy of the Church in England, he was not a party to the abolition of the Church of England, and he was not a party to the abolition of its doctrines, and by the excellence of its own exemplary conduct. For this purpose he deprecated all religious distinctions, and here, he feared, all the difference between him and the noble earl existed. The noble earl had not yet got over his objection to the great and healing measure by which the Roman Catholics were relieved, and the effects of which had been so feelingly described by the noble duke (Northolt) who beheld him in his own person. If to support ascendancy the noble earl meant to perpetuate the lines of distinction which had formerly separated His Majesty's subjects, and to keep alive animosity and discord which had been so fatal to Ireland, if he meant to support Protestant ascendancy by the means by which many had sought to support it, but by which, all short-sighted men, they had done much to subvert it; he (Earl Grey) would be glad to see the noble earl's objections to the government, according to the noble Earl, favoring the designs of those who, under the mask of reform, intended to subvert the Church, but it was also wholly destroying the influence which the House possessed and ought to possess in the constitution. The effect of the reform would be, that individuals would no longer be able to go to Ministers and say—"We are seen." They could no longer hold out threats, if their exer-