to endure a period of repose. In 1808, however, he proceeded with Sir John Moore to Sweden, where he availed himself of that opportunity to traverse the country in all directions. Shortly afterwards Sir John Graham served there during the whole campaign of 1808. On his return to England he was promoted to the rank of Major-General, and appointed to command a division in the expedition to Malta, but having been attacked with fever he was obliged to come home. In February, 1811, having been previously raised to the rank of Lieut.-General, he took the command of an expedition to attack the rear of the French army that was then blockading Cadiz, an operation which led to the memorable battle of Barossa, the military details of which would much exceed the limits assignable to such an outline of Lord Lynedoch's brilliant career as it is now intended to present. The thanks of Parliament were voted to Lieut.-General Graham and the brave force under his command, and never were thanks more nobly earned or bestowed in a manner more honorable to those who offered and those who received them. He was at the time a member of the House of Commons, and in his place in Parliament he received that mark of a nation's gratitude. In acknowledging the honor thus conferred on him, General Graham spoke as follows:—

"I have formerly often heard you, Sir, eloquently and impressively deliver the thanks of the house to officers present, and never without an anxious wish that I might one day receive this most enviable mark of my country's regard. This honest ambition is now fully gratified, and I am more than ever bound to try to merit the good opinion of the house."

Barossa was to Lord Lynedoch what Almarez was to Lord Hill, and Albuera to Lord Beresford. Eclipsed and out-numbered as these victories had been by those which the great Duke achieved, they still were to the commanders who led our forces on those memorable occasions the greatest events of their life; lives, and the sources of their most signal triumphs.

To do justice to achievements so glorious and decisive are amongst the most difficult tasks which the historians of the 19th century will feel themselves called on to encounter.

After this series of events, General Graham joined the army under the Duke of Wellington; but from ill health he was obliged to revisit England for a short period. Early in 1813, however, he returned to the Peninsular, and commanded the left wing of the British army in that the ever-memorable battle of Vittoria. Mr. Abbott, then Speaker of the House of Commons, and afterwards Lord Colchester, in alluding to General Graham's distinguished career at this period, stated that his was "a name never to be mentioned in our military annals without the strongest expression of respect and admiration." and Mr. Sherridan, speaking of the various excellencies, personal and professional, which adored his character, said:—

"I have known him in private life; and never was there seated a loftier spirit in a braver heart."

Alluding to his services in the retreat of the British army to Corunna—in which Sir John Moore, the general in command, was killed—he continued,

"In the hour of peril, Graham was their best adviser; in the hour of danger, Graham was their surest consolation."

Little more now remains to be said in concluding our outline of his career. He commanded the army employed in the memorable siege of the town and citadel of St. Sebastian. He commanded also the left wing of the British army at the passage of the Bidassoa, but soon after, in consequence of ill health, he was obliged to resign his command to Sir John Hope. In 1814 he was appointed to a command in Holland, and on the 3d of May in the same year he again received the thanks of Parliament, and was raised to the peerage, having previously been created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and subsequently a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. He was likewise a Knight of the Tower and Sword in Portugal.

For many years he represented his native country in Parliament; and he had, therefore, the gratification, as already stated, of receiving the thanks of the House of Commons in his place as a member. In 1821 he received the rank of General and the Governorship of Dunbarton Castle.

As years advanced, and the infirmities of age began to accumulate, Lord Lynedoch found the climate of Italy better calculated to sustain his declining energies than the atmosphere and temperature of his own country; he, therefore, spent much time on the continent; but, on a recent occasion, so anxious was he to manifest his sense of loyalty and his personal attachment to the Queen, that when her Majesty visited Scotland, he came home from Switzerland for the express purpose of paying his duty to her Majesty in the metropolis of his native land.

There are few pursuits which so much demand the enterprise, energy, and vigour of youth as the profession of arms, and few commanders attain eminence except those who have the good fortune to do so at an early period of life. With respect to Lord Lynedoch, however, it is a curious fact that the Duke of Wellington fought his last battle at an earlier period of life than that in which Lord Lynedoch "dashed his maiden sword." It is also not unworthy of remark that we are now accustomed to regard the Duke himself as preserving his vigour to a surprisingly advanced age, when in fact, the subject of this memoir was old enough to have been the father of his Grace.

We regret to state that the titles of this great man are extinct. He leaves behind him no descendants to be stimulated by his example, or to derive honor from his fame.

The family from which he is described is a branch of that from which the Dukes of Montrose trace their origin. His father was Thomas Graham, of Balgowan, and his mother was Christian, fourth daughter of the first Earl of Hopetoun. He was borne, as already stated, more than 93 years ago, and lived under five several Sovereigns, leaving behind him a name which will be held in honoured remembrance, while loyalty is considered to be a virtue, or military renown a passport to fame.—*Times.*

CHINA.—Our intelligence from Macao extends to the 28th August, and from Canton and Hong Kong to the 26th. The Bouge Forts have been rebuilt with some slight improvements in their details but nearly as gross a neglect as ever in the principles of fortification. The Chinese are represented as having mounted the greater number of their guns on wheels, after the manner of the outside barbarians. The colony of Hong-Kong is said to be progressing but slowly—very few mercantile firms having been as yet established in that city. Sickness continues to make sad ravages amongst the European troops on the island, two officers (Captains Young and Magrath) and 44 men of her Majesty's 55th having been cut off by fever during the months of June and July. Dr. McKinnell 10th Royal Irish, had been murdered on his passage to Macao, from whence he was to have embarked for England.—A proclamation has been issued by the Plenipotentiary, to the effect that the owners of vessels importing opium into any of the five ports opened ed by the treaty to the foreign trade do so at their own risk, and that, if British subjects, they will not receive any protection or support from their government. The British ships employed in opium smuggling, lying at Whampoa, have been directed by their owners, to leave the river, in order that no obstacle may exist to the new tariff being brought into successful operation. Mr. Slade, who for so many years conducted the editorial duties of the *Canton Register*, and who was so well known for his proficiency in the Chinese language, died of apoplexy at Macao on the 2d of August. The Chinese government is said to have claimed the sum of 4,000,000 dollars from the Hong merchants of Canton, as a gift or contribution; as it is alleged by them that the said merchants, on the ransom of Canton, in May, 1841, had signed a bond to that amount. It would appear that the 6,000,000 dollars paid by the authorities on this occasion to Captain Elliot, was represented to the Emperor as merely a loan to the Hong merchants. The fact seems to be that the unfortunate merchants were led to sign the above mentioned bond by promises on the part of the canton authorities that it would never be necessary that its terms should be fulfilled. They have refused payment and their case has been referred to Pekin.

From a proclamation by the Chinese official who was sent over by the Emperor to Formosa, to inquire into the facts of the murder of the crews of the Nerbudja and Anne, by the authorities of that island, and from the *Pekin Gazette*, on the same subject, it would appear that the authorities had represented to the emperor that these vessels had come to their shores with hostile intent, and that they had lured them on, and captured and destroyed them. From the report of Eleing, it appears that the Anne was wrecked in September, 1841, on a reef, off the island of Tawoolun; upon which the crew landed and were seized by the villagers, but were taken from them by the authorities. The Nerbudda was wrecked in the roads of Tootekung on the 10th of March, 1842, and the crew on landing were likewise taken by the authorities. The Chinese officials at first adhered to their original statement, but afterwards acknowledged their guilt, and begged to be punished! They have been degraded and handed over to the board of punishments. All the officers of minor rank, upon whom the Emperor had bestowed honours for their gallantry in these affairs, as represented by the higher authorities, have also been stripped of their rewards.

Liverpool Mail.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, FEBRUARY 2, 1844.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of Canada has proved to the Republicans of that Province that he is too clear sighted to be hoodwinked by the thimble rigging of their schemes, which *they* have designated Responsible Government, and in the words of "Portia," he has said to them—"and as thou urgest Justice, thou shalt have Justice, more than thou desirest." His Excellency has publicly declared for Responsible Governments, and in one of his replies to the many Addresses which he has received approving of his faith and loyalty to his Mistress the Queen, he says:

"I have earnestly endeavoured and shall continue to endeavour to carry on the administration of the affairs of this Province according to the plan of Responsible Government which I have found practically established, and with good sense and moderation in all parties whose co-operation is necessary, I do not despair of success; but if there be any who suppose that the Prerogative of the Crown is to be surrendered, that the Government is to be supreme, the authority of Her Majesty's Government a nullity, and the Governor a mere tool in the hands of a party, all such are either blind or must be aiming at the separation of the Province from the mother country."

which speaks as plainly as words can speak, that he not only understands and approves of Responsible Governments, but that very much to their discomfiture he is determined to carry out that measure. The audacity of his Ex-Councillors, has proved a blessing where a curse was intended; it has tested the amount of British feeling still extant in the British North American. The flood tide of Loyalty is setting in upon Sir Charles in such a way as to swamp the expiring sparks of Rebellion that yet smouldered in the ashes of disaffection. If our augury be true "old square toes will not only not go home," but will remain long enough in these Provinces to establish on a permanent basis, not only British Rule, but British feeling.

Another gem of the same water, we extract from the London *Times*, of 3d ult.

"The truth is, that 'responsible government,' or, in other words, responsible government, *in a colony*, is not, and cannot in the nature of things be, the same thing as responsible or representative government *in an imperial state*. The relative position of the Monarch and his advisers in the mother country is *not* analogous in all respects to that of the Governor General and his local Ministry in the province. The King or Queen of England can 'do no wrong,' he or she is (personally) irresponsible; her representative in Canada is not. He is as much the Prime Minister of Canada as the delegate therein of Royalty. He is a Minister, invested with those powers and functions which at home are confided to no delegate, but exercised by Majesty itself. For the exercise of these powers he is responsible (humanly speaking) to the Imperial Crown alone—to the power which confided them to him, and to that only. He is a Minister himself as much as as any one of the local Ministry whom he selects to aid him in his government. His responsibility, therefore, is as substantial and necessary as theirs. Their responsibility, in short, must be limited by his. If it is not—if it becomes absolute or paramount to it—then all that can be said is, there is an end to colonial dependence, and 'responsible government,' instead of meaning only the just representation of the people in the Supreme Council of the State, becomes at once only another term for separation—only a step towards the dismemberment of the empire."

BISHOP'S FUND.—Agreeably to notice, Sermons were preached in Trinity and St. John Churches, in this city, on Sunday last, by the Rev. I. W. D. GRAY, Rector of this Parish, and collections taken up in behalf of the Fund for the endowment of a Bishopric in this Province. The collection in Trinity Church amounted to £33:17:6, that in St. John Church £37:2:6.—Total £71.

In St. Luke's Church, Portland, on Sunday morning, a sermon was preached by the Rev. W. HARRISON, Rector of that Parish, after which a collection was made in aid of the Fund for the Endowment of a Bishopric in this Province, which amounted to £55:2:6½.—In the afternoon of the same day, a sermon was preached by the same, in St. Paul's Chapel, Portland, in aid of the same Fund, and a collection made amounting to £19:15:4½.—Total in Portland £74:18.

A Grist Mill, belonging to Mr. Turner, at Beaubec, Charlotte County, containing £75 worth of grain was destroyed by fire on the night of the 20th January.

We regret to observe that the Fever still continues to rage at Bermuda, Capt. Eugene Brock, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Smith, of the 20th Regiment, died recently.

Our advices from Nova Scotia continue to furnish the most contradictory opinions respecting the strength of parties in the new House of Assembly, —the friends and foes of "Responsible Government" each claiming a majority; but it is admitted on all hands that the latter now have the countenance of Lord Falkland, whose distribution of patronage has until very lately been most disheartening to the best friends of the Province. Like Sir Francis Bond Head in Upper Canada, (although not so quick sighted) he has at length discovered that the demands of the Radical party are interminable, or rather that they would end in a separation of the Colony from the Mother country. The similitude between the Reformers of Upper Canada in 1836, and the Patriots of Nova Scotia in 1843, is so striking that we have determined to lay before our readers a statement of some of the causes which have contributed to promote and encourage this democratic feeling among the demagogues in each of these North American Colonies, and we trust it will appear evident that so far from adopting the opinion of Mr. Under-secretary Stephen, "that it "cannot be regarded as an enviable distinction to "remain the only dependant portion of the New "World," the great bulk of the population of the North American Colonies are fully sensible of the advantages they derive from their connection with the parent country, and that they esteem it their greatest glory to be recognized as an integral portion of the most powerful nation on the globe.—To those who have observed the condition of these Colonies since the conclusion of the Revolutionary war, it must be notorious that a more happy and contented population never existed; and that until a few restless and ambitious spirits found themselves supported by Hume, Roebuck, and other crafty radicals in Britain, nothing like party strife had ever been exhibited within our Legislative halls. In the year 1829, however, the democratic spirit in the Mother country had acquired strength sufficient to extort the Catholic Emancipation Act from the Noble Duke's Administration, and with the increase of power obtained from this source, it soon compelled this veteran and his colleagues to make room for Earl Grey, who from his youth had been the constant partizan of the Jacobins and Democrats. This nobleman having now assumed the reigns of government, was first obliged by his republican supporters to abandon his order, by threatening to swamp the House of Lords, (to which unconstitutional measure he had secured the assent of the imbecile Monarch William the Fourth); and after thus carrying the Reform Bill, he was compelled by the same Radical or republican party, to resign his place, because he refused to forfeit the pledge of accepting that act as a final measure. It is not necessary for our purpose to show, by a detail of the acts of the subsequent Melbourne Ministry, how materially they tended to reduce the nation to a state of weakness, misery and degradation.

But we proceed to the year 1841 when vast numbers of the most virtuous men in the Kingdom, disgusted with politics and independant of party, having long absented themselves from the strife, and carefully watched the progress of events, seeing the extent of distress which prevailed throughout the Empire,—the prostration of commercial credit, and the prospect of national Bankruptcy, were compelled by their sense of duty, to come forward, and joining the Conservative ranks, brought Sir R. Peel to the head of the Government, and thus saved the country from the ruin which a very few years of the Whig Radical Republicans, would have permanently entailed upon it. How much has been accomplished by the Conservatives in the short space of two years, the conquest of China, the punishment of Cabul, the acquisition of Scinde, the adjustment of the Boundary dispute, the prosecution of O'Connell, the efficient condition of the Army and Navy, the exalted state of public credit, the overflowing coffers of the Bank, and the general prosperity of Manufactures and Commerce loudly proclaim.

In a subsequent number we shall endeavour to show that the political agitation which has disturbed these colonies for several years past, was promoted by the Radicals and countenanced by the Whig government for their own party purposes, and we may here so far anticipate our conclusion, as to state our fullest confidence, that under the present conservative rule, we shall regain, but not without some hard fighting, that happy state of rest from political warfare in which alone the colonies can hope to prosper.

Last Monday will be remembered by many as being one of the severest days ever known in this country. In the morning a ship was signalled, which proved to be the *Odessa*, Vaughan, from Savannah; she very fortunately got a pilot and put into Dipper Harbour, and there rode the gale out, without damage. Messrs. Scott and Wm. Spears, Pilots, deserve much praise for their exertions in boarding the Odessa in such weather; and it is gratifying to know that we have Pilots that are not afraid to exert themselves in time of danger.

Effects of Irish Agitation in Canada.—Our readers may remember that during the greater part of last summer the labourers of that Province spent a great part of their time idly, and in striking for wages, thus was there no provision made by them for the supplies of winter, and now the "*strikers*" have become *starving Paupers*. This criminal system is not peculiar to Canada on this side the Atlantic, our own city has a goodly number of similar characters, now battening on public provision in our Alms' House. We cannot but think the £180 collected by the Agitators in this place would be legitimately expended, if applied to the relief of those now fed at the expence of that portion of the public, who are scarcely able to put fish and potatoes on their own tables.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that a son of Capt. Thos. Bryson, of this port, who was in the *Columbia*, surveying steamer, was accidentally drowned last week by the upsetting of a boat belonging to the steamer, which had been sent to Eastport for provisions.—*Observer.*

On Wednesday evening, a young man named Archibald Stewart, attempting to swing himself by a rope on board of the ship *Jane Walker*, was unfortunately thrown between the vessel and the wharf and drowned.

The Governor's speech at the opening of the Provincial Legislature had not arrived in town at the time of our going to press.

CONCERT.—On Tuesday evening the Sacred Music Society gave a Concert at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute. The room was filled to overflowing by an audience who appeared much delighted with the varied performances of the evening.

H. M. sloop of war Scylla, Commander Sharp, from Barbadoes and Bermuda, arrived at Halifax on the 18th ult., with specie for the Commissariat.

APPROVAL OF LORD FALKLAND'S PROCEEDINGS BY HER MAJESTY.—We learn from a source on which reliance may be placed, that Lord Falkland has received by the last Steamer Despatches from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, conveying his entire approval of the recent proceedings of his Excellency.—*Halifax Times.*

KINGSTON, (U. C.), Jan. 16.

There is one part of the new Post Office arrangements that is objectionable, namely, the charge of 1d. each on all papers sent to the United States, or received from thence, in addition to the United States postage on the latter. Why a paper should be charged 1d. to or from the Province line, 8 or 10 miles, when the charge is only a half-penny to the extremities of the Province, is more than we can understand. The postage on a paper from the States is now 2d., so that a daily paper will cost 1s. per week, or 52s. per year postage—more than doubling the original cost. And in addition, we have to pay 1d. on every paper sent thither, making 4s. 2d. more; so that the postage to pay for a daily paper, with our exchange, will be 56s. 2d. per annum. The postage to or from the lines should be the same as to other parts of the Province, a halfpenny, and no more. We call the attention of the Deputy Post Master General to this subject. He may not have power to alter the rate, but he can represent the matter to the authorities at home. If the design of this double tax on papers to or from the States be to hinder the circulation of their newspapers, it is highly illiberal and impolitic: for us, we receive our earliest foreign intelligence from New York their papers must, of necessity, be taken here.—*Herald.*

HAMILTON, U. C. January 15th.—About 8 o'clock, on Wednesday night, the large frame house, formerly occupied by Mr. Townsend, as a livery stable, &c., rear of King-street, belonging to Sir A. N. Macnab, was discovered to be on fire, and before any effectual assistance could be given, the building was one burning sheet. We regret to add, that the fire extended to the houses in front of King-street, 4 or 5 of which were soon a complete body of flame, and we need scarcely add, being of wood, were soon reduced to ashes.—What renders the above calamity the more distressing is, that but little, if any, doubt remains of it being the work of an incendiary—as the stables were not occupied, nor had they been for a long time; and this being the third or fourth time the diabolical attempt had been made, on each of which periods the premises were only saved by the greatest and most prompt exertions.—A considerable portion of the property destroyed was owned by D. Thompson, Esq., M. P. P., Grand River. We have not heard what insurance was effected.—*Gazette.*

OLDEN TIME.—*February*, 1760.

ANECDOTE OF THE MARQUIS DE LEVI AND GENERAL MURRAY.

Marquis DE LEVI, in order to display a little French humour and to raise the drooping spirits of his army, has proposed to try a wager of five hundred *louis d'ors*, with General Murray, "that a French fleet will arrive here before a British one." To which he received the following spirited answer: "I have not the least inclination to win your money; for I am very certain I shall have the honour to embark your Excellency and the remains of your half-starved army, for Europe, in British bottoms, before the expiration of the ensuing summer!"—*Knox's Historical Journal.*

Original Purchase of the Island of New York.—We furnish below to the readers of the Northern Light, the translation of an interesting and curious letter, recording among other important events, the purchase of the Island of Manhattans, two hundred and seventeen years ago, by the Dutch, from the Indians, for the sum of sixty guilders, or twenty-four dollars! The tract conveyed for this trifling sum contains 13,920 acres:—

[*Translation*]

High and mighty Lords—Yesterday arrived the ship "The Arms of Amsterdam;" she sailed from the River Mauritius [Hudson] in the New-Netherlands on the 23d Sept. They report that our folk there are prosperous and live in peace; their women have borne children there already; they have purchased from the Indians for the sum of sixty guilders the Island of Manhatten, which is 11,000 morgen large. They have already sowed grain by the middle of May and reapt by the middle of August; samples of summer crops have come, such as wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, canary seed, beans and flax.

P. SCHAGHEN.

Amsterdam, 5 Nov., 1626.

—*Albany Advertiser.*

(From the Liverpool Mail.)

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Thomas Frederick Elliot, John George Shaw Lefevre, and Charles Alexander Wood, Esqrs., to be Commissioners for superintending the sale and settlement of the waste lands of the crown in the British colonies, and the conveyance of emigrants thither.

The proprietors of the London daily papers have it in contemplation, we understand, to raise the price of their papers from 5d. to 6d.

The total annual value of the agricultoral produce of England and Wales, exclusive of wood, &c., is estimated at £132,500,000.

The Austrian government has just concluded a loan of fifty millions of florins with the houses of Rothschild, Siers, Arnisteing, and Eskeles.

Accounts from Java state the Dutch squadron, under Capt. Coerizen, had destroyed two pirate stations near the Celebes, captured 32 of their vessels with upwards of forty large guns and killed great numbers of the pirates.

From a parliamentary return it appears that in 1842, there were fifty-eight ships, with 945 guns and 8,554 men, employed in the suppression of the slave trade, at the expense of £575,468.

Wm. Osborne, a deserter from the 45th foot lying in Worcester gaol, sawed off the first joint of the thumb of his right hand with a piece of an iron hoop last week, in order to render himself unfit for further military service.

The beatification of the nun Maria Francisca of the five wounds, who died in 1834, in a convent in Naples, took place at St. Peter's, at Rome, on 12th ultimo. The preparations for this ceremony are said to have cost 100,000 Roman crowns (550,000f.) independently of the portraits of the beatified nun, which it is customary to present to the cardinals and the principal churches and convents.

Total Wreck of the Nelson Wood, and Lamentable Loss of Life.—The intelligence of the loss of this vessel, and the lamentable sacrific of life, was received at Lloyd's late on Saturday afternoon:—

"*Stamp office, Clifden, County Galway.*

"Sir,—I beg leave to give you the following melancholy account of the fate of the brig Nelson Wood (her crew and cargo), bound from Maryport to Liverpool, 309 tons register. She sailed from Demerara on the 18th ult., laden with 250 tons of greenheart timber, 180 casks of sugar, 80 casks rum, and 60 casks, or thereabouts of molasses. She stranded on Moson Island, on this coast on the morning of the 27th inst., at half past 12 a. m., and in about two hours went to pieces, and ten of her crew including the captain were drowned. The remainder of the crew, consisting of four men, were saved by drifting on shore on a piece of the wreck."

Wheat from Canada.—There are reported from Canada this week 1570 quarters of wheat, 270 quarters of peas, and 6,500 barrels of flower.—*Liverpool Albion.*

(*From the London Morning Herald.*)

In Russia the ancient course pronounced upon the Jews seems anything but exhausted. A more cruel or ruthless ukase never, we believe, emanated from a Russian autocrat, than that under the operation of which the Jews in that empire are now suffering. It seems all are ordered to remove toward the interior of Russia who happen to be located within thirty-five miles of the western frontier, whatever be their personal or social state.—What renders the ukase particularly oppressive is the fact that the exiles are destinated and parcelled out to the mercantile towns which are already overstocked with Jews. The punishment must light, not only on the frontier Jews, supposed to be guilty of smuggling, but on the interior Jews, into whose fields of industry the former are thrown, and with whose traffic their brethern thus exiled must of necessary interfere. Surely, if any of the Russian Jews are guilty of smuggling, such culprits may be brought to justice, and suitably punished. But to revenge the wrong-doing of the few on the integrity and industry of the many—to inflict the severest penalties on the innocent, because the *espionage* of the police has failed to detect the guilty—to make a whole nation suffer because a handful are supposed to be smugglers, may be in consonance with the intelligence of the authors of a Russian ukase, but if it will most surely be regarded by all who have either just conceptions of right or reverence for national freedom as intolerable tyranny.

The Papal Decree of Ancona, on which we commented at the time it was threatened, was, as far as we can judge, gentleness itself in compassion of the Russian ukase. It would not, however, appear that the Emperor himself has any unfriendly feelings to his Jewish subjects, or much to do with this act of removal. The whole cause and origin of these cruel proceedings are traceable to the Russian officials, who hate the persons, covet the property, and persecute the faith of the Jews. At their instigation, it seems, this decree of expatriation of families and virtual confiscation of goods has been procured, and on their heads rest the main responsibility.

In what way the sympathy of England in such circumstances may be most powerfully and influentially expressed it is difficult to say. That such sympathy is felt by the nation that has opened her bosom to the Polish refugee and her purse for the emancipation of the African negro, it would be an insult and a reproach to doubt. But whether any memorial may be advantageously addressed by foreigners to the Emperor of Russia, is a question on which the Jews themselves are in all likelihood most competent to decide. Perhaps the press of England may influence the mind of Nicholas with greater effect and with less chance of exciting any element of resistance, than a direct interposition on the part of private individuals, however numerous or important. Its accents travel to the uttermost boundaries of civilization, and provoke an echo even in the bosom of the haughtiest autocrats.

But is not all this severely, we may be asked, a Divine doom? It is true that there is a curse resting on the children of Israel, at once the punishment of their national guilt and the seal of the truth of the Sacred Scriptures. Whenever we behold a Jew, we see a monument of the righteous anger and a memorial of the unchangeable truth of the Almighty. They are the scattered, deathless, and reluctant witnesses to Christianity—the crucifiers of her Lord, and yet the credentials of his glory.—They tried to crush Christianity in her cradel, but instead they raised her to the chariot of her triumphs and gave the first impulse to its progress. They still reject the religion of the Messiah and yet they are living evidences of His majesty—their silence is powerful eloquence—their resistance to truth its ablest apology. The judgements that light upon them on the plains of Babylon—on the sands of Senegal—on the banks of Jordan—or on the shores of the Caspian Sea, are as intimations from on high telling to a sceptic world that they are the men of destiny—the world's emphatic phenomena—Heaven's trumpet tongued prophets, recording afresh to each successive generation the truths of creation—the deluge—the cross—reflecting on each new light, and on all together new harmony, and throwing forward into the dark regions of the future rays then unfold a panorama of grandeur and magnificence too vivid for man's unpurged eye to dwell upon. On that poor avaricious Jew there rest a curse, no doubt; but that curse conceal the roots of a sublime consumation. The race is clothed in the mean rags of the slave, but is associated, nevertheless, in the promises of truth with the heritage and the royalties of an endless sovereignty.

But however inflexible may be the purpose of Providence with reference to the sufferings of the Jews, it is surely not the duty of Christians to become the executioners of the curse which has been denounced upon them. They are called upon to obey precepts, not to fulfil prophecies. He who inspired the prophecy will secure its fulfilment.—And so far is it from being the duty of any of the followers of the Christian faith to attempt to pour forth upon the Jews the vials which have been destined for them in the mysterious purposes of Heaven, that, on the contrary, special punishments are denounced on those who "help forward the affliction" of that people; and it would not be very difficult to prove that those very nations would have made themselves most infamous by the persecutions they have inflicted on the Jews, have been visited with the most signal and wasting judgments. The Protestant Church and its noblest branch, the Church of England, have pleaded and toiled for them. It has been the unenviable distinction of Rome to have persecuted them root and branch—to have danced around the fires and burned them, and to have gloried in the murderous cruelty as if it were acceptable to God. Russia, imitating with almost undistinguishable minuteness the creed of Rome, seems now about to copy her practices also. Nicholas, it seems, will not be behind Ferdinand and Isabella. He was found a pretext, and he must, therefore, begin to work it. If the Emperor be, as the letter of a Jew in a late number of the *Herald* intimated, "accessible, nay even sensitive, to public opinion," he may yet change his purposes, and revoke his exterminating mandate. But if too high to be reached by the waves of popular feeling—if to callous to be penetrated by the cry of the oppressed—the appeals of the injured—he may one day find that the throne of all the Russias is not beyond the reach of the judgments of Heaven, nor royalty itself irresponsible at that bar at which no appeals can be received. Some think these unjustifiable and successive persecutions which the Jews have lately experienced are meant to loosen their hold of the various countries in which they have found a temporary asylum or pursued a profitable traffic, preparatory to that sublime signal which shall lead them back again to the land of Judah, like the ancient wilderness pillar, kindling the night by it beams and cooling the noontide by its shade. We are no prophets nor prophets' sons. But, if true, the prospect is a glorious one. They will praise in the streets of Jerusalem Him their forefathers persecuted—enthrone on Mount Moriah the Man of Sorrows as the Mighty God, and Crown as the King of Glory, on Golgotha, Him whom they crucified between two thieves as the guiltiest of the three. Perhaps a Christian bishop in the heart of Jerusalem—the horror of the "Puseyite" and the scorn of the sceptic—may be a foreglight of the approaching outburst—an early star to indicate the nearness of the new day—the presage of the long predicted morn.—The increased outward oppression of the Jew may thus be the token of the proximity of his deliverance. If it be so, the prospect will thus give him patience. Nicholas may confine his body, or rrush his limbs, or spoil him of his goods, but he cannot extinguish hopes of celestial origin, or impede a destiny which is linked to Omnipotence itself, or blight one flower or blast one acre of that true Canaan which would seem to be theirs in reversion.

THE ARMY.

(*From the United Service Gazette.*)

The regulation for the retirement of a limited number of Pursers and for the increase of the half pay of Officers of that rank has at length been issued. The arrangement is to be retrospecive, and to take effect from the 1st July last. Thirty are to be placed on the retired list at eight shillings and six pence per diem; the next seventy are to receive seven shillings a day half pay: the succeeding hundred six shillings, and the remainder five shillings. The number of those now placed on the seven shilling rate is not to be added to, until the list shall have been reduced to fifty recipients.

Extensive alterations and improvements are to be made at the Tower, which was recently visited by the Duke of Wellington in his capacity of its Chief Officer, or Constable, preparatory to their commencement. His Grace made a minute survey of the buildings and localities, attended by Captain Elrington. The two archways contiguous to the Salt Tower, at the eastern extremity, near the St. Katherine's Docks, and the houses extending in a northerly direction, opposite to what are called the Irish Barracks, are to be pulled down, in order to widen the thoroughfare for foot passengers and carriages. The tenements to the westward now occupied by some of the warders and resident clerks of the Ordnance department, and which are situated in the rere of the late Small Armoury, are likewise to be razed. On their site are to be erected barracks of sufficient magnitude to accommodate 1000 men; the Map Tower is to be converted into officers' barracks. The Beauchamp Tower, or State Prison, which is at present the mess-room of the officers of the Battalion of Guards on Tower duty, is to constitute the new small Armoury, to be placed in charge of the warders, and to be opened to the public. The men's barracks will form the northern side of a new square, and face the White Tower; the eastern side will consist of the officers' barracks in rere of the Irish barracks. The intervening space is to be made into an esplanade for the recreation of the troops. The moat, having been drained and levelled to low water mark, is to be planted with trees and evergreens (which latter are to be trained up the walls of the fortress to conceal them from the eye), and used for pleasure grounds and the occasional exercise of the men.

Sudden Change from Poverty to Wealth.—A poor, honest, and worthy man, in this vicinity, is about to emerge into comparative affluence. Thomas Williams, known many years in this town as the 'Llanderinio Post,' and who has conveyed the *Shrewsbury Chronicle* half a century, lately received a letter from Liverpool informing him that a brother had died in Jamaica, bequeathing to him, as his nearest relative, two estates there, and £14,000. Honest Tom Williams suspected this letter a hoax, thought nothing about it, and never named it to his family. At length a letter was received by the postmaster of this town, inquiring whether a person, such as we have stated as the Llanderino postman, is in existence. And the result is, that Thomas Williams is the fortunate man. It appears that the name of the accumulator of this wealth in the West Indies is Charles Lewis—that he kept an hotel in Jamaica, and was the brother of the wife of Thomas Williams, and not his own brother.—*Shrewsbury Chron.*

State of Tipperary.—There is a report current today that a Roman Catholic dignitary, Archdeacon Laffan, I believe has arrived in town from Tipperary for the purpose of having an interview with Mr. O'Connell, and to request of the learned gentleman that he will on his way to Limerick pay a visit to the archdeacon's residence, near Cashel and in person address the people on the state of crime in that county, as neither he (Dr. Laffan) nor his clergy could any longer hope to restrain them within the bounds of order. Mr. O'Connell, it is added at once declined the peaceful (but no doubt hopeless mission.)—*Times Correspondent.*

PORTSMOUTH.—The Fox, 42, Captain Sir H. M. Blackwood, has been again compelled to put back here, in consequence of the strong gales which have been blowing for the last day or two from the westward. The Iris, 26, Capt. G. R. Mundy, has succeeded in beating down Channel, notwithstanding the boisterous state of the weather. She has put into Plymouth and will with the Fox, proceed to Ireland. The Rhadamanthus steamer, Master-Commander Thomas Lear, is to proceed again to Ireland, to join the squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Bowles.

The Irish squadron, upon the arrival of the foregoing vessels, will consist of one line of battle ship, two frigates two sloops, and eleven steamers, viz.: The Caledonia, 120, Captain Alexander Milne, (with the flag of Rear-Admiral Bowles); Fox, 42, and Iris, 26. Lynx, 3; and Snipe, 3 (sloops); and the Penelope, 22; Stromboli, 6; Flamer, 9; Comet, 2; Meteor, 2; Pluto, 2; Shearwater, 2; Tartarus, 2; Volcano, 2; Dee, 2; and Rhadamanthus, 2, (steamers).

The total number of vessels of every description at present in commission in the British navy is 227 —viz: eleven line-of-battle ships, twenty-nine frigates, 113 sloops, and other craft including troop and store ships, and the Excellent gunnery ship, the Minden Hospital Ship; and the Victory, San Josef, Poictiers, and Ocean receiving ships), and 74 steamers. Of these there are four line of battle ships, 5 frigates, 7 sloops, &c., and 10 steamers, in the Mediterranean; 2 line-of-battle ships, 4 frigate, 25 sloops, and 3 steamers, in the East Indies; 1 line-of-battle ship, 3 frigates, 13 sloops, and 3 steamers, Brazils and South America; 3 frigates, 3 sloops, and 2 steamers, Pacific; 1 frigate, 10 sloops, and 3 steamers, coast of Africa; 4 frigates, 4 sloops, and 1 steamer, at the Cape; 1 line-of-battle ship, 2 frigates, 2 sloops, and 11 steamers, Ireland; 1 frigate, Lisbon; 2 sloops, at Torres Straits; 1 sloop, Falkland Isles; 1 sloop, 2 steamers, Canada; 1 steamer, Azores, and 3 line-of-battle ships, 2 frigates, 33 sloops, &c., and 35 steamers at home, including the Post-office sailing and steam packets.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.—The Penelope steam frigate has arrived in Kingstown harbour, loaded almost to the water's edge with large gun-boats.—They are intended for the Upper Shannon and the large lakes formed by that river in its progress towards the lower branch. A considerable number of persons were collected on the banks of the canal this morning, to witness their being towed to Portobello from the basin at Ringsend. They are immense boats, with great beam, capable of carrying two guns, and accommodating a large body of men. They are double banked, and each pulled by 12 rowers. As floating batteries, they are most formidable, and furnish an important, as well as a novel addition to the armament already existing in this country.—*Dublin Mail.*

Rent is not due till sunset of the day on which it is reserved, that being the point of time when by law it ought to be paid, and before which, at the earliest, no remedy can be taken against the lessee; still if on the morning of that day the tenant pays his rent to the lessor, who dies before noon, the payment, though voluntary, as being made before sunset, is good against the heir and all but the Crown.

Prince Polignac left Paris on Thursday for Bavaria. M. de Guernon Ranville, another of the ministers of Charles X., has also been ordered by government to leave Paris, and was to go on Saturday.

Large quantities of foreign timber have been lately received at Chatham, and a contract is daily expected to be given out for several thousand loads of British oak, and these circumstances, together with the recent demand for ship wrights, look somewhat warlike.

The will of the late Mr. B. G. Hodges, the eminent distiller, of Church street, Lambeth, was proved last week, the probate being granted to his widow and executrix. The property is sworn under 160,000, and may be stated at full £150,000.

The Marquess of Westmeath is giving Sabbath discourses to his tenantry at Castletownde lvin, and also enforcing the advantages of union with Great Britain.

Married.

On the 18th January, by the Rev. the Rector of this Parish, Mr. Samuel K. Willis, of this city, to Miss Elizabeth Crawford, of Hampton.

On Monday evening, 22d ult., by the Rev. the Rector, Mr. John Fitzpatrick, to Miss Jane Matilda, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Robert Miles, of this city.

On the 25th ult., by the same, Mr. Wilson Dobbin, to Miss Elizabeth Lowrey.

On Monday 29th instant, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. A. Stewart, Mr. Robert Britain, of this City, to Miss Louisa Auguste Pine, eldest daughter of Mr. Stephen Pine, of St. Andrews, and grand-daughter of Mr. Alpheus Pine, of this city.

On the 29th, by the Rev. W. T. Wishart, Mr. Hezekiah Wetmore, of Kingston, to Mrs. Margaret Sherwood, of this city.

At Carleton, on the 25th, by the Rev. Michael Pickles, Mr. William O. Thrall, to Miss Maria A. Gardiner, both of the above place.

At Portland, by the Rev. Wm. Harrison, Mr. Jeffrey Cole, to Miss Mary Ann Boyle.

At Sheffield, on the 15th ult., by the Rev. Wm. Temple, Mr. James Moore, of Kingston, to Miss Mary C. Hunter.

On the 18th, in Trinity Chapel, Montreal, by the Rev. B. Parmther, the Rev. Mark Willoughby, Incumbent of that Chapel, to Janet Scougall, widow of the late Robert H. Liston, Esq., Manager of the Montreal Branch of the Bank of British N. America.

Died.

Yesterday at 5 o'clock, Mr. George E. Frink, in the 45th year of his age. Funeral on Monday, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence in Peters' Street, when friends and acquaintance are respectfully invited to attend.

On Saturday morning, David James, aged two years and ten months, eldest son of Mr. William Millican.

On the 30th ult. William Colter, infant son of Mr. Michael Colter.

At Loch Lomond, on Tuesday morning, after a short but severe illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation to the