From the Connecticut Courant.

THE BRIEF REMARKER.

Families are clusters of common-wealths, which can hardly subsist without government, and whose well being depends greatly upon the manner in which they are governed.

The ruler of a family, with respect to the children belonging to his household and under his, care, stands in the relation of a magistrate. A sort of magistrate he is of very ample power; for he is clothed at once, in a certain measure, with legislative, judicial, and executive authority.

In this character it concerns him to act with the utmost impartiality. To be partial is to be unjust; and the injustice being perceived and deeply felt, (as it scarcely ever fails to be) discontent, heart-burnings, and bitter murmurings will ensue. Favouritism is the bane of government, in the smallest communities as well as the largest. And look! often it is the favourite child that wrings the hearts of the doing parent; and no less often the child that shared least in their regards comes at last to be the solace and the prop of their declining years.

It behoves the ruler of a family to establish no domestic rules and laws but such as are reasonable in themselves, and conducive to the real good and welfare of the little community he governs. Else he acts the part of a tyrant—and one who is a tyrant in his own house, would be a tyrant over millions if he had it in his power.

As the laws for his household should be enacted with allthe prudence and forethought he is master of, so also they should be executed with discretion and cool judgement. What would be thought of a judge who should proceed to pass a penal sentence without conviction, or without giving a patient hearing and a fair trial, or who should fly into a violent passion upon the judgment seat, and foam with rage while in the act of passing sentence? Every body would think him utterly unfit for his place, and would cry out Shame upon him! Now the ruler of a family acts as a judge; while the party arraigned before him has neither the benefit of counsel, nor the privlege of trial by jury. In these circumstances it is peculiarly fit and necessary that the judge should act not passionately, but with cool deliberation.

Parental magistracy must be supported by general decency of behavior, or inevitably it will fall into contempt. It is an old Latin maxim, "*Maxima debetur pueries reverentia;* in English, *Very great respect is due to children.* Parents must respect themselves in the presence of their children. A governor, or a justice ofa court, who respects not himself by a steady observance of the laws of decency, bring his office and authority into contempt: and it is alike so in domestic government. Nor does the requisite decorum of parental authority at all imply moroseness, or habitual sternness: so far otherwise, the parent who is courteous and affable, and in a proper manner even intimate with his children, increases by it their esteem and respect as well as their love.

A unit standing alone, however great a unit it may be, is still the least of numbers, but place it in close alliance with another unit, and instantly there is produced the respectable number 11.

Ordinarily a man multiplies his importance in society by marrying. Instantly he multiplies the number of his kindred: the relations of his wife being, to him, as his own. The circle of friendly acquaintance is enlarged by the addition of those with whom she had been in the habit of friendship. It is now, that society begins to have fast hold of him, and it is now that he himself begins to cling to society in good earnest. He is no longer a citizen at large, whose home is every where, or rather no where. He now feels that he has indeed a particular home, and is attached to the spot. And what though he have neither rank, nor wealth, nor talents, to distinguish him abroad! He, nevertheless, is a man of consequence in his own family. Of that little family he is the legitimate head, by a right more divine than any regal authority can boast of. There is at least one individual who participates deeply and feelingly in all his interests and fortunes. His prosperity and his adversity, his joys and his sorrows, are her's. However obscure, he comes now to be a man of some authority. His children are the subjects of his rule, as well as the objects of his paternal care and love. He says to one, Go, and he goeth; to another, Come, and he cometh; and to a third, Do this, and he doeth it. Nor is any rule else obeyed with so much alacrity and good will, as that father who acts the father with a proper mixture of discretion and tenderness.—The eyes of his little subjects glisten with joy while they are fulfilling his wishes and obeying his behests.

Moreover, ordinarily a man is more likely to be a virtuous member of society for marrying. He feels doubly bound to good behaviour by placing himself in this relationship. It is not only his own interest that is at stake, but the interests of the partner whose earthly destinies are so closely connected with his; the interests too, of the beloved offspring of their union. If he bring a blot upon himself, she, together with her children, share in the reproach. Full well he knows that if he take to bad courses, he plunges those who are most near and dear to him, as well as himself, into an abyss of wretchedness. This circumstance cannot fail of bearing with some considerable weight upon minds not entirely lost to the common sensibilities of human nature.

LONDON, September 5.

We learn from Cambray, that a general encampment of the British forces in France will be formed on the 8th of September, near Valenciennes. The concentration of the troops is for the purpose of their being exercised in the various revolutions in large bodies, which their previous extension of cantonments has hitherto prevented. It is expected that his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent and a numerous Staff, will attend his Excellency the Duke of Wellington at the various ensuing Reviews. It gives us much pleasure to learn, that the greatest harmony and most perfect goodwill prevails between the British troops and the inhabitants throughout their various cantonments.

The Morning Papers state that the Lord Mayor (the Haroun Alraschid of the City) spent the greater part of Tuesday and last night at Bart'l'my Fair, where he met with many adventures as those recorded in the Arabian Tales.—Among others the Judge, who was, like the Califf perhaps *disguised*, though not in liquor, entered one of the celebrated ball-rooms in the Fair, contrary to the wish of the Master of the Ceremonies, and a stop was instantly put to the dance. A City Vestris and his Angiolini, who were on the point of leading off "*I love my a'n kind dearie O!*" felt much disappointment. The Lady, in particular, refused to give in, but the constables soon informed her, that the tune was "*Off she goes,*" and the fair figurante was compelled to promenade down the stairs, exclaiming to one of the trusty staff officers, "*Go to the devil and shake yourself.*" The Temple of Terpsichore afterwards became the Field of Mars, and, in short, a general row ensued, but the regular forces soon gained a victory.

Sept. 7.

Letters from Naples to the 16th ult. state that the ships composing the American squadron then kept their station in the Bay. The substance of official notes which passed between Mr. Pinckney and the Neapolitan Government could of course only be known imperfectly from report; and the purport of the report, was, that matters were in the way of accommodation. The Neapolitans, it was said, had at first endeavoured to evade the demand of the 4,000,000 of dollars by referring the American negociator to the Congress of Vienna, as the proper power to have arranged the subject. This could not be admitted; and the Court of Naples has therefore, it is imagined, acceded in some way or other to Mr. Pinckney's repeated requisition, either by promising to make up the money, or, which is more probable, by agreeing to consign some place in the Mediterranean to the Americans as a resort for their shipping. But we can never believe, as some of the letters intimate, that *that* place is Syracuse. If it is, the Neapolitans are indeed in an humble state. The Lipari, called in the classic age the Æolian islands, have been mentioned: they are upon the north-western extremety of Sicily: but we should doubt whether they have a port capable of answering the purpose of America.

Sept. 11.

Our *Liberales* are all agog at the triumph of their brethren over the King of France. They shout because no man under forty is to be admitted to the new Chamber of Deputies, and therefore they must be all persons who have taken part in the revolution, without the impregnation of younger virtues. They hurra, and well they may, because the Princes of the Blood are excluded from the Presidencies of the Electoral Colleges, and the Camille Jourdans, Angles, Pasquiers, Berqueys, and Flagel de Baures are appointed in their stead. They exult because this decisive proof of the unsettled state the French gov't has been given.—They howl for theprey they again expect to share—and, with true consistency of character, these advocates for reform and for the Rights of the people, applaud the measures by which reform is proscribed, and the people deprived of the blessing of representation. We have much to offer on this truly momentous change, which is reported to have been effected by Russian influence, combining with the remnant of the Revolutionists.

PARIS, Sept. 9.

To describe the general costernation and alarm which the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies has created here is totally impossible. The Royalists and true friends of the King sincerely deplore and deprecate this measure, which, they say, threaten us with mischief and ruin, and presage events direful and disastrous to the cause of royalty. The most dreadful responsibility must await those Ministers who could recommend to the King the dissolution of a Chamber which his Majesty had deemed "*introuvable,*" and whose election he attributed "to the interposition of Divine Providence, who, by the re-union of so much virtue and talent, intended to secure the future prosperity and welfare of France." I am unwilling to suppose that the Duke de Richelieu and his colleagues are not actuated by the best intentions in their political conduct; but it must be confessed that hitherto their acts have only tended to place his Majesty in the most embarrassing, not to say, ridiculous situation. If the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies has produced fermentation and general discontent, the nomination of the different persons to preside at the Electoral Colleges is little calculated to inspire confidence, or restore tranquillity. Among them we see several of the most ardent partisans of the revolution, whilst others are known to have been the constant slaves and servants of the *Usurper*, and are still *interiorly* his firm supporters and adherents. Of the latter, I cannot avoid particularly mentioning the name of Monsieur Royer Collard, who took the oath of fidelity to Bonaparte after his return from the Island of Elba.—"This child and champion" of the ravolution held many high and lucrative situations under the Usurper; we must not, therefore, be surprised that he should be attached to his benefactor; but we are greatly astonished that the Ministers of Louis XVIII. should place their confidence in such a man. It is expected, that by the influence, by the arts and manœuvres of these revolutionary presidents, the great majority of the new elected Deputies will be composed of the ex-representatives of Bonaparte. That sycophantic tool Sebastiani—that outrageous Jacobin Monsieur Jay—that sanguinary Revolutionist Monsieur De la Roserie, all expect to be nominated members of the new Chamber.

The fatal effects which the present dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies must have on the interests of the King and the whole Royal Family, cannot be better estimated or appreciated than by the exultations and rejoicings of the Jacobins and Revolutionists. They deem it a complete triumph, and the Bonapartists consider it as the sure precursor of the return of the Ex-Emperor to Paris, and that of Louis XVIII. to Ghent.

GLASGOW, September 21.

The more we consider the late victory over the Algerines, the more we are inclined to rank it among the most splendid of our naval achievements. From a comparison made with our other great naval victories, it appears that, taking into our view the number of men employed in those and in this, the loss in killed and wounded exceeds the proportion in any of them. We take, for instance the two victories of the 1st of June and Trafalgar, in each of which we had 17,000 men engaged, in the first we had 1078 killed and wounded; in the 2d, 1524. In this action we had, including the Dutch frigates, 6500 engaged, and the loss in killed and wounded was 863. Some, however, seem unwilling to rank a victory over this Piratical Power in the first line of our naval achievements. But let us take into our consideration the manner in which this Piratical Power was prepared, that if the whole extent of its means and population are not to be compared with any of the European Powers, yet that all those means and all its troops and seamen were assembled and concentrated in one point. And let us contemplate the point in which they were so united. Algiers, containing a population of 80,000 souls, rises with an awful abruptness from the water's edge to a great height. The Batteries are one above another, strongly constructed and fortified. Sweeping from the western extremity is a tongue of land which defends the entrance into the inner part of the harbour, and also the approach to it. Along the whole of this tongue of land is *(was)* a range of strong batteries, which ships must pass to take their station near the town, with the view of bombarding it. Our fleet passed along this line. The Impregnable, from getting closer, was exposed not only to the fire of the batteries immediately opposite, but to other batteries rising behind and above them. And this will account for the enormous loss she sustained. At a distance behind the Impregnable, but parallel with the tongue of land, were our mortar and rocket boats, which were enabled to throw rockets, not only against the batteries immediately in front, but over them to the batteries in rear. As we ranged along the line to take our station, the enemy did not fire, either not thinking that we should venture so near the city, or wishing to get us as close as possible, to render their fire more destructive. The Queen Charlotte took her station off the extreme point of the tongue, by which she enfiladed the whole line of batteries along it. So near was she, that every person could be distinctly seen, and voices heard from the shore. How destructive her first broadside was we formerly stated. The most advanced of the Algerine navy was a brig, to which the Queen Charlotte lashed herself—closer in with the bosom of the harbour were two Algerine frigates, and the rest of the Algerine navy behind them. The fury and tremendous nature of the bombardment are already known to our readers. It continued with little intermission from near three till near 11. The Algerines fighting all the time with the utmost desperation, but yet with great skill and effect. About ten it was deemed advisable to take a larger offing during the night. It was extremely dark indeed; but the darkness was illuminated, if we may use the expression, by a violent storm of lightning with thunder, which came on suddenly, and by the incessant fire of the batteries. Nothing, say private letters, could be more grand and awful. A lend breeze sprung up about half-past 10, which carried us out of reach of the batteries. The result is known, and never, we repeat, was an expedition crowned with more complete success, or the wishes of the nation more fully satisfied. We think we have thus stated sufficient reasons for justifying us in classing this among the most splended of our achievements. The Power was a piratical one indeed, but his means were great, his valour obstinate, and his science in working the batteries perfectly European. And hence a cotemporary does no