THE Weekly Chronicle.

Terms—15 shillings per annum :] *"Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque."* [12s. 6d. if paid in advance.

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THE CHRONICLE

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Any person forwarding the names of six responsible subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis.

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All letters, communications, &c., must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid; except at the option of the publisher.

Weekly Almanack.

	JAN.	R. SUN.	S. SONG.	H. W.	
3	Saturday,	6 59	5 1	6 31	11 7
4	Sunday,	6 58	5 2	Rises	11 42
5	Monday,	6 57	5 3	7 12	Morn
6	Tuesday,	6 56	5 4	8 25	0 19
7	Wednesday,	6 54	5 5	9 30	0 55
8	Thursday,	6 53	5 6	10 54	1 33
9	Friday,	6 52	5 7	Morn	2 16

Full Moon 4th day, 4h. 44m. morn.

Public Institutions.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—Thos. Leavitt, Esq. President.—Discount days. Tuesday and Friday. Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Notes for Discount must be left at the Bank before 1 o'clock on the days immediately preceding the discount days. Director next week: Geo. Swinney, Esq.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—John Duncan, Esq., President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes of Discount must be lodged before 1 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: Wm. Jack, Esq.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. (St. John Branch.)—A. Smithers, Esq. Manager. Discount Days, Wednesdays and Saturdays.—Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.—Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days. Director next week: Hon. John Robertson.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—John Boyd, Esq., President.—Office open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 1 o'clock.—[All communications by mail, must be post paid.]

SAVING'S BANK.—Hon. Ward Chipman, President.—Office hours, from 1 to 3 o'clock on Tuesdays. Cashier and Register, D. Jordan.

MARINE INSURANCE.—I. L. Bedell, Broker. The committee of Underwriters meet every morning at 10 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)

MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—James Kirk, Esq., President.—Office open every day (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 3 o'clock. ☞ All applications for Insurance to be made in writing.

☞ **NOTICE.** ☜

THE Subscriber requests all persons who are indebted to him by Note or Account; also those who have omitted to make payment of debts due to the subscriber since January, 1837, as Assignee, of JOHN M'MILLAN, to make immediate payment of the same. And that all claims against him be presented at once for adjustment.

D. M'MILLAN.

St. John October 6th, 1843.—3m.

FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES.

Books, Stationary, &c.

Dissolution!

THE Business heretofore carried on by the Subscribers under the Firm of SANCTON & CROOKSHANK, is this day Dissolved;—all unsettled accounts they request may be arranged as speedily as possible with GEORGE P. SANCTON, at the *old stand*—York Point, at which place only all applications on business must be made to him.

GEO. P. SANCTON,
A. G. CROOKSHANK.

May 17, 1843.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Business at present conducted under the Firm of ROBERTSON & MARSHALL, as Blacksmiths, dissolves by mutual consent on the First day of May next. All unsettled accounts connected with the Firm, will be closed by JOHN R. MARSHALL, who is duly authorised to perform the same.

DAVID M. ROBERTSON,
JOHN R. MARSHALL.

St. John, April 27, 1843.

THE Business formerly conducted under the Firm of Robertson & Marshall, as Blacksmiths, &c., will be continued by the subscriber on his own account, at the old stand South side North Slip.

JOHN R. MARSHALL.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE—

60 ASSORTED ANCHORS; Edge Tools of all descriptions constantly on hand.

Also, to Let for One or Three Years—The TANNERY establishment in Union street, formerly occupied by George Whittekir, junr., apply as above.

April 28.

Blacksmith Business.

THE Subscriber grateful for former favours, has the pleasure of informing his Patrons and the Public, that he has again resumed his labours at the Anvil. His place of business is at the lower end of Peters Wharf, where every article in his line will be made with despatch and satisfaction to his employers. Orders from an Anchor to a Nail, thankfully received.

HENRY NICHOLLS.

September 29, 1843.

TAX NOTICE.

ALL Persons who are Defaulters for Taxes for the Year 1841 and 1842, are hereby called upon to come forward *without delay*, and pay the same at the Office of the Collector of Taxes, in Vernon's Brick Building, corner of King and Germain streets, otherwise the collection of such Taxes will be enforced as the Law directs.

JAMES GEROW, jr.
Dec 8. *Collector of Taxes.*

"PROTECTION"

Insurance Company of Hartford.

SAINT JOHN AGENCY.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent of the above Company, will attend to the Renewal of Policies issued by the late Agent, W. H. Scott, Esquire, as also to effecting new Insurances against Fire, on Houses, Furniture, Merchandise, ships on the stocks and in harbour, &c.

A. BALLOCH, *Agent.*

☞ Office in Melick's Brick Building, Market square. September 15, 1843.

THE FIRST PRODUCTIONS IN THE WORLD FOR

The Hair! the Skin!! and the Teeth!!

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

is universally acknowledged to be the ONLY ARTICLE that will effectually *produce* and *restore* Hair, (including WHISKERS, MUSTACHIOS, and EYEBROWS,) prevent it from falling off or turning grey, free it from scurf and dandriff, and render it delightfully soft, silky, curly and glossy.

Caution!—Numerous *pernicious* compounds are unworthily sold as "MACASSAR OIL." To ensure the real article, see that the bottle is enclosed in a wrapper, (a steel engraving of exquisite workmanship,) on which are engraved "*ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL*," in two lines.

* * To further insure the genuine article, see that the words "*Rowland's Macassar Oil*" are engraved on the back of the envelope nearly 1,500 times, containing 29,028 letters,—WITHOUT THIS NONE ARE GENUINE.

Price 3s. 6d.; 7s.; Family Bottles (equal to four small) 10s. 6d., and double that size 21s. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

This elegant and fragrant preparation thoroughly eradicates all *Pimples, Spots, Blotches, Redness Tan, Freckles*, and other defects of the skin; heals *Sunburns, Stings of Insects*, and reduces inflammation. It imparts a youthful roseate hue to the most bilious complexion, and renders the Arms, Hands, and Neck, transparently fair and delightfully soft and smooth.

It is invaluable as a renovating and refreshing Wash, during travelling, or exposure to the sun, dust, or dry piercing winds, and after the heated atmosphere of crowded assemblies. Gentlemen will find it peculiarly grateful after shaving in allaying the irritation of the skin.

Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR, PEARL DENTIFRICE,

A FRAGRANT WHITE POWDER of Oriental Herbs. It eradicates Tartar and decayed spots from the Teeth, preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a Pearl-like whiteness, and fixes the teeth firmly in the gums. Being an Anti-scorbutic, it eradicates the scurvy from the Gums; strengthens, braces, and renders them of a healthy red. It removes unpleasant tastes from the mouth, which often remain after fevers, taking medicine, &c. and imparts *sweetness* and *perfume* to the breath.

Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

Rowland's

ESSENCE OF TYRE,

Or, IMPERIAL DYE,

Changes Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c. to a beautiful Brown or Black.

Price 4s.; 7s. 6d.; 10s. 6d., and 21s. per bottle.

Rowland's Alsana Extract,

Immediately relieves the most violent *Tooth ache, Gum-bilés*, and *Swelled Face*.

Price 2s. 9d.; 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

Observe! To protect the public from fraud, the Hon. Commissioners of her Majesty's stamps have authorised the Proprietor's signature to be engraved on the Government stamp, thus—

A. Rowland & Son, 20, *Hatton Garden*,

Which is affixed to the Kalydor, Odonto, and Alsana. None of these are genuine without the stamp.

Beware of Imitations! composed of the most pernicious and trashy ingredients, and which are frequently pressed upon the unwary as "GENUINE," and under the lure of *being cheap*. Be sure to ask for "Rowland's Articles."

☞ Sold by Dr. W. LIVINGSTONE, *St. John, N. B.*, and by every Perfumer and Chemist throughout the civilized world. *June* 9, 1843.

Insurance & Assurance

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Ætna Insurance Company, and the Protection Insurance Company, of Hartford, (Con.)

THE undersigned Agent for the above Companies, continues to effect Insurance on Buildings, finished or unfinished, Stores, Merchandize, Mills, Ships, while in port or on the stocks, and on every other species of Insurable personal property against

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

at as low rates of premium as any similar institution of equal good standing.

The course pursued by these Companies, in transacting their business, and in the adjustment and payment of Losses, is liberal and prompt. And by order of the respective Boards of Directors, the undersigned Agent is authorized, in all cases of disputed claims, under policies issued by him, on which suits may be instituted to accept service of process, and enter appearance for his principals, in the Courts of this Province, and abide the decision thereon.

Terms made known, and if accepted, policies issued to applicants without delay.

Life Assurance.

The "United Kingdom Life Assurance Company of London, and the National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society," of London, continue to effect assurance, upon highly favourable terms.

Blanks furnished gratis, and every information given as respects either department, by application at the Insurance Agency, Melick's Brick Building, Market square.

A. BALLOCH, Agent.

St. John, November 3, 1843.

Miscellany.

CHATSWORTH.—This is the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, and has lately been honored by a visit from the Queen and Prince Albert. The entrance to Chatsworth would not lead any one, ignorant of its beauties, to imagine the magnificence that reigns within.

Chatsworth was among the domains originally given by William the Conqueror to William Peveril, one of his attendants, but it afterwards passed into the noble family of Cavendish. The present building was designed by William Talman, Comptroller of the Works, in the reign of William the Third, but the whole of his plan has only been carried out by the present Duke and his predecessor.

Chatsworth was for some time the residence or prison of Mary Queen of Scots, a circumstance which has given her name to a suite of apartments in this building. The house was also the residence of Marshal Tallet, who was taken prisoner by the Duke of Marlborough at the battle of Blenheim.—On taking leave of the Duke of Devonshire, with the happy politeness of his nation, he said "When I reckon up the days of my captivity in England, I shall leave out all those I have spent at Chatsworth.'

The house is composed of four nearly equare sides with an open quadrangular court within having extensive wings. The sides of the court having open balconies, guarded by stone balustrades, forming pedestals, upon which are placed busts, representing some of the most distinguished men of the reign of Queen Anne. The middle of the court is occupied by a marble statue of Arion seated on a dolphin, round which a fountain plays.

The chapel of Chatsworth boasts the masterpiece of Verrio.

The series of drawing rooms form a suite, together with the library, extending over the area of nearly 750 feet long. These rooms are furnished in a style of elegant and costly magnificence, and contain some splendid pictures. The library is about 90 feet by 22 feet, with a ceiling painted by Louis Charon. The ceiling of the ante library is painted jointly by Hayter and Landkeer.

The sculpture gallery is a very fine apartment, lighted from the top. The walls are of polished variegated grit stone, and have that simplicity of tone and color so well calculated to heighten the effect of the many exquisite works of art in the exhibition.

The orangery is 180 feet long, 27 wide, and 21 feet high. Some of the trees were selected from the fine orangery of the Empress Josephine, at Malmaison. There is a specimen of rhododendron aboreum, one of which bore upwards of 2000 flowers in the summer of 1840. At the northern end of the orangery there is a communication with the baths and ball-room, and over them is an open temple, which commands very extensive prospects.

The water works and the great cascade were designed by a French engineer, situated to the south and southeast end of the house, and where on playing a vast body of water rises from a square building, surmounted by a dome ornamented by dolphins, sea nymphs, &c., through which it falls into a basin and then descends a series of 24 ledges for about 300 yards, when the stream disappears amidst masses of rock, and passes beneath the lawns to the river. The "Willow Tree" consists of a series of *jets d'eau*, the pipes of which are in the form of a decayed tree; one of the fountains throws up the water 90 feet.

The grand conservatory is 300 feet long by 145 feet wide. The elevation of the central cove or arched roof is 67 feet with a span of 70 feet, resting on two rows of iron pilasters 28 feet high, dividing the building. The interior comprises an area of about an acre, in the centre of which is a carriage road, the plants being ranged on either side. The tubes for hot water are six miles in length. A perfect view of the whole interior is obtained from a circular gallery at the base of the dome, the access to which is by a series of rustic steps amidst arches of rock work. A tunnel surrounds the whole building, for the purpose of obtaining access to the stoves and pipes for conveying water.

The arboretum covers several acres.

The kitchen-gardens are twelve acres in extent, and contain 22 hot houses, besides numerous forcing pits.

The domain abounds with picturesque and romantic scenery. Mr. Rhodes speaking of its excessive beauty, says: "The scene is as rich and lovely as the fancy of Claude Lorraine ever pourtrayed when under the influence of his happiest inspiration."

NOVEL CIRCUMSTANCE.—*Resuscitation.*—The St. Louis Republican of the 7th inst., relates the following singular occurrence:—"A young lady belonging to a Jewish family in this city, died on Tuesday of a nervous disease, and yesterday her friends started with her remains for interment. According to a Jewish custom, the body is taken to the grave yard in a square box, in the same covering in which the deceased person has expired, and there in a house appropriated for that purpose, the female friends of the family unrobe the body, wash it with cold water, and anoint it for its last resting place. While performing this ancient custom upon the body of this supposed inanimate corpse, a healthful warmth evaporated from it, and evident signs of life became manifest; the fact was announced by the ladies, physicians were sent for, and the sorrowful certainty of death which overshadowed the countenances of friends gave place to a gleam of hope. On the arrival of the physicians, the certainty of her being alive was established, and means taken to fan the spark into health, in which we earnestly hope they will succeed."

MARRIAGES.—The question of a man's marrying his wife's sister has been fully discussed in several churches—by some prohibited, by others allowed. A case of another character was recently decided. A man named William Wilson was convicted last August before the Hartford (Con.) county court of the crime of incest. The charge was founded on the fact, that he had married the daughter of his deceased wife by a former husband—the same being, as charged by the judge, in violation of the law; and the jury returned a verdict accordingly. The case was carried up on a writ of error to the supreme court, where the decision of the lower court was a few days since reversed. The court decided, that the affinity between the plaintiff in error and his wife's daughter, ceased on the death of his wife. Although this may be law, strictly speaking, it is not founded on morality. On marrying the woman, her daughter became his step-child, and probably mingled with the other children on the footing of brother and sister. If he had children by his second wife, the girl would have been half sister to his children, and such relationship could not have been destroyed by the death of his wife.—The man therefore contracted an incestuous marriage in part, and certainly an immoral and improper one.

SNUFF.—An individual consulting Doctor Abernethy, asked him if he thought snuff injured the brain. 'Pooh, pooh, man,' replied the Doctor, 'no one possessing brains ever takes any.'

THE INFLUENCE OF BOOKS.—A discourse on this subject was delivered last Sunday evening by the Rev. Dr. Bacon. The remarks although embracing little of a novel character contained much sound and practical knowledge on a theme so directly interesting and important to all. The Doctor remarked that at no period of the world's history, was it so necessary to embrace the good and avoid the evil tendency of Books as at present. The book produces in the reader the intellectual state of the writer; his thoughts come into being in your mind, which is brought into a passive communication with his sentiments and emotions at the time of writing. You look upon the silent page—it fixes your attention and as the voiceless words meet your glance, the eye sparkles with joy or glistens with a tear, the smile of triumph or the frown of scorn radiates or darkens the countenance—your mind is like an instrument of many strings responding to a master hand. The author of a book produces in his reader, moral emotions similar to his own. He may thus be a spirit of mercy or a tempting fiend. The works which a man chooses for his habitual reading are an index to his character. If you see a man gathering around him works of mathematical science, you known the general tendency of his mind. If you see another accumulating works of history, you have the index to his taste. One likes Locke on the Understanding, another Edwards on the Will, thus you know their character and dispositions. To some history is dull and laborious, and light frivolous reading engages their attention, their sole object is to kill time; there can be no doubt of the character of this class. He who chooses works of infidelity or blasphemy, may be marked as an infidel and blasphemer. He who revels in works of licentiousness has affirmed the unhappy tone of his disposition. The boy who delights solely in books of piracies and murders, will probably meet a murderer's doom. He alone who chooses works of a moral nature to cheer his lonly hours has a heart in sympathy with goodness. If you could go to a library and see the works chosen by various young men you would have a sure test of their characters. The Reverend speaker then enumerated the mischief of bad books. A bad book is like a bad man, it may be too stupid, too manifestly malicious to do much harm, or it may have a power to deceive and fascinate, as dangerous and damning as Satan transformed to an angel of light. You put a book into the hands of a single reader and the thoughts and feelings, the high aspirations, the pure desires are reproduced in his mind, and in his life they make a lasting impression, and influence his destiny for eternity. The influence of that single book may be multiplied from this to future generations; its records of goodness and precepts of morality only grow brighter in lustre with the lapse of time.—*New York Sun.*

How to clean a Fowling-Piece.—Sir Astley Cooper seemed to be innately philosophically disposed, and always had some object of practical utility in view. In his scientific inquiries, he had remarkable facility of applying his knowledge to the daily concerns of life, and delighted in suggesting improvements for matters which might almost appear too trifling to attract his notice. I remember upon one occasion saying in his hearing,—'I must send my gun to town to have it cleaned, for it has become so leaded that it is unfit for use.' 'Poor!' 'send it to London!—there is not the least occasion for it.—Keep a few ounces of quicksilver in your gun-case, and then you can easily clean your gun yourself.—Stop up the touch-holes by means of a bit wax; and then, pouring the quicksilver into the barrels, roll it along them for a few minutes. The mercury and the lead will form an amalgam, and leave the gun as clean as the first day it came out of the shop.—You have then only to strain the quicksilver thro' a piece of thin wash-leather, and it is again fit for use, for the lead will be left in the strainer.'—I have since adopted this plan and with perfect success.—*Life of Sir Astley Cooper.*

From Papers by the last Mail.

THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

(From the German Universal Gazette.)

ZURBURG, ON THE NIEMEN, Nov. 12.—The Imperial ukase, according to which all Jews within 50 werst from the western frontier are to transmigrate to the interior of Russia, is beginning now to be executed. In 33 towns and boroughs of the western frontier of Lithuania orders were received towards the end of the last month by the Jews from Government, that the heads of all Jewish households should declare before the authorities of their abode to which place they intended to emigrate with their families, as Government wants to retain a control over the numerous emigrants. The places to which emigration is permitted have also been strictly prescribed by the higher authorities. There are the seven governments (counties) of West Russia—Wilna, Grodno, Witepsk, Mohilew, Minsk, Volhynia, and Podolia, where already the Jewish over population is so geat that only a dreary future is waiting these new emigrants. The government of St. Petersburgh, Finland, Esthland, Lievland, Courtland, Moscow, Smolensk, Pleskow, Twer, Novogorod, Olonez, Archangel, Wologda, Jaraslaw, Kostroma, Wladimir, Nishnei-Novogorod, Tambow, Kasan, Tula, Kaluga, Orel, Kursk, Woronesch, Kiew, Tschernigow, Pultawa, and the Ukraine of Slobod, are particularly cited as being excluded, and the Jews are also reminded that according to the general laws they are not allowed to emigrate to foreign countries. The 33 communities, the smallest of which counts nearly 500 suls, and the largest about 6,000 souls, have been plunged into such nameless desolution that the language of the tenderest compassion can find no words for it. During the last six months these communities have tried every lawful means and every possible channel to modify and to mitigate the ukase; deputies were sent to St. Petersburgh, showing to evidence by documents, and testimonials from the authorities, that of 100 smuggles caught, scarcely five were of the Jewish persuasion, and that of 33 communities 17 had not traded in smuggled goods for the last 14 years, as if they had foreseen the doleful end; but all these representations were useless, as also the written representations of the German communities remained without effect. As regards now the declaration of the place of emigration, which had been demanded by Government from all Jewish family heads, 19 communities, those of Polangen, Kurotingen, Dorbian, Garsten, Jarubowo, Szaltanten, Skud, Meiszaden, Plungian, Ritowa, Korzian, Wewoszan, Nieustadt-Zugit, Chwedan, Skodwill, Tauroggen, Drswalsk, Rosiane, and Jurburg, have declared that they will not obey this injunction. They declare that they consider their fireside, where they were born and brought up, as their only home; that, with all love for their Russian fatherland, they cannot look beyond this fireside for another home; and if Government intended to inflict an exile upon them, then the same high authority might also designate the final place where the homeless were to find rest, in order that posterity and history should not say that they had by their own choosing deprived the ukase of its cruelty and harshness. This resolution, agreed to by the 19 communities, has been sent to St. Peterburgh, and a reply is still expected, although there is altogether very little hope left.

GREAT PARIS CHESS MATCH.

The match between Mr. Staunton, the first chess player of Great Britain, and M. St Amant, the champion of France, was brought to a close on Wednesday last, our countryman remaining, as we have long expected, the victor. Twenty-one games in all were played, of which Mr. Staunton won eleven, losing six, and drawing four. Nothing can exceed Mr. S's. conduct of the match, as to skill, patience, and all the highest qualities of chess, viewed as a whole. His winning the first five or six games right off probably caused him latterly to relax a little in his exertions, and thus gave St A's. friends the momentary hope of a chance—such chance, however, being utterly unfounded in the judgment of the first players. Mr. Staunton took the lead and kept it, playing throughout the match his superiority to his opponent at all points. Latterly Mr. Staunton had to contend with the great disadvantages arising from a protracted absence in a foreign land, and his being left in Paris without his umpires. Mr. Worrell and Mr. Harry Wilson, both being compelled to return prematurely to London, by sudden and grave indisposition: and admirably as their places were filled by Mr. Bryan and Mr. Dizi, their loss as personal friends could not but be sensibly felt. On Mr. St. Amant's part, the wonderful stand he made under defeat places him in chess history in high light indeed. Having lost ten games, playing, as it were, with the sword over his head, when a single bad move would lose not the game alone but the match itself, St. Amant stands forth like Leonidas at Thermopylæ, or the man of marble defying the thunderbolt, calculating his moves with the same calm (we had almost written "sublime") gravity as though the match had just commenced. The highest praise, we say is due to St. Amant for his heroic efforts to redeem the day, and the pertinacity with which he clung to his colours ere compelled to surrender. We eagerly look for the next number of the Chess Players' Chronicle, to enjoy the games with their conductors' own notes. The room in which the Paris Chess Club held their meetings not being very spacious, both parties suffered dreadfully from the heat; indeed, on Saturday night last several spectators were carried out in a fainting state; while, so great was the interest excited by the splendid play of the English champion, and the noble resistance of St Amant, that the gendarmerie were forced to attend at the doors to keep out all persons who had not tickets of entry. The crowning game of the match was a noble affair, worthy of its great generals. It lasted 14 hours beginning on Tuesday morning early, and after being suspended at night for a few hours, was concluded next day, when the laurel wreath was most gallantly surrendered by St. Amant, who certainly has the consolation of never having played better, and of therefore being fairly and satisfactorily defeated. Nothing has been more cheering than the conduct of the Paris Chess Club throughout this match. The Saint George's cross has been run up to the mast head over the gallant tri-colour of France, but no unkind feeling has appeared on the part of the Gaul to embitter the victors triumph. Mr. Staunton must feel that he has shot his arrow farther than his brother, and the contending parties being far ever cemented by the kindness of the greeting, and the constant warmth of feeling displayed by Paris to her chivalrous invader. Such is chess, that even under personal pressure, the tie of kindest sympathy is ever held inviolate, the mutual aim being to advance chess, and chess alone. We do not yet know whether St. Amant intends demanding "*son revanche*," to be played of course in the St. George's Chess Club.—We hope his friends may persuade him to pay us a speedy visit, whether hostile or otherwise, in the full assurance that no living player ranks higher in the esteem and regard of our ten thousand amateurs and that we earnestly long to return in some measure the many hospitable attentions with which Mr. Staunton's Paris visit was greeted. Rumour bruits it that the veteran Des Chapelles, sternly grieving, like "Achilles for Patroclus slain," talks of coming forth to do battle with the conqueror. Sure are we, that Mr. Staunton would consider it a high honour to play a match with the "King of Chess"—the veteran of "the thousand fights;" and that M. Des Chapelles could nowise wind up his long career of glory and of triumph better than by at once advancing to the rescue and revenge of his friend and acknowledged "chess lieutenant," M. de St. Amant.—*English paper.*

DEATH OF LORD LYNEDOCH.

The month of December, 1842, proved fatal to one of the illustrious men who led our armies during the Peninsular war, and in the corresponding period of the present winter another and scarcely less distinguished soldier has been "gathered to his fathers." Sir Thomas Graham, Lord Lynedoch, has paid the debt of nature. The men who held the rank of General at the battle of Waterloo is a class rapidly diminished in number since the day when the Duke gave his first anniversary dinner at Apsley house; and if on the last 18th of June, he said, 'Ah! poor Hill, we have lost him," so at the next anniversary he will say, "Ah! poor Lynedoch, we have lost him also," and thus it will go on from year to year. But though the corporal portion of these great leaders must perish and disappear, the fame of their heroic deeds will be preserved and transmitted to the admirator of a remote prosperity. When the existence of England as a nation shall cease to be remembered, their public services may be forgotten, but not until then. Amongst the most distinguished of the able and scientific who led the conquering armies of England from the Tagus of the Seine, was the venerable man whose death it is now our duty to record.—His Lordship expired on Monday night, a few minutes before 11 o'clock, at his own residence, Stratton-street, having for several days been very seriously and alarmingly indisposed.

The early life of this eminent man was that of a private country gentleman, but on whose mind had been cultivated in no ordinary degree. The classical attainments of his father, and the many elegant accomplishments of his mother, were directed to that which formed with them a never ceasing object, namely, the education of their son, who, owing to the death of both his elder brothers, had become heir to the family estate. The judicious and careful education which he received produced him an extraordinary aptitude for study, and in his mind faculties early developed were fully matured by an extensive European tour. He was born at Balgowan (Perthshire), in the year 1750. In 1774 his father died, and in the same year, he married the Hon. Mary Cathcart, one of the three daughters of the ninth Lord Cathcart; and it is a remarkable fact that two other daughters of the same noble Lord were married on the same day. Thus we find Mr. Graham apparently settled down for life in the quiet, unobtrusive, happy condition of an independent country gentleman; and thus he continued in the enjoyment of great domestic felicity, surrounded by many estimable and attached friends for a period of nearly 20 years. He had by this time attained the mature age of two and forty, and to external seeming was one of the last men in the world likely to enter upon a military life.

In the year 1792, however, his domestic happiness was brought to a termination by the death of his wife, to whom he was most tenderly attached. Their union had not been blessed by any children, but their mutual affection to be too strong to need that additional bond. The effect of this melancholy event proved sufficient almost to unsettle the mind of Mr. Graham, and his cause adds one to the instances that might be adduced in which domestic calamities have procured for the state services of the highest order in the field and the cabinet. It may be said that this change in his condition and prospects imported almost a romantic character to the tenour of his life. His grief was so deep and lasting as greatly to injure his health, and he was recommended to travel, with a view of alleviating the one and restoring the other by change of scene and variety of objects. At Gibraltar he fell into military society, and there he first conceived the possibility of obtaining some respite from his sorrows by devoting himself to the profession of arms.

Lord Hood was then about to sail for the South of France, and Mr. Graham had recently been a traveller in that country. He therefore gladly acceded to his proposition to accompany him as a volunteer. We accordingly find him, in the year 1793, landing with the British troops at Toulon, and serving as extra aide-de-camp to Lord Mulgrave (father to the present Marquess of Normanby) who was the general commanding in chief, and who marked by his particular thanks the gallant and able services of the elderly gentleman who had thus volunteered to be his aide de camp. We scarcely need remind the reader that the events of that period gave Mr. Graham ample means of indulging the passion which impelled him to a military life.—He was always foremost in the attack, and on one occasion, at the head of a column, when a private soldier fell; Mr. Graham took up his musket and supplied his place in the front rank.

On returning to the contry he raised the first battalion of the 90th Regiment, of which he was appointed Colonel Commandant on the 10th of Feb. 1794. This regiment formed part of the army under the command of Lord Moira (afterwards Marquess of Hastings). It passed the summer of 1795 at Isle Dieu, whence it proceeded to Gibraltar. On the 22d of July, 1795, the rank of Colonel in the army was conferred upon Mr. Graham.

At Gibraltar he endured for a short time the idleness inseparable from garrison duty in so strong a place; but a continuance of such a life proved intolerable to such a mind as his, and he therefore, obtained permission to join the Austrian army. His connexion with that service continued during the summer of 1795, taking the opportunities which his position presented him of sending to the British Government intelligence of the military operations and diplomatic measures adopted by the commanders and sovereigns of the continent. It is well known that his despatches at this period evinced in a remarkable degree, the great talents and characteristic energy of the writer.

During the investment of the city of Mantua he was shut up there for some time with General Wurmser, but incapable of continuing unemployed he made his escape under cover of night, but not without encountering great difficulties and imminent hazard.

Early in the year 1797 he returned to England, but in the following autumn joined his regiment at Gibraltar, whence he proceeded to the attack of Minorca with Sir Charles Stuart, who bestowed the warmest enlogiums on the skill and valour displayed by Colonel Graham. The part which he took in the reduction of Minorca is thus described in a work published some years ago detailing the transaction:—

"After the delarcation of the the troops innumerable difficulties opposed themselves to their operations. There is not in any part of Europe to be found a greater variety of natural obstacles to an invading army than in this island. Reports from deserters and others, contradictory in their purport rendered General Stuart for a short time irresolute what course to pursue. He, however, resolved to proceed by a forced march to Mercadel, and by possessing that essential post to separate the enemy's force. To effect this object Colonel Graham was sent with 600 men, and by dint of the utmost effort arrived at Mercadel a very few hours after the main body of the enemy had marched towards Candavelle. Here he made a considerable number of prisoners, seized several depots of ammunition, &c., and established his corps in front of the village. The reduction of Minorca being completed, Colonel Graham repaired to Sicily, where he employed himself in the service and for the assistance of its legitimate monarch; and such were his exertions, that he received repeated acknowledgements and tributes of gratitude and esteem from the King and Queen of Naples."

Not long after this the Colonel with the local rank of Brigadier, besieged the island of Malta, having under his command the 30th and 89th Regiments, and some corps embodied under his immediate direction. Brigadier-Gen. Graham, aware of the prodigious strength of the place, resorted to a blockade, and the French held out till Sept., 1800, when after a resistance of two years duration, the place surrendered. On the completion of this service, General Graham came home for a few months, and, again anxious for active service, proceeded to Egypt, but before his arrival that country had been completely conquered. He returned through Turkey, making some stay at Constantinople, and during the peace of Amiens resided for a short time at Paris. His active and enterprising spirit had now

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