KINBURN.

(From the Correspondence of the Times SUNDAY, Oct. 14.

The fleet weighed and stood along shore this morning. There was beautiful weather and we could at our lessure admire the immense riches of the county, the numerous which met the eye along the coast. The fleet an hored at three o'clock, three miles west of Kinburn Fort. It was understood that the plan of attack is materially changed.

Monday, Oct. 15,

Last night the Valorous, Captain Buckle with Rear Admiral Sir H. Stewart on board and several French and English, forced the passage between Oczakoff and Kinburn Spit and got into Kherson or Dnieper Bay. could only see five gunboats, three French and two English, this morning, but I was assured the Valorous was in also.

The troops were landed without the least opposition, or even the appearance of an ene my, about four miles below the fort in the order already indicated, the 17th regiment being the first to land, and the French being, for a wonder behind us. The mortar and gun-boats bombarded the forts for thre hours but did not produce any apparent impression. The weather was fine, and the troops set to work entrenching themselves on the sandy spit, only a few Cossacks were visible towards Cherson. The wind rose and sent a surf on the beach towards evening, and suspended operations.

TUESDAY, Oct. 16.

This morning a few French troopers who were out patrol ing in front of our lines on the front towards Cherson came upon a Cos-flying into dust, and the flory ombers of the party, which consisted of eight men; and visible in front. The breeze is still strong on the land, and the surf is so high as to renting. There is great difficulty in landing stores in con-equence, and the paddle-box boats and flats, which got a drift last night and this morning, are still on shore, setting tion is fast disappearing, as a few houses are found to contain wood, and wood burns, and fuel is necessary for cooking. The cow-h uses and stables have been carried off bodily; even the pulrushes are considered too valuable to be left behind; the cabbages the hedge taken away, the pigeous killed morning, but we saw nothing of with revolvers, the poultry and pigs caten, and the horses approprieted. It was too winds to open fire from the bombs or gunboats, and we had scarcely a shot fired on either side till late in the afternoon, when a steamer, with an admiral's flag at the mizen. and supposed to be the Valorous, with Sir Edmund Lyons or Sir Houston Stewart on took place. The steamer now lies very near the fort, and there is a French steamer | before this letter reaches you you will proof great size close to her. These steamers, bubly know much more on the subject than as usual, burst high in the air long ere their

flight was completed. The works are beginning to assume shape and to gather strength at every shovel-throw of earth, and in a couple of days the Russions will find entrenchments butween them and Kinburn whichever way they turn. The entrenched camp will present one line of army of operation against the place—the English guard the rear against any attack from Cherson. It would soom as if the French were going to proceed against the obstinate old governor of Kinburn by regu-

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17. Kinburn has fallen after a short but most desperate defence on the part of its gover-nor, and Saranavitch will no doubt be osteemed by all true Muscovites as a worthy successor and rival of Rostonobin. The resistance of the fort was hopeicss. Unless the governor had excellent grounds for be-lieving that relied was at hand he had no justification for incurring theodium of causing so much bloodshed in the face of an overwhelming force by land and see, which completely shut him in on every side. I bare just seen the garrison march out with some of the honours of war, their church plate, pictures, and religious relice, the ot-ficers with their swords, the men with their belts and provisions; but it is fortidden to enter the precincts of the shattered fortress, which is still covered with a canopy of black smoke, as the governor and a few desperate men are grimly watching till the troops come in to fire the mine and involve all in a common ruin. He has not surroudered, but he has been abandoned by his garrison, who did not desire the honours of such a martyrdom as a few bours further resistance would certainly have insured. A gloomy and terrible picture. This fanatic old warrior, surrounded by dead, dying, and wounded, wai ing in his lair in darkness basely dispelled by the lurid light of the burning fortress till his enemy comes near, that he may destry and be avenged! Heavy as the fire has been from time to time during the bombardment of Sebastopol, and the great throos of the struggle which began there just one twelvementh ago, it was never anything like that opened by the allied fleets in force, intensity, din, or grandeur; it is now impossible for me to auticipate a description of the magnificent and tremendous spectacle, and I shall only be able to state very briefly the principal events of the day.

Early this morning the Russians perceived that the French had crept up, during the night, to the ruined village, and were busity engaged in making their first parallel, under

cover of the houses, at about 700 or 650 yards from the place, whereupon they opened a brisk fire upon them from the guns en barbette on the eastern curtain, and were answered by two French field-pieces DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE OF from the screen of a broken wall. It was a dull gray dawn, and a wind off the shore, and the sta was quite calm. The fleet was per-fectly still, but the mortar vessels, floating batteries, and gunboats, were getting up of the Tchernaya. This looks as if they steam, and, ere nine o'clock, they were seen contemplated an attack in force along our leaving the rest of the armada and taking up their position on the south side of the fort with the casemates, and the mortar vessel and gunboats being further away and more clean-looking snug villages, the immense to the eastward, so as to attack the angle of flocks a d herds and well-filled farm yards, the fort, and fight the guns which were on the curtains en burbette. The floating bat-tories opened with a magnificent crash at 9.30 a m and one in particular distingulahed itse f throughout for the regularity, precision and weight of its fire during the day. The enemy replied with alacrity, and the battories must have been put to a severe test, for the water was aplashed in pillars by shot all over them.

At 10.10 the long barrack, took fire and specifity spread from end to end of the fort, driving the artillerymon from their guns, while small explosions of supply am-

munition took place inside. At 11 45 the Russian jack was shot away, and was not roplaced; the firing became remondous. Admiral Stewart, in the Valor ous, and the French admiral (second in cemmand), in the Asmedee, followed by cloven stemmers, came round the Spit Battery into Cherson Bay, delivering broadsides and engaging the batteries as they passed, and they were passed by the Hannibal, which ripped up Kinburn with her broads ler.— The fire raged more furiously, fed by constant bombshells and rockets, and at 12 36 a fresh fire burst out in the fort. At the same time the Valorous, Asmedee and steam rigates open broadsides on the fort, and the nine line-of-lattle ships come in magnificent style, and take up their position at the sonward face of the fort, already seriously damaged by the tremendous fire of the floating batteries, gunboats, and mortar vessels. The storm of the shot from this great

sack picket hid in some brushwood, charged fort are thrown into columns of sparks by them at once with great gallantry, and kil- the shot. Still the Russians stand to the led two and took two prisoners out of the only guns they have left. The broadsides increase in vigour, and at last a white flag party, which consisted of eight men; and is waved by a single man from the rampart since the occurrence the Cossacks are not Boats with flags of truce push off, and they learn that the garrison is willing to surrender. At two p m. the firing coases, and d r landing disagreeable, and getting off 1100 mon march into our lines, several o again incurs the certainty of a thorough wet- them quite drunk, carrying off food and drink, and the officers bearing their side arms. The garrison consisted of the 29th regiment, and of 100 artillerymen. 200 are said to be killed, and 400 or 500 wounded but admittance to the town is denied by the into the sand, and one has drifted under the Fronce, as it is said the governor is in the fire of the fort. The Cossack Guard Stawatching the chance of the victors entering to fire the mine, which is well stored with pawder. We shall know more to morrow. Oczakoff is deserted, but the fort is not de stroyed The gunbeats are well advanced towards the mouth of the Bug, and are now on agod sounding, under fire from the have been cut, and the potatoes dug up, and shore. There was a recommissance this

THE ARMY AT SEBASTOPOL.

From the Times Correspondent. FOURTH DIVISION CAMP, Oct. 20.

aided by two or three of the gunboats, began | we at present do Here, at Sebastopol, noa fire at three p. m., which continued till thing has been going on, and, in the absence 3 35 p.m., at the rate of a couple of guns of events, we are left to reflect on the past in the minute, and which was returned by the and to speculate on the future. In the hasty ported by the comrades of her husband, that Russians, but no appearent effect was pro- lines I added in my last letter, just before duced on either side, and the Russian shells, post hour, I mentioned that the projected expedition to Eupatoria was given up, an attack upon our own lines being expected. Accordingly we have since then been turning enthusiasm of the regiment is universal at dey, and resulted in the acquittal of the priout before daybreak every morning, and oc-Wednesday night, the reserve ammunition was warned to be ready early in the morning, as there was every probability of an attack. works towards the fort, and another about On Thursday forencon the French were half-n-mile in rear; towards Cherson, the formed up in the valley of the Tcherneya, flanks being open to the sea at each extre- awaiting a foo who came not. Yesterday, mity, so as to be covered by the guns of the about noon, there were movements of troops, shipping. The French take the trench fa-cing Kinburn, and may be considered as the Russians were visible. Much note of preparation and clash of arms, but it nevertheless is the opinion of many here—some of them persons whose opinion has weight-that our Muscovite friends have not the remotest idea of attacking us, and that Lord Palmerlar approaches, and sap up within battering ston's information to a contrary effect, de-distance, if he holds out in spite of the fleet. rived from Berlin, proceeds, in fact, from \$1. Petersburgh, or at any rate from friends of our enemies, who desire to prevent us from taking advantage of what little fine weather remains to undertake fresh expeditions. If this be the case, how heartily the Russians they are extremely frugal, and always live and their underhand favorers must have and save money out of the refuse washing laughed when they heard of the trip to Eu- stuff the English diggers thrown away. They patoria having been abandoned. On Wed- are very unpopular at the goldfields; but, nesday the telegraph brought fresh informa- when you thoroughly investigate the reason, tion, originating in Vicuna, to our head-quarters, to the effect that the Russians were may be supposed. Many of their notions of about to abandon the north side. At present | morality and personal conduct are very difthere are no visible signs of such approaching ferent from our own; but one fact will reevacuation, nor is there any probable reason to assign for it, excepting one, which is that surrounded as they are by five times their the Russians find it impossible to supply their army during the winter. On this point opinions differ much. Some think that there will be no difficulty in bringing enough supplies by the road from Perekop; others doubt of that road being sufficient, and think, also, that the Russian me as of transport will run short. In Sebastopol itself there is nothing new. The Russians continue firing at the town, with little reply from the French. They fire principally at Sebastopol proper, but now and then, drop a shot or shell into Karabelnaia, and sometimes take the flagstaff on the Malakoff for their mark. It is difficult to say why we spare them so much, unless it be that we expect them soon to walk away, and leave us their north side forts in good order and condition, which would be But faint hopes are entertined of the recoveexpecting rather too much. There would be ry of either of them. Matthews is in the no difficulty in forming batteries of heavy

guns, to knock some, at least, of their de-

lences about their ears. Outside the town,

the French are hard at work levelling their

siege-works, filling up trenches, &c., though why they should take that trouble it is hard

continue to be occasionally pretty numerous; fewer persons go into the town, the fire which is sometimes really heavy, rendering it unpleasant. Twelve o'clock: The enemy is said to be clearing roads through the Pannure. brushwood down from Mackenzie's Farm, The Da and to have planted four guns to command the causeway across the marsh at the mouth contemplated an attack in force along our line, but I persist in thinking that their apparent preparations for action are made merely for the purpose of deceiving us. The Russians are the most patient and laborious people in the world for ruses de guerre of that kind. The French have a grand review, at two this afternoon, in the plain by Kadekoi. They are now marching down-Imperial Guard, Zouaves, &c., all in fine order, and brilliant in appearance.

THE RUSSIANS IN THE CRIMEA

In a letter from the Polish frontier, dated October 19, to the Augsburg Gazette, we read:—"The only good troops left in the neighbourhood of Odessa are four regiments of cavalry; the other troops consist of reserves and the Smolensk militia. The artillery is comparatively very numerous, and has been recently augmented by reserve batteries brought from Southern Russia. There are now at Nicolaies 14 battalions of infantry, chiefly composed of the reserves of the 10th Division of Infantry, and six battalions of the 2nd Division of Artillery with 72 guns and more than 2000 artillerymen. Kherson is not so well defended by far, for it contains only a few battalions of infantry with some artillery and Cossacks. But at Perekop there are 21 battalions of the grenadier corps. It is distressing for Russia to be compelled to scatter her forces over all the points of disembarkation. This is the reason why she is reinforcing the small garrisons with militia."

The Fremdenblatt states that, after the capitulation and occupation of Kinburn by the Allies, the offer was made to Genera Knorring, the Commandant of Oczakoff, to withdraw with his troops, with the honors of war. The generals refused, but seeing the impossibility of holding out, blew up the fortitications of the place.

A letter foom Sebastopol to the Ost-Deutsche Post says that the new French floating batteries are entirely built of iron. and covered with a shell of the same metal. under which the chimney is lowered and concealed during an action. Trials have been made against this shell with 64-pounders, but they only produced a slight dent, the projectiles themselves rebounding far away, When shut, the batteries look like a tortoise, broader in front than behind. The front battery is armed with 30 guns of the heavi- ple. est calibre. The portholes are in their turns closed by lids, that open of themselves at the moment the gun is fired, and then shut instantly. A small orifice in the lid enables the gunner to take aim.

A FEMALE VOLUNTEER. -- Her Majes ty's steam troopship Simoom, Captain Sulivan, left Spithead on Tuesday, the 30th ult. for Balaklava, with the First Light Infantry Regiment of the British German Legion. A rather romantic circumstance has attend-Yesterday morning we were all relieved ed the departure of these troops. On Mon-and gladdened by learning the capture of day night one of the privates was discoverboard, seemed to leave the fleet, and to force | Kinburn and blockade of the Dnieper, the ered to be a woman, and a very fine, handthe passage, southward, and the day was so news of which came by telegraph via Varna. some, young woman, too, French, the wife of hazy, that it was impossible to make out what In general orders last night the little that is a soldier of the regiment, who is a Swiss. known was communicated to the army, and This gallant wife regularly enlisted, and passed muster, it would appear, afterwards. On the discovery of her sex the fact was reported to the colonel, who ordered her to be landed, but she begged so hard, and her appeal was so heartily and generally supshe has been allowed to accompany him in her capacity as a soldier, pro tem., as she alleged murder of her mother, at Knightsexpressed her determination to fight and bridge, on the 15th of August, took place die in the same service as her husband. The this unlooked-for episode in the outset of soner, the Judge (Mr. Baron Alderson) exensionally at other hours also. Late on their martial career. So pleased were a pressing his concurrence in the verdict. number of visitors to the ship, officers and pearance, that a subscription was speedily shoulders her rifle and has performed her military evolutions admirably

CHINESE EMIGRANTS AT THE AUSTRA-LIAN GOLD DIGGINGS.—Mr. Daniel Ford, who succeeded to the great waggon business of Russell & Co., in this country, and who subsequently emigrated to Australia, where he is engaged as carrier from Melbourne to the gold diggings, writes to a friend as follows :- " At this moment we are watching the progress of what may turn out the most extraordinary event of modern times-that is, the vast immigration of the Chinese, who are flocking here by thousands. They come without their wives and families, fute a thousand theories—out of 20,000. during the last six months.'

DREADFUL AFFRAY .- On Monday last Mr. John Matthews, yeoman, and Mr. Jas. Richardson, farmer, of Westmorland, while on their return home, called at the Newsham public-house, between Greystoke and Hecketnewmarket, where they quarrelled, and Richardson struck at Matthews. In the scusse Matthews drew his knife and cut Richardson on the throat, neck, and side. He fell and was taken up for dead, and Matthews, no doubt, thinking that he had killed his neighbour and friend, cut his throat with the same knife in a most shocking manner custody and care of a policeman. The parties are both in a respectable rank of life in the parish of Castle Sowerby .- Westmoreland Gazette.

The herring fishery on the eastern coasts to say, unless they contemplate the probabi- has been tolerably successful, though the lity of Sebastopol being garrisoned by the quantity of fish taken is less than it was last allies, and they, in their turn, besieged by year. Off the Yorkshire coast it is said some the Russians. Visitors to the exterior works very good haule have been made. CANADA.

The Queen has coferred the order of Knight Grand Cross of the Bath on Lord

MISCELL.NEOUS.

The Duchess of Bucleuch has been admitted into the Catholi church by Dr. Manning.

A live toad was foud, a few days ago, embedded in the heart if an elm tree, at Bab-

Mr. J. Edward Wlkins is appointed her Majesty's consul at Chicago, in the United States of America. The Maris, Pettit, grived off Queenstown

worth, near Reiford.

from Rio Grande, wih hides, has been seized as a Russian prize. Lord Palmerston has conferred the vacant

commissionership of charities upon Mr. Headlam, M. P. for Newcastle. For the present the usual reward which is

given by the War office for the apprehension of a deserter will be £1, instead of 10s. The late musical festival at Norwich has not yielded one farthing for charitable purposes, the receipts being insufficient to meet

the expenses. Mr. R. Levinge Swift is appointed her Britannic Majesty's sound at the Island of St. Thomas, in the room of Mr. Emerson, deceased.

The Athenœum states that the number of Macaulay's History subscribed has been 20,000 copies, and that the first issue will consist of 25,000.

Mr. Alfred Austin, who was formerly poor-law inspector to the manufacturing districts, is appointed permanant principal secretary to the Board of Works.

A biographical sketch of Lord Palmerston in the Banbury Guardian says that his lordship is a descendant of Leofric, Earl of Mercia, and husband of the famous Lady Godiva.

The rental of the Orkneys, under the new valuation act, is £41,000. I he rental of the burgh of Kirwall, under the new act is £4.

Lord John Russell has consented to deliver a lecture at Exeter Hall, on the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 13th, on the subject of "The obstacles which have retarded inoral and intellectual progress."

A number of French and Euglish Piedmontese gentlemen, now staying at Geneva, met a few days ago at a grand banquet in that city, in honour of the taking of Sebastopol. The Journal de Constantinople states

that the Emperor Alexander has sent 100 silver roubles (about £1) to each of the Russian officers prisoners at Constantino-

On Wednesday night a woollen mill, occupied by Messrs Jennings, of Rochdale, was destroyed by fire. About 600 workpeople have been thrown out of employ ment by the unfortunate occurrence. The Board of Trade, finding that masters

of vessels do not use their best exertions to are to be allowed to have an English paper foreign voyges, have resolved that no ship-ping master shall clear any such vessel un-til the master and mate be provided with NEV certificates agreeable to the act. W. D. Geddes, A. M. rector of the

grammar school, has been unanimously elected by the Senatus of King's College, Old Aberdeen, to the Greek chair in that university, vacant by the promotion of the for- too old to learn :mer professor, Principal Campbell.

A matrimonial alliance between the Marquis of Winchester and the Hon. Miss Montague, daughter of General Lord Rokeby, now in the Crimea, is spoken of.

The trial of Isabella Mary Jolley, for the

CORN EXPORTS .- Within the last year men, with her spirit and prepossessing ap- a very large increse has taken place in the quantity of grain exported from the port of raised of unwards of £20 for her. She Great Yarmouth. In the 12 months ending Michælmas, 1853, the quantity entered outwards was 172,165, quarters, and in the young lawyers, not thirty years of age, think corresponding period of 1854, it was 151. 650 quarters, and in the corresponding pelish expressions, and if you tell them that riod of 1855, it was 258, 121, quarters. The la knowledge of Latin would make them anshimments have been principally to France pear a little more respectable in their profesand Holland, and it is stated that in 1847 a

similar state of things was observed. MONUMENT TO THE LATE MR. HUME .-Lord Fortescue states that above 20 peers. who, like himself, sat and voted with the late Mr. Joseph Hume in the House of Commons, have signed a circular, expressing ling to attend a meeting on the first Saturday after the assembling of Parliament, to consider the best means of carrying the object into effect.

A QUICKPASSAGE TO THE EAST INDIES AND BACK.—The iron clipper ship Cairnsmore, Captain Crosbie, arrived in the Mersey from Bombay, has completed the round voyage from the Clyde to Bombay and back to Liverpool, including detention abroad, in six months 22 days. She sailed from the number of vigilant British rivals, there have Clyde on the 2nd of April, and arrived at not been 20 committals for crime from them Bombay June 13-72 days-and re-sailed from Bombay July 26-making the homeward run in 90 days.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.-A letter arrived by the last English mail from Corporal Wynn, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusileers, dated Sebastopol. He was severely wounded at the Alma, but had recovered, and returned to his duty. Two days before the assault on the Redan, he was wounded in the trenches by a six pounder shot, which passed between his legs, severely injuring both thighs. No immediate clanger is how ever, anticipated. The writer says "The peor 23rd regiment lost 316 killed and rounded in the attack on the Great Redan. There are now hardly twelve faces left of those who were with us in Hamilton."-He adds:-- There is a soldier of the 72d regiment, named Neil McDonald, in hospital here. His father, Donal McDonald, he thinks is living in Hamilton, and he would much like to hear from him."

11 Hope in New York Market are very low; old are inactive at Sc @ 90; new moderately active at 10c. @ 15c. according to quality.

ANOTHER POSTAGE LAW FOR

The following notices have just been is-

sued by the secretary, Mr. Rowland Hill, dated General Post Office, October, 1855:-Henceforward the transit postage of one senny chargeable on newspapers for Canada. States, will in all cases be left to be paid on belivery of the newspaper, instead of being sary to one of half his years. collected in advance, as at present. The payment to be made in this country on a newspaper for Canada, will, therefore, be the same as on those for other British colonies, viz., one penny; thus avoiding the exceptional rate on newspapers to Canada, which in consequence of not being generally understood, has given rise to much inconvenience. Newspapers for Canada, prepaid one penny,

Halifax. The postage upon a letter not exceeding half an ounce, addressed to Canada, and forwarded through the United States, is 8d. when conveyed by British packet, -1s. 2d. when conveyed by United States Packet; heavier letters being charged in proportion, according to the scale of weight applicable to inland letters. Hereafter, unpaid letters will be sent by the cheaper raute unless specially marked "By United States packet." Prepaid letters will be forwarded by the route indicated by the postage paid thereon. At present the British and United States packets leave Liverpool alternately on the Saturday.

will be sent ria the United States unless

specially addressed to be forwarded ria

Mr. Rowland Hill, in this notice, states that his previous post-office law, as regards Canada, has been "inisunderstood;" we shall be surprised if the above is not found to be equally unintelligible. When the bill for the abolition of the Newspaper Stamp was passing through the Committee of the House of Commons, we suggested that an unstamped newspaper should pass free to all the British Colonies, by affixing a penny adhesive stamp. That suggestion, through post-office influence, was totally disregarded, and an order issued that newspapers forwarded abroad should be printed as before-on stamped paper,--and to pay an additional penny postage, except to Canada, which was to pay twoopence. By levying this new tax on newspapers going abroad, we presume, it was anticipated that a large portion of the sum lost to the revenue by the abolition of the Newspaper Stamp would be recovered. It had, however, the very opposite effect, as all the great exporters of newspapers sent unstamped copies out of the post as freight The loss to the Stamp and Post-office for one departure from our own office amounted to £20,-the effect of which was to compel the Post-office to convey unstamped newspaper to all parts of the world, by affixing a penny postage stamp; except to the Canadian public, who were to pay two-ence, although the same English paper travelled, through the liberality of the Canadian authorities, to all parts of Canada free. The Canadians, by the above newly-issued order procure mates when about to proceed on conveyed for one penny .-- European

NEVER TOO OLD TO LEARN.

The following article appeared some time since in the Portland Orion which forcibly illustrates, by a reference to well authenticated facts, the principle that man is never

look ridiculous for some of the rich old men have, and ought to have, both religious in our city, especially if they should take it knowledge and religious scruples. Follow into their heads to throm a guitar under lady's window, which Socrates did not do but only learnt to play upon some instrument of his time, not a guitar, for the purpose of resisting the wear and tear of old age. Cato, at the age of 80 years, thought proper

to learn the Greek language, Many of our young men at thirty and 40 have forgotten even the alphabet of a language, the knowledge of which was necessary to enter collage. A fine comment upon their love of letters, truly. Plutarch, when between 70 and 80, com-

menced the study of Latin. Many of our that nisi prius, scire facias, &c. are Engsion they will reply that they are too old to think of learning Latin.
Boccacio was 35 years old when he com-

menced his studies in polite literature. Yet he became one of the three great masters of the Tuscan dialect, Danta and Petrarch being the other two. There are many among us a desire that a monument should be erected | ten years younger than Boccacio, who are to the memory of the great Reformer, and dying of ennui and regret that they were not inviting those who agree with them in fee- educated to a taste for literature, but now they are too old.

Sir Henry Spelman neglected the sciences in his youth, but commenced the study of them when he became between 50 and 60 years old. After this he became the most learned antiquarian and lawer. Our young men begin to think of laying their seniors on the shelf when they have reached 60 years

How different the present estimate puon experience from that which characterized a certain period of the Grecian republic when a man was not allowed to open his mouth in caucuses or political meetings who was under 40 years of age.

Colbert, the famous French Minister, at 60 years of age, returned to his Latin and law studies. How many of our college learnt men have ever looked into their classics since graduation?

Dr. Johnson applied himself to the Dutch anguage but a few years before his death. Most of our merchants and lawyers of 25, 30 and 40 years of age, are obliged to apply to a teacher to translate a business letter be learnt in the tenth part at the time required for the study of the Dutch, and all beause they are too old to learn.

Ludovico Monaldesco, at the great age of 115, wrote the memoirs of his own times. A singular exertion noticed by Voltaire, who was himself one ofthe most remarkable instances of the progress of age in new studies.

Og lby, the translator of Homer and Virgil, was unacquainted with the Latin and Freek till he was past 50.

Franklin did not fully commence his philo-

50 who read nothing but newspapers for the we shall not dispute with them; understandthey are too old to learn.

Accorso, a great lawyer, being asked why he began the study of law so late, answered that indeed he began it late, but he should therefore master it the sooner.--This agrees morality is full of those queer things for with our theory, that healthy old age give which they have themselves invented the orwarded in the closed mails via the United a man the power of accomplishing a difficult a man the power of accomplishing a study in much less time than would be neces- translatable into the southern dialect; as

Dryden, in his 68th year, commenced the translation of the fliad; and his most pleasing productions were written in his old age.

We could go on and cite thousands of examples of men who commenced a new study. and struck out into an entirely new pursuit. either for livelihood or amusement at an advanced age. But every one familiar with the biography of distinguished men will re- our connoxion with our northern brethren, collect individual cases enough to convince him that none but the sick and indolent will ever say, " I am too old to study!"



Der Coundations are upon the boly bil s. Hamilton Friday, November 23 1855 THE EDUCATION PROBLEM.

THE Education of the rising generation is a subject demanding at the present day, the most serious consideration from all right thinking men. It cannot be viewed but with the greatest alarm, that the youth of this Continent are growing up to maturity, without "the Fear of God before their eyes," for while Educational Schools and Colleges spring up and keep pace with the rising prosperity of the country, if but the name of Religious Instruction" be whispered within their portals, it is enough to blast the institution in the eyes of the money grasping

We give below an able article from the pages of a most valuable monthly Magazine entitled the "True Catholic," and which is devoted to the interests of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. We have no doubt but that it will be read with interest.

"Secular instruction may enable func-

tionaries to perform their peculiar functions, and constituents to judge of the manner in which they are performed. But to give the conformity to a well-balanced standard, of one class the will to do right, and the other the will to judge right, there must be moral principle, which cannot exist without the sanction of religion. What the state really wants in a system of religious instruction for youth. She finds the same difficuly in obtaining it, that she does in obtaining a system of instruction for adults, and for precisely the same reason. It is true, that the youth, who have no religious knowledge, have no religious scruples; but it must be remembered, that the duty of instruction, both religious and secular, primarily belongs to Socrates, at an extreme old age, learnt to play on musical instruments. This would the family, and the parents of the youth may ing out the principles which have been adopted in the case of adults, the religious instruction of youths ought to be left to the voluntary principle. But it is the religious instruction which is the real want of the state; and the state interferes with her compulsory system, because the voluntary system has failed. Here is a dilemma, and many have been

the modes by which men have endeavored to extricate themselves from it. The difficulty is the greater; because every state system of instruction is, of necessity, compulsory.

While speaking of the compulsory system as applied to the religious instruction of adults, we remarked that is was susceptible of two grades. One in which all men were compelled to receive the instruction, and another in which they were compelled to pay for it. The same act occurs with respect to our present subject. Men may be obliged, under penalties, to send their children to the state schools, or they may be only obliged to pay for the support of such schools. But practically, the one involves the other to a great extent. For neither Church nor denominational schools nor private schools, can vie with the state schools, either in cheapness, or, if the state so will, in the quality of instruction, so far as the state chooses to instruct. This operates as a compulsion, or as a privilege partaking of the nature of compulsion, in favor of the state schools.

Several solutions have been offered, of this difficulty. One is the adoption, by the state, of a purely secular system, including, of course, a system of morality, but without the sanction of religion. But this is not what the state wants; for she needs a morality enforced by religious sanction. Those who administer such a system, will be in continual danger of introducing religion, so far as it is the sanction of morality. But this is only a part of religion; and if no offence is to be given to any class of religious persons, or persons calling themselves and believing themselves to be, religious, the teaching must be so very indefinite and imperfect, that we fear it would be of little use. At any rate, this is teaching a very imperfect system of religion, and so may interfere with the religious scruples of those who hold a more definite and complete written in the French language, which might system. The state, conscious of this, abstains from enforcing the recention of her teaching by direct compulsion; but the indirect compulsion of which we have spoken, is inherent in the nature of things. Here we find a great objection to the system; bur it is not the only one, or, indeed, the greatest, This system has been tried; and we as decidedly of opinion, that it has failed in

designed. Our northern brethren, who value themselves upon their school system, statesmen named, than to permit any child will be a little astonished at such a bold to sithdraw from any religious instruction statement. They hold themselves to be the to which its parents may object. Thus leavsophical pursuits till he had reached his 50th most intelligent and the most moral people ing a portion of the commutity without any year. How many among us of 30, 40 and under the sun. Now as to their intelligence, religious instruction at all.

want of a taste for natural philosophy. But ing by intelligence, selfish shrewdness. Baon says, somewhere, that an ant is a shiend thing for itself but it is a shrewd thing in a garden. The double meaning of the word expresses our idea well enough. Then, toe, they are moral in their own way. But their queer name of isna, A word which is not the English boast that comfort cannot be translated into French, nor capionage into English. A triend of ours, who is a native of one of the states north of Mason and Dixon's line, and an inhabitant of one south of it. remarked to us, the other day, how singular remarked to us, the other day, now singular it seemed that the moment you crossed that line, you left all the isms behind you.

Perhaps that is not literally true; for we

cannot help importing these isms; but we never originate them If it were not for

we should have cone of them. At it is, they

die away among us, and come to nothing. They are neither more nor less than what

the English call crotchets; fancies that are the English can crotectes; matter that are swollen far beyond their natural importance, and pushed to the utmost extremes. A New England ism differs from an England crote. England ism differs from an England crotchet, in that it is shared by a multitude of people, who are all bent on forcing it down the public throat, as the panacoa for all ills. The crotchet is equally ambitious; but it seldom gets beyond the heads of one or two persons. An ism is a contagious crotchet. Now there is some reason for this conta-giousness of the Yankee form of the disease, and we more than suspect that it is to be found in the kind of instruction which our northern friends have received. Their puritan descont may have something to do with it. The distinguishing characteristics of the puritans were a vehement assertion of their own right of private judgement and They seem to have hold the theory, although we do not know that they ever reduced it into a formula, that private judgement must never be restrained, as long as it judges right. They added, in practice if not in theory, by way of a rider, the clause, "and the puritans are to decide when it does judge right. Their descendants, in New Eng-land, have come not to be very particular about religion; and they now hold, that in religious matters private judgement must not be restrained, taking the theory of their ancestors absolutely and without either of the old qualifications. But of some morals they are very particular; and they hold the theory of their an ice ore with both its qualifications, only they are apt to substitute some other word for puritans. The word which each of them substitutes, is the name of the ists of the particular ism to which he is attached.

The puritan descent is no bad preparatien for the isms; it accounts very satisfactorily for the intolerance by which they are all accompanied. But the tendency to invent crotchets and their contagious nature require to be accounted for. Perhaps the solution may be found in an instruction which thrusts morality into the place of religion, and leaves it with very imperfect sunctions and without any authoritative standard. The isms all have a foundation in moral truth; but it is one-sided irregular truth, truth not kept theoretically true by practically true by comparison with the real facts of the case. It is truth driven from its true position, by the storms of an unre-

gulated private judgment.

An inregulated private judgment is the very evil which the imperfect moral and re ligious teaching of the system of which we have been speaking would surely producewe find the probable cause existing; and the probable effect co-existing with it We can-not avoid connecting them; and we draw the conclusion, that the secular system of metruction has not, in the places in which it is conceded to exist in perfection, produced that which it was designed to produce, a sound judging population of men, useful and efficient in their respective stations. Although we admit that it has produced a population, unrivalled in the success and acuteness with which it pursues its private

interests. What, then, is the state to do? Several answers have been given. Each of the three ancient kingdoms which are combined in the modern Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, has practically furnished means We are nfraid that none of them are satisfactory.

The an wer of Scotland is, that the state must give a definite instruction. This answer was first given a century and a balf ago, when the instruction of the people was de-livered to the established kirk, with the full understanding that it was to be Calvanistic and Presbyterian; but the kirk does not now include more than a third of the people. The kirk may now be defined to be a body of Calvinistic Presbyterians, who are content to acquiesce in the lay patronage of livings, and in a sort of royal supremacy, against which they annually protest, and to which they acqually submit. A government bill, for an alteration in this system, has just been lest in the House of Lords; but it did not touch the principle, it only transferred the instruction of the people from the es-tablished kirk of the number of Calvanistic Presbyterians. It is clear that this answer does not in itself, solve the difficulty. It is utterly inapplicable to our situation in the

United States.
In Ireland, they have adopted a system in which the state undertakes to give religious instruction, by teaching out of certain compromise books, to which no one of the principal Churches or denominations objects hut which it is certain that, none of them entirely approve. If this were honestly carried out, it would not practically differ much from 'ti e sytom in our northern states But the truth is, that the states are all, or nearly all, under the influence of some lenomination or other. This answer is not

the true solution.

England has adopted what may be called the denominational system. She commits the instruction of the people, or rather, of the lower classes, to the several Churches and denominations, and, on certain terms, assists each shool with money from the general funds of the nation, without any local taxation. This, we think, might be made the true system, and in theory, is nearer to it than any other. But there are insupersole practical objections to it in this country. In England it has worked well; although it bas not done all that was expected of it.-There ore now no less than three plans proposed to supersedo t'e existing scheme.-One of those is called the Manchester scheme, and is, that the state shall, by local taxation, give a merely secular education.

Sir John Pakington and Lord John Russell have also proposed schemes, which seem to differ only in details. They propose to give full religious education to the people by means of local taxation, and also under local management. This, of course, only transfers all the objections against the preferred religion of the state, to the preferred religion of the neighborhood. No other reme ly for this has occurred to either of the