

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

ENGLAND.

RESOURCES OF GREAT-BRITAIN.

Spurring a necessity to arise, and the interest of honour of our country to require that we should make a bold and determined stand against the formidable encroachments of Russia, or the insidious designs of a still nearer neighbour, a Great Britain in a condition to go to war? And are her resources such as to enable her to maintain a contest, either single-handed or in coalition with other States having similar interests, and influenced by similar views? To these questions French editors, or perhaps the Russian Ministers, M. Pozzo di Borgo, in their name and character, have already answered No: and, upon the assumption that, happen what will, we must remain at peace, these newspapers, set on by the prime minister behind their backs, have been pleased to indulge in a great deal of unseasonable mirth at our expense, to taunt us with our supposed imbecility, and to insult us with their mock commiseration for the political nobility to which they think we are reduced. Our debt—our everlasting, inexhaustible debt—is the sheet-anchor of all the theories which have lately been promulgated in France, under Russian influence. It is the millstone tied round our necks, which weighs us down with an insupportable force of gravitation; it is the yoke which they press upon our lives, and drags us to the bottom of the abyss; it is an inveterate and incurable national disease, which, having gradually eaten into the core, has at length paralysed our natural strength, and brought premature decrepitude and decay, in short, it is every metaphorical and figurative calamity which the imaginations of these gentlemen can picture, and it has, in their view, reduced us to a state of such deplorable helplessness and infirmity, that any semi-barbarian, or French petit-maitre king, ranting and swaggering with our power, and insolent with our impotence. But we would humbly submit that this is reckoning a little too fast; and we would respectfully request all who entertain or promulgate such notions, to mark how a few plain facts may be adduced in support of the late interesting work on The Designs of Russia, but supplied them to our hand; and we shall use them without scruple in replying to the mischievous and ignorant declaimers whom we have just alluded to.

We lay it down as a maxim, that a proposition susceptible of being demonstrated, that no financial considerations are to be taken into account, at the present time, to interdict any line of policy which the national honour or interest shall point out as expedient. India and Ireland are as yet completely unexplored mines for the Imperial Exchequer. In regard to the former, the late Marquis of Hastings, by far the ablest Governor-General whom this country has yet entrusted with the government of its Indian possessions, has placed it beyond a doubt, that, with ordinary wisdom and prudence in the management of its affairs, an eventual surplus revenue, amounting to several millions sterling, might be made available from thence to the metropolitan state. And it is clear—if soil, population, sea-ports, and locality afford any criterion—that we have a right to expect that the latter may at length (especially when her political and religious dissensions are composed) be rendered as capable of yielding a share to the general expenditure of at least ten or twelve millions annually beyond what she at present contributes. These are not extravagant anticipations; and, whenever they are realized, which may be as soon as the Government chooses to act with ordinary wisdom and justice, England will be freed from the burthen she has so long laboured under, of almost exclusively paying for both countries. Here, then, are sources of wealth and power which yet remain in a great measure to be explored, and which, necessary at least, if we are susceptible of being influenced by no better motives than the lustre of a crown, and the ambition of a throne, may be cultivated. But there are other arguments and considerations far more striking and conclusive than any that can be deduced from a view of the capabilities of India and Ireland.

The public revenue of Britain in 1789, a period of profound peace and acknowledged prosperity, was under £7,000,000; and the then aggregate value of our exports and imports was £14,000,000, or considerably less than one-seventh of their present amount, which is upwards of £60,000,000 sterling annually. Making the fallent allowance, therefore, for the change in the value of money, it is evident that the commerce, the public revenue, and the probable wealth of the nation, have intermediately been augmented in a far higher ratio than the number of the consumers. The latter, indeed, it is known, have scarcely been tripled, while it is manifest from the above statement that the former have increased more than sevenfold. But there is another view which will evolve the results more in detail, and demonstrate the ludicrous fallacy of the French, or rather Russian calculations.

The four most expensive wars in which we have been engaged, were—1. That of the Succession; 2. The Seven Year's War; 3. That of the revolution in France; and 4. The wars arising out of the French Revolution. 1. In the year 1714, being that immediately succeeding the first of these periods, our public revenue was about £6,000,000, and the interest or annuity payable out of it was above £9,000,000; thus leaving a clear surplus, available to the service of the state, of only £2,650,000. 2. In the year 1763, being the one immediately subsequent to the Seven Year's War, the income was £9,000,000, and the interest or annuity to be deducted from it nearly £10,000,000; thus leaving a clear surplus of only £1,000,000. 3. In 1789, being that immediately succeeding the conclusion of the American War and the recognition of the independence of the Colonies, the revenue was about £13,000,000, while the annuity payable out of it was above £9,000,000; thus leaving a clear surplus of only £4,000,000; thus after a war unexampled in its duration, and in the expenditure which it entailed upon this country. We may add, that the surplus revenue, after payment of interest, in 1789 was under £7,000,000, while, in 1827, it considerably exceeded £22,000,000.

What, then, is the conclusion to be deduced from these facts? Why, that our resources increase with our power, and that, instead of crippling, tends rather to develop and expand the enterprise of our people. At the last mentioned of the above periods, the receipts bore a much larger proportion to the annuity or interest chargeable on them, than at any of the previous similar epochs; nay, if we even substitute the revenue of the past year for that of 1816, it will still be found that there is a manifest superiority in favour of the present time. Now, as the incumbrances and income are purely relative, and as the burdens and resources of a nation are not to be estimated by the absolute amount of the one or the other, but by the relative proportion which they bear: so it follows from the above statements, that however severely we may at present be pressed by debt, our ancestors were more so, and that our means have long outgrown the mortgages and obligations which we have found it necessary to incur under the pressure of particular circumstances and temporary emergencies. "Notwithstanding the immense expenditure of the English Government," says Mr. Ricardo, "during the last twenty years, there can be little doubt but that the increased production on the part of the people has more than compensated for it. The national capital has not merely been unimpaired; it has been greatly increased; and the annual revenue of the people, even after the payment of their taxes, is probably greater at the present time (1831)."

What is it then of which we have to be afraid? Are we really destitute of "the sinews of war?" We entered into the contest with revolutionary France with an available surplus revenue of only £1,000,000, and of £30,000,000. At present we have seen that the net surplus is £22,000,000, after nearly ten millions of taxes have been repealed, and every branch of our commerce, manufactures, and industry is thriving and prosperous, notwithstanding all the trials we have had to encounter from the cheaper labour and lower rates of the Continent. Are we then in such a predicament as to make it altogether prudent and safe for either Bourbon France or semi-barbarian Russia to attempt to go to war? To us, it is evident, that we are not. The property-tax, a war fund such as no other

nation can command, would, in case of strong exigency, be again placed at the disposal of Ministers, and would add twelve or fourteen millions to the clear income already possessed. Have Pozzo di Borgo and hiscribes adverted to this circumstance? or are they as ignorant of facts as they are unscrupulous about the means which they employ to accomplish their ends?

It is undoubtedly true that at the present moment Russia is the great disturber of European tranquillity, and her gigantic ambition threatens to upset that long established balance of power which the ablest and wisest politicians have considered it an indispensable to guard and maintain. But who can doubt that if Britain alone (to say nothing of France, and other countries) look on with indifference while this great military power is extending her conquests and advancing her empire by paw upon Constantinople and the Levant) were to throw her weight into the scale against Russia, and to make common cause with Turkey, we should produce a result which would be well worth the consideration of the world? There are two modes in which Russia might be successfully attacked by us, viz. in her commerce, and in her territory. On the subject of the former, Colonel Evans says:—

"Of late years the Russian Government has had the audacity to issue the most rigorous prohibitions in effect against our trade, for the protection of its infant manufactures. Accordingly our exports thither have diminished altogether in variety, and in value remain stationary. It is not only our manufactures, but our agricultural produce, which has increased by rapid strides; thus leaving a great balance in her favour. As a British market, therefore, compared with our present immense foreign commerce, Russia is a very inconsiderable and unimportant one; and what we want from her, and she from us, is not equal facility and convenience from Norway, Sweden, America, &c. But on the other hand, every article of her external trade lies completely at our mercy—in a stroke of the pen in the King's Council at Windsor or Downing Street, of once paid and to it, and deprives them of every kind of sale and market for their surplus produce, which would be the more felt, as it has been of late so greatly and lucratively augmented. This we may be perfectly assured, that there is no war which the Russians can be more reluctant to enter into, during their inferiority as a maritime state, than one with us. Nor can there be, in the nature of things, one which would so thoroughly disgust the bayards, or which must go so directly to shake the influence and popularity of the present executive, if not the very stability of the throne."

Should we really be compelled to go to war with Russia, Colonel Evans points out the following methods by which she might be assailed in her territory, and made to feel that there still exists such a power as Britain, undiminished in greatness, and able to light around her the flames of a conflagration which would burn from the Caspian and the Caucasus to the Danube and the Balkan, and from Archangel on the north to Crimea on the south. This might be partly effected—

SCOTLAND.

DINNER TO THE DUKE OF BUCKLEUCH.—On the 1st inst., his Grace the Duke of Buckleuch paid his first visit to the town of Dumfries, and was received on his arrival by many of the principal gentlemen of Dumfriesshire and Galloway, who afterwards partook of a most sumptuous entertainment—John James Johnston, of Annandale, Esq. in the chair, supported on the right by the Duke, and on the left by Sir Walter Scott, Thomas Kirkpatrick, Sir William Jardine, Sir Sidney Beckwith, and C. Ferguson, Esq. M. P. filled the vice chairs. The company, consisting of ninety-six, sat down to dinner in the New Assembly Room, which was splendidly illuminated, at half-past six o'clock.

In proposing the toast of the day, the Chairman addressed his Noble Guest—"My Lord Duke, you have come among us for the first time since you attained that age at which, according to the usage of the country, the administration of your own affairs, and the discharge of the duties which attach to the station you fill in society, devolve upon yourself. This era is ever held as affording much cause for congratulation, and with justice—for surely no event in the life of an individual can be considered more interesting than that which, by reposing upon him the responsibility, invests him with the dignity of man. But in the case of your Grace this feeling is not excited in the minds of those alone who are connected with you by the ties of blood, or of friendship, or of party. It takes a wider range. You are placed in a situation which may truly be said to connect you with the great family of mankind, and which must render you the object of very general attention; and we, particularly and warmly interested in the welfare of this country, where you hold a portion of your Grace's property is placed, and which must be greatly affected by the influence of your conduct and example, have felt ourselves called upon to come forward, and while we congratulate you, as Lord Duke, on retaining these sentiments, it is with the man's estate with such brilliant prospects open before you, to express also the expectations which we entertain. It is scarcely necessary for me to remark, that it is not on the possession of rank, wealth, and influence, that we chiefly set our eyes; but on the conduct and power which they be, that we thus address your Grace. These do not necessarily confer a truly honourable distinction, or procure for the possessor the sincere respect and esteem. It is upon the merits of these, and the manner in which you use your Grace may render yourself infinitely useful to your country and your race that we congratulate you. It is in the hope that we shall see these merits applied in the service of the public, and that you will enlarge the circle of human happiness that we are now met. Let us upon your Grace, and feel thus warmly interested in you, not as being raised by external circumstances above the consideration of the necessities of humanity, but as being distinguished by the most serious and noble mind to the study of the causes which are productive of individual misery or national calamity, that you may labour to alleviate or remove them. And, my Lord Duke, in retaining these sentiments, it is with the most heartfelt satisfaction that we are enabled to state, that whether we look to the characters of those from whom you imbibed the principles of moral obligation, or to what we already know of your own character and disposition, we think ourselves entitled to mingle with our congratulations, and to express our warmest wishes of confidence as to the expectations which we form. I trust your Grace will not consider this tone as being more serious than the occasion warrants. We are not met for any purpose of idle ceremony, or to pay your Grace flattering compliments. We should insult your understanding did we offer any such. Our object is, to state plainly and sincerely our anxious hope, that your life may be long, and prosperous, and happy; and that your happiness may flow from the exercise of every virtue which can dignify and adorn the exalted sphere in which you are destined to move. Your journey through life will then be truly blessing and blest. The extent of benefit which you will thus confer upon your fellow-creatures it is not for me to estimate; but I will be content to say, in consequence of your presence, that you will be able to do more for your country, and to do it with greater confidence and confidence of your country, while you enjoy those pleasures which are calculated to delight a well regulated and reflecting mind; and that your term of activity is brought to a close, and you sincerely pray that the day may be very distant, you will then be sustained and encouraged by the reflection, that you have endeavoured faithfully to discharge your relative duties, and to answer the important ends for which you have been so largely invested with worldly advantages, beyond your fellow men."

After the applause had subsided, which followed this manly and excellent speech, his Grace rose and spoke nearly as follows:—"I return you thanks for the honour you have now done me. I am aware that it can proceed from no merit of mine, and that I must ascribe the compliment to your kindness alone. Hitherto I have been seldom among you, but I intend to spend the greater part of my time in this country, where high and important duties to perform, which occupy much of my time, but I assure you I have the welfare of my native country most sincerely at heart, and will always do my utmost to promote its interests. (Great cheering.) Gentlemen, it gives me heartfelt joy to be so cordially welcomed by a body of men with whom I am so intimately connected. Long and proudly will I remember the kind reception I have experienced from you all, and I again return you my warmest thanks for the present mark of your friendship. In a particular manner I thank my friend Mr. Hope Johnston, for the flattering expressions he was pleased to use in reference to the situation I hold, and the results which I anticipate from it, which I trust will in some degree be realized. (Great applause.) I have been so fortunate as to be blessed with guardians and tutors who have assiduously instilled into my mind, from my infancy, the necessity of establishing a character for myself, independently of the advantages of birth and for-

ture, by making use of the station in which I am placed for promoting the general welfare, and it shall be my study to profit by their excellent instructions. In this I shall best fulfil the wishes and expectations of this country, and of the gentlemen now around me, as was so well stated by my honourable friend. I cannot express my sentiments as my feelings would urge me to do, but I trust the company will be kind enough to excuse me. His Grace again expressed his thanks for the attention with which they had heard him, and sat down, evidently overpowered, amidst the reiterated applause of the meeting.

His Grace afterwards rose and craved a bumper to the health of a gentleman of whom they all knew so much that it would be presumption in him to expiate upon his worth. He alluded to his friend Mr. Hope Johnston, and he would now propose his good health with three times three. (Great applause followed this toast.)

Mr. H. Johnston returned thanks. The most deafening applause followed the health of Sir Walter Scott.

Sir Walter on rising was loudly cheered, and after the applause ended, he spoke somewhat to the following purpose, though at greater length:—"Gentlemen, I was not prepared for such a warm expression of your kindness. To be present at such an occasion as this, believe me, affords me the greatest satisfaction. To the venerable Duke Henry, whose name is associated with every thing noble and generous, I owe the first encouragement in my literary career. His son, Duke Charles, being nearer my own age, I could associate with him as a patron, but my friend; but my intimacy with the noble individual, which was only dissolved by death, contributed, in no small degree, to cheer me onward in the path I was pursuing. Of the noble Duke whom we are now placing in his father's chair, I may say that I should know him better than he knows himself, for I knew him long before he could know himself; and I speak with confidence, when I predict of him, that he will be found the foremost to support every beneficial measure—that he will take the lead in every patriotic and every gallant and manly exertion—and will lead them, too, should occasion require it, in opposing the enemies of his country. (Great applause.)

At eleven his Grace bid his friends good night amidst the loudest cheering he ever remembered to have heard; and the majority of the company did not leave the happy scene till an early hour on Thursday morning. (Abridged from the Dumfriesshire Courier.)

More New Colleges.—New Colleges seem to be the order of the day. There was an obscure rumour current some time ago, that a proposal was under consideration to establish one in Yorkshire; and what is more certain, and not less surprising, a very large sum, it is said £100,000 or £150,000, has been left by some person to found one at Dumfries. The particulars have not reached us, but the act, we believe, is certain.—Scotsman.

In the garden of Pluscarden, the property of the Earl of Fife, there is a pear-tree, a still bearing fruit, which is said to have been planted by the hand of a monk, upwards of five hundred years ago, at which time the Abbey was the habitation of an order of friars.—Elgin Courier.

A nobleman in Ayrshire has the following very proper advice placed over his kitchen fire, in large letters:—"Neither waste nor want."—Glasgow Chron.

IRELAND.

We (Caledonian Mercury) have been favoured with the following letter from our private correspondent in Dublin, dated October 1st, which, at the present moment, is of great interest. It takes a wider range than any length of time elapses without the public attention being particularly called to our island; and at this moment I dare say you are looking towards us with some interest. In fact we are now in a state of great excitement, a great trial, though it does not appear to have been foreseen, consequence of what has been going on here for a considerable time. Putting the Catholic question aside, the merits of which, I confess, it appears to me, do not belong to the subject, it is a great degree of foresight in persons acquainted with the temper of the Protestants of this country to anticipate, from the proceedings of the Catholic Association, a serious reaction at no distant period. The nature of those proceedings have been sufficiently notorious; and it is not only the Protestants, but the Catholics themselves, who are becoming more and more alarmed. The speeches of many men, hitherto moderate, will shew the sentiments by which they are at present actuated. Had Lawless persisted in his attempt to enter Ballinacorney, a great scene of blood would have followed. If he perseveres in his crusade he will be repelled by force, and there will be a commencement of a contest not to be soon or easily put an end to. The immense assemblages of people, which the Association has been publishing, and which we have now, such is the state of popular feeling, become an object of alarm to it, and it is using every effort, in conjunction with the priesthood, to prevent them; but enough has been seen of their temper to fill the respectable part of the inhabitants with the most serious alarm. The Government is thoroughly roused, but I see no reason to hope that any thing can be done which will have the effect of bringing the people to a cool way of thinking for a long time to come. A declaration is ready to embark from England at a respectable people, who are desirous of calming the passions of the mass; but the Protestants naturally say, "Why have not your exertions been used to prevent those insults, and that system of intimidation, which has compelled us to assume the attitude we are now in." That at present we have any commotion to dread, except from the two parties coming in contact, I do not believe. The force in the country is respectable, both for numbers and quality, and a very considerable reinforcement is ready to embark from England at a moment's notice. But men's minds will not soon cool, and I fear that no Parliamentary measure whatever likely at present to produce that effect. Should any thing of moment occur, I shall let you know."

A very crowded assembly of members of the Catholic Association took place in Dublin on the 10th of October. The annexed letter from Mr. O'Connell, was read, and Mr. Lawless and several other gentlemen addressed the meeting with great warmth.

The following letter from Daniel O'Connell, Esq. M. P. to N. P. O'Gorman, Esq. was read, and ordered to be inserted on the minutes:—

Darriagh's Alley, Oct. 1. 1838.

My Dear O'Gorman—I had the pleasure of receiving your letter by the last post, containing the resolution of the Catholic Association of Ireland, expressive of the wish of that body that I should draw up an address to the people of the county of Tipperary, in order to induce them to desist from holding large meetings.

I beg you will be so good as to communicate to the Association, that I feel greatly honoured by that patriotic and illustrious body making any demand on my time or exertions. I consider their request as a command, and am ready to devote the best energies of my mind, and all the faculties of my mind, to the performance of any duty with which they may honour me. I have, accordingly, prepared the draft of an address to the people of Tipperary, and transmit it along with this letter. I have been anxious to fulfil the intentions of the Association, and I trust that the merit of my attempt will rest with that body; if I fail, the fault will be solely mine—nor will the Association be involved in the guilt of any expressions of mine. I am solely responsible for the sentiment contained in my address. I am quite convinced, however, that the people of Tipperary will desist from holding large meetings the moment they learn that such meetings do not any longer obtain the approbation of the Catholic Association.

The people of Tipperary must be too well acquainted with the patriotism and intelligence of the Catholic Association of Ireland, not to place the most implicit confidence in that body—they certainly will comply with my request. We will thus protect and preserve the people from going further than they would themselves wish, and from secretly rickling the public peace and putting in danger the approaching success and triumph of the Catholic cause. I am, I repeat, quite

convinced that there will be no more of those meetings; but if there should, we must then denounce to all honest minds and to the condemnation of the patriotic and intelligent portion of the Irish people, the guilt and folly of despising our advice and rejecting our counsel—but no—it will be quite unnecessary; and these meetings, which we now condemn, will certainly cease. I have the honour to be, my dear O'Gorman, your very faithful and sincere friend, DANIEL O'CONNELL, N. P. O'Gorman, Esq. Secretary to the Catholic Association of Ireland.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—It appears certain, as we announced some days ago, that our troops will return from the Morea, after having witnessed the embarkation of Ibrahim Pacha's army. On this subject the Courrier Francais says—"The unfavorable nature of the operations of the Russian army, naturally leads the mind to the difficulties which France may have to encounter in consequence of her expedition to the Morea.—This view of the question—a most important one for us—does not seem to have escaped the attention of our Ministers. They are anxiously occupied, it is said, in securing the means of averting perils which would reduce us to too great sacrifices. If we may believe the reports in circulation, our government is resolved to withdraw honourably from a career where an adventurous course might bring it among shoals and quicksands. The occupation of the fortresses of the Morea, which ever way it is effected, whether by cession or by force, will, we understand, an immediate end to our expedition."

A Princely Mother.—Maria Theresa, the beautiful Queen of France, Empress of Germany, to whom she was married in 1736, was the mother of fifteen or sixteen children, of whom ten were elevated to imperial power. These were Joseph II., Leopold, Grand Duke of Tuscany, and afterwards Emperor; Maximilian, Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, and Elector of the College; Ferdinand, Arch Duke of Milan; Caroline, Queen of Sicily; Maria Antoniette, Archduchess of Palmy; Christina, Archduchess of the Low Countries; Mariana, Archduchess of Prague; and Clagenfurt, and Elizabeth, Duchess of Teschou.

THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.—When with the armies in France and Germany he was scarcely twenty years of age, and not being heir to the crown, attracted little observation. His fondness, however, for the kingly profession of arms, or at least for the semblance of it, military organization and arrangement, especially in the higher and more scientific branches, have been constantly and unequivocally displayed; while his personal intrepidity and firmness were no less conspicuous during the insurrectionary movement at the period of his accession; and which, it is averred, (by those who appear not unacquainted with the state of that country,) had considerable ramifications; but the immediate explosion of which we may certainly attribute, in a very great degree, to the fermenting inaction of the army. A large unemployed army is every where a dangerous implement. The remedy has been now adopted. On the accession of Nicholas, an opinion, pretty nearly in the following words, was expressed by one of the highest functionaries of the empire, whose name, were it right to be mentioned, would carry with it, even in this country, a degree of authority. "Russia has now an Emperor, whose character is marked by much stronger traits, and who is of a far higher ambition than distinguished his late brother; but those qualities will not suddenly reveal themselves. They will be gradually disclosed by his public conduct." The truth or inaccuracy of this opinion will soon, from the greatness of the pending events, be resolved.—Colonel Evans' Designs of Russia.

A contest for titles.—The marriage of Prince Gustavus, son of the former King of Sweden, to the Princess of the Low Countries, has given rise to an exchange of notes between the cabinets of Stockholm and the Hague. The former denies the right of the son-in-law of the king of the Low Countries, to assume the title of Prince of Sweden. A French liberal journal speaks of the affair in the following manner:—"No one of the powers of Europe can give to him the title without decidedly contradicting their own most formal and authentic acts; and the government of Sweden cannot tolerate such an assumption, without compromising in some sort the title upon which its very existence is founded. As to the title of Prince Gustavus, the son-in-law of the king of the Low Countries can assume it officially, without provoking opposition of a serious nature, since, when William III. was recognised king of England, the son of the deposed king had no other title but that of Prince Edward."

COMMUNICATION.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

SIR,—As the Editor of the Courier has made a premature retreat from the contest which he himself began, the campaign may be considered closed, as it is not to be supposed that I am to take notice of every Tom, Dick, and Harry, that may choose to scribble in his columns. A man may have no objections to take the field with a General who would disdain to enter the lists with his Aid. But if the said Editor will appear in propria persona, and state "the motives which induced me to take up the pen," I pledge myself, without the aid of revolution, to explain the meaning of the large City of seven hills, and also to mention some of the secret reasons for his decrying the publication of this question. As to Impartiality, it is evident he will not stick at trifles, and all I have to say to him is, that before he has recourse to club law, which he seems to threaten at the conclusion of his epistle, I beg he will allow me time to get a few lessons from Mr. Paddy, who is daily expected here, to instruct the lasses in all the refinements of the pugilistic art. JUSTUS, 1st December, 1838.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1838.

ON looking back at the progress of the invading forces in the East, we think we state the true total of their accomplishments when we say, that they have captured BAHLEW on the Danube, and KARS in Armenia. What a vast difference is there between expectation and realization! No doubt NICHOLAS had to contend with an unlooked for foe, and one far more formidable than the TURK, when a disease nearly as fatal as the plague broke out among his troops, and while it thinned his ranks, contributed in no small degree to break the spirits and to lessen the hardihood of the Russians. On their antagonists, again, such circumstances, when they do occur, produce no injurious effects, beyond actual loss of numbers. Their convenient and consoling Predestinarian creed, raises them above every prudential consideration, and the devoted being, knowing himself devoted, will fight as manfully in the East, as he in other countries who expects his gain or his fame. This