

the interruption of this function; and on the heart ceasing to throb, death may then be considered as complete in every part of the system.

It is an important consideration, with reference to final causes, that generally long before the commencement of this

"Last scene of all,

That ends this strange eventful history,"

the power of feeling has wholly ceased, and the physical struggle is carried on by the vital powers alone, in the absence of all consciousness of the sentient being, whose death may be said to precede, for some time, that of the body. In this, as well as in the gradual decline of the sensorial faculties, and the consequent diminution both of mental and of physical sensibility in advanced age, we cannot fail to recognise the wise ordinances of a superintending and beneficent Providence, kindly smoothing the path along which we descend the vale of life, spreading a narcotic mantle over the bed of death, and giving to the last moments of departing sensation the tranquility of approaching sleep.

#### SIR JAMES GRAHAM.

Sketch of the late First Lord of the Admiralty, by Mr Buckingham.

Sir James Graham was born in 1792: he is consequently in his 42nd year. Paternally as well as maternally he is connected with Scotland. His mother was lady Catherine Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Galloway; and his own lady was Miss Fanny Callendar, daughter of James Campbell, Esquire, of Ardkinglass.

Sir James was for a time at Eton, and in 1811 was removed to Oxford. At the University he was remarkable for quickness, intelligence, and a gay and social disposition. He eagerly engaged in all the manly sports of his college companions. Hunting, shooting, &c. were among his pastimes; nor was he averse to those other enjoyments which reward and sweeten toil. At the end of 1814, or the beginning of 1815, Sir James left the University: it was regretted by all who knew him. At this period he was remarkable, not alone for the manly beauty of his person, but for a frankness and generosity of disposition, which endeared him to all his friends. His abilities were of no common order, and, altogether, he created every where, a strong sensation in his favour. His wine parties were as renowned as his popularity; but at the end of these enjoyments, there is always an unpleasant reckoning, and this the young baronet had to pay at some cost. The old baronet, who made his son an ample allowance, was naturally enough disconcerted at the length of these bills. Somebody good-naturedly said, 'But, Sir James, your son is a clever young man—a fine youth—he is twice your size—the old baronet was a short man—nay, he could almost put you in his pocket.' 'I know not how that may be,' replied the old gentleman, 'but this I certainly do know, and to my cost too, that he is never out of mine.'

After the peace of 1815, the Continent—which had been hitherto shut to Sir James Graham—became again opened, and he availed himself of this opportunity of foreign travel. He remained abroad for three or four years, diligently availing himself of the advantages to be derived from an observation of foreign manners and customs, and returned to England about 1818. Soon after he was elected for the town of Carlisle, which he continued to represent in four successive parliaments. In 1819 Sir James united to his present lady, and for a considerable period afterwards he resided almost altogether in the country among his tenantry, performing the duty of a country gentleman and a magistrate, with zeal and ability.

There is no part of England in which the feelings, consequent on the feudal system, have more sway than in the Border counties. There the link-connecting lord and clansman is hardly yet broken, or if broken, the mark of the chain still subsists. The feelings have grown with the growth, and strengthened with the strength of the Cumberland baronet; they were the prop and pabulum on which he was 'nursed and dandled into manhood'—to them we owe the famous pamphlet 'Corn and Currency,' first published in 1828—to them we owe the 'Letters of a Cumberland Yeoman,' alluded to in the late debate on the Corn Laws, by Mr P. Thompson—and to them we owe, last though not least, the speech of Sir James Graham, as the champion of the landed interest, delivered on the night of Mr Hume's motion.

It was soon seen that the then member for Carlisle, and the present representative of Cumberland—although a considerable landholder, was not one of the *fruges consumere nati* class. His address to the landowners already placed him among the foremost ranks of that body, and when he rose in the house, in the session of 1828-9, he was listened to with attention and respect.

The speech, however, which gained Sir James Graham the greatest credit, and which raised him to the very highest rank in his party, was that on the Civil List, delivered in 1829. On this question of economical reform, he proved that 113 Privy Councillors received a sum equal, according to Mr Cobbett's calculation, to the support of 384,000 Englishmen. Henceforth the honourable member for Carlisle spoke more frequently and he was listened to with the profoundest attention. During the first part of the year 1830, he almost invariably divided with Mr Hume, and originated three or four motions, which shook the Government of the Duke of Wellington to its very centre. At length, the success of the motion of Sir H. Parnell had the effect of driving the Duke of Wellington from office.

The reins of power were confided to our present Premier. It was, we believe, at first intended, to make Sir James Chancellor of the Exchequer, and there can be no doubt that the Right Honourable Baronet would have filled this high office with zeal and efficiency, but some of his doctrines, touching the currency, were not palatable to the monied interests, and the project was abandoned. The nation may, sooner or later, have cause to regret this; for, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir James would have been in his element, whereas he has no taste or predilection for the Admiralty.

Sir James Graham is tall in stature, with a gentlemanly, frank, and prepossessing air. His exterior is eminently agreeable and manly. Nature has given him a clear and distinct voice, and a ready, flowing and easy speech—and he enhances these gifts by the aid of art. Though not so much a man of fashion as the Foreign Secretary, it is nevertheless apparent that he holds the skill and science of dress in high repute. There is no appearance of dandyism in his air, but it is plain enough that he wishes to be taken for what he certainly is—a really well bred and well dressed country gentleman. When in opposition he was by no means so stout as he has since become; and his present *embonpoint* has nearly destroyed the keen and intellectual look by which he was formerly distinguished. There is now an appearance of obesity about him, which it would require half a dozen years of opposition to 'sweat away;' but on the whole he is the best dressed man in the Cabinet, except Lord Palmerston, and the best looking, except Lord Melbourne; and perhaps there may be found many who will even say that he is better dressed than the one, and handsomer than the other. It is, therefore, no marvel, that a naturally good natured and urbane man, possessed of so many intrinsic advantages, should be able to secure a ready and willing audience in the House of Commons, more especially as his style of speaking is remarkably calculated to please. It is easy, fluent, and gentleman-like. It appears wholly without effort, though it is plain enough to see it is the combined result of study, practice, and great reflection. Though of a classic and elegant mind, and of more than ordinary knowledge, it must, nevertheless, be averred, that Sir James Graham has never vindicated his claim to the repute of being a good debater. As a holiday or set speaker, with the advantage of adequate preparation, he approaches very near to perfection; but he has not yet proved that he could rise in the instant with the ready instinct of a Brougham or a Canning, to cover the retreat of an injudicious friend, or to carry war into the heart of the camp of an enemy. But though not gifted with those powers of debate, which Mr Stanley and Sir Robert Peel wield with so much consummate art and dexterity—and sometimes, let it be said, with so little mercy—he is certainly as well informed a man, clearly a much more frank and popular man, and in our opinion, would make a much better Prime Minister than either. In a word, Sir James Graham is an accomplished, shrewd, sensible, well informed, English Gentleman, endowed with strong British feelings, anxious for the honour and prosperity of his country, and willing to make great sacrifices for the promotion and perpetuation of the national weal.

## SCHEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI:  
TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1834.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—We have no later European intelligence to communicate than furnished by the arrival of the English mail last week.

THE WEATHER.—There has been a most sensible change in the weather during the last four or five days. The wind has prevailed from the eastward, accompanied with a good deal of rain.

CHOLERA.—We had hoped, from the silence of the Canada papers on the subject, that the reports of the existence of Cholera in Montreal and Quebec, would prove to be unfounded; but the papers by the last mail, furnish most distressing accounts of its ravages in both these cities. The Halifax papers also contain rumours of its existing in that town. We give a summary of the intelligence furnished, which we have copied below—our readers can peruse the same, and form their own conclusions.

HALIFAX TIMES, August 12.—The Board of Health, in order in some measure to quiet the apprehensions of the inhabitants, which during the past week have been excited by reports of Cholera having made its appearance in the Garrison Hospital and at the Poor House, attended with almost immediate death, have issued the following Resolution:

BOARD OF HEALTH, 12th August, 1834.

Resolved—That this Board, having taken into consideration the Reports and opinions of different Medical Practitioners, feel themselves able to state to the public, that they have no account of any case of *Malignant Cholera* at present existing in any part of the town. The Board would, however, recommend to the public, every precaution against that disease—in the use of careful diet—cleanliness—sobriety and attention to those directions formerly issued by this Board, for general guidance in case of its occurrence.

By Order of the Board,

JAMES C. HUME, M. D. Secretary.

We have hitherto been exempted from this horrible disease, and we trust a merciful Providence, may yet spare us such a dispensation. A great deal, however, remains to be done by ourselves. The state of some of the streets are disgusting, and

the noisome effluvia issuing from the choked drains, are enough of themselves to introduce the pestilence. Knowing what we do, we would recommend the most strenuous and immediate exertions to ensure cleanliness, if we would avoid an evil, which may for aught we know to the contrary, be at our very doors. We understand that no communication is allowed between the Hospital and the town, except such as is absolutely necessary.

NOVASCOTIAN, August 13.—During the past week, several persons have died in the Poor House of a disease exhibiting some of the symptoms of Asiatic Cholera, but which some of the medical men recognize as the common Cholera of the country, that at this season usually prevails. A good deal of excitement was of course produced by the flying reports and rumours that were spread from day to day. The Board of Health had several meetings to receive and examine information—and on Tuesday evening they published the following declaration. [The resolution of the Board copied above, is here inserted.] We hope sincerely that this town may still escape, although perhaps it is asking too much of the great disposer of events, who has seen fit to send a scourge over the earth, from the operation of which none can fairly claim exemption. At present the general health is good—notwithstanding some languid efforts at a purification, the streets, lanes, yards, &c. are unusually filthy. Surely some prompt and effectual steps ought to be taken at once. Let all be done that men can do, and then, if disease and death come, we cannot blame ourselves.

MONTREAL GAZETTE, July 29.—The hopes generally entertained at the end of last week of the disappearance of the prevailing malady, were sadly disappointed by a serious increase of mortality on Saturday, Sunday and yesterday, which deprived us of several most valued and estimable members of the community. We are gratified, however, in being able to state that a most favourable change in the general health has manifested itself today, fewer cases, and those of a less severe description, having been seen by our leading physicians for the last twenty-four hours.

August 2.—Our readers will find in our pages this day, statements of the mortality in this city since the appearance of cholera among us, together with a comparative statement of the mortality during the month of July, for the last five years. We are fully convinced that the public will be benefited by the publication of the truth, as far as it can possibly be obtained, and though in the present tables, there may be some trifling inaccuracies, they will be found of much importance.

It appears by these returns, that from the 12th to the 31st July inclusive, a period of twenty days, 410 deaths are attributed to cholera alone. This is certainly a most fearful amount, but nothing when compared to the mortality of 1832, during a similar period, after the first appearance of the malady among us. In that year, the first case occurred on the 10th June, and on the 29th of that month, an equal period of twenty days, the burials were 1037 by cholera alone.

The number of deaths among children this year, is stated by all to be unusually great—the proportion of emigrants within the city at the period of its breaking out, was much larger than at a similar period in 1832—and when it is also borne in mind that the cholera had abated considerably in July, 1832, during the period for which the statements have been drawn up, it will be admitted by all reflecting persons, that the reports now published are not so unfavourable as they may at first glance appear.

The mortality by the disease has been steadily on the decline since Saturday last. Having experienced but little extraordinary warm weather of late, the virulence of the malady seems to be much checked, and to yield more readily to medical treatment than at its first appearance. We have heard from several of our medical friends, that there appears to be a great tendency with many of those recovering, to fall into typhus fever, if not narrowly watched.

QUEBEC MERCURY, July 31.—The statements which we have heard from several respectable medical practitioners, together with those published by the other prints in this city, all serve to confirm us in the impression that the disease with which we have been so severely visited, is on the decline, both as to the number of cases and the malignity of its character. Indeed it is much doubted whether it has at any time this year, been of so fatal a character as that which visited this country in 1832, though it has fallen more heavily on residents in respectable life, than on strangers and wayfarers, in proportion to the general loss, than it did at any former period; yet here again we must remark that the first victims of the disease were amongst the labouring classes—the first case that occurred was of a man who had been for at least, one year resident in this country—and, as in 1832, it ascended in the objects of its attack, those in comfortable circumstances having been assailed at a later period.

QUEBEC GAZETTE, July 30.—We regret to announce that the proportion of deaths among the citizens has been very great; and although not much more than a third of the total of 1832 has been carried off, yet it is doubtful whether the calamity has not borne with as much severity on the resident citizens as it did in that year.

We understand that the municipal authorities of New York have addressed themselves to the Corporation of Quebec, to learn whether or not the Asiatic Cholera existed here, and that they received for answer that it did.

August 1.—The number of interments yesterday and Wednesday exceeded those of the two days preceding, and have not undergone much diminution from the average of the last ten or twelve days. A much greater proportion of the deaths was, however, made up of children, females, and persons of debilitated habits. There is undoubtedly much less intensity in the attacks, and there is every reason to expect soon a considerably improved state of health.