

COLONIAL.

Canada.

MORE BURGLARIES.—On Monday night, the house of James Stanton, Esquire, John street, was broken into and robbed of a quantity of plate, value about £40.

The house of John Crickmore, Esq., in the same street, was also entered, and property stolen thence to about an equal value. The thief or thieves had the audacity to open the bed-room door, where Mr. and Mrs. Crickmore and an infant were sleeping; they took from a table, on which a light was burning, a handsome gold watch, rifled Mr. C.'s pockets, and carried off some valuable plate.

The house of Mr. Thomas Mara, adjoining, was entered, his watch taken from the head of his bed, and other articles examined. Finding the watch to be silver, and of no great value, the rogues twisted the chain round the outer handle of the street door, and there left it.

The house of R. Stanton, Esq., was attempted, but unsuccessfully.

APPREHENSION OF SILVER MELTERS.—Considerable excitement has been kept up in the city, in consequence of the daring burglaries which have been effected night after night, in spite of all the precautions taken by the families robbed. The police have been all attention; but until yesterday forenoon, no direct clue was obtained to the guilty parties. From information received, Mr. Superintendent Allen and his officers went to the shop of Mr. Saxon, Watchmaker, Church street, and in the cellar found Mr. Saxon busily engaged in melting silver and forming it into ingots. A young man who gave his name as Talbot stood beside Saxon, and said he had purchased the silver in the States, and had come there to get it melted. Saxon assured Mr. Allen that the metal in the crucible and the ingots they had just run off, was all the silver that was in the premises, and that it was merely cuttings; but the officers commenced a thorough search, and discovered two separate parcels of cut up silver spoons lying among some firewood.

Mr. Allen immediately caused Talbot, Saxon, and his apprentice to be arrested. In a short time afterwards another man, who gave his name as George Lay, was arrested at the North American Hotel. This person is strongly suspected as the leader in all the robberies that have taken place in the city. In his bed-room was found a small tin lamp, about 1 1/2 inches in diameter, with a bottle of very pure salad lamp oil, several pieces of spermaceti candles, and an abundance of lucifer matches. In Talbot's possession was found an elegantly decorated bowie knife, the gilding of which was dimmed by stains of blood, indicating that it had recently been in operation.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE ROBBERIES.—The success which attended the exertions of the Police on Wednesday, only stirred in them a greater desire to secure every particle of tangible evidence connected with the parties in custody. Mr. Allen, and some of his force, went to the house in March Street in which Talbot lodged, and after a search of several hours, succeeded in discovering in a chimney in the cellar two pairs of nicely finished tubular-pointed pinners, threaded inside, for turning keys. By the use of these, a door locked, and a key left in it, can be easily opened from the other side. The pinners are so formed as to catch a key, however far back it may be in the lock. A great quantity of silver plate was also got in the cellar, cut up, and a large pair of scissors which had been used in cutting up the plate.—Two bunches of keys were found, and a bottle of Aqua-fortis.

Mr. Allen and his officers have earned a claim on the esteem and gratitude of the citizens of Toronto, which will be fully appreciated.

NOTES OF A RECENT VISIT TO HALIFAX.—I took my departure from New York at noon, on board of a fine vessel bound for Halifax, and on the following morning, under an E. N. E. course, found myself on the wide ocean. For three days the weather was delightful, but on the fourth the rain came down in torrents. When the rain ceased, a dense fog set in, which continued until we came in sight of the famous and beautiful inlet to Halifax. The sail into the harbour is replete with interest. It embraces a variety of the most pleasing landscape views, and scenery of the most magnificent and gorgeous description. The numerous fortifications and towers which protect the harbour present an imposing appearance. From the deck of the vessel we enjoyed an exquisite view of the town. The town is built on the rise of a hill, on the top of which the Citadel, like some huge giant, towers above it. On looking to the relative positions of the Town and the Citadel, it seemed as if the former had thrown its arms round the base of the latter, which it appeared to embrace in the most lovable manner. With regard to the town itself, the streets are in general wide, and well laid out. The houses and shops look well, though, in great part, built of wood. The Provincial buildings, the Government House and Dalhousie College are substantially built of stone, and present a very pretty appearance and seem to be in good repair. In point of cleanliness, the streets are kept in fair condition, as well as the wharves. I was struck with the appearance of the Town market. Without doubt it is the dirtiest place I had ever seen appropriated to such a purpose. The town is supplied with excellent water, which is brought from some little distance; and with gas of good quality. The town authorities would appear to be economists, if an opinion may be formed from the disposition of the public lights. They are placed at a great distance from each other, perhaps to avoid pollution. Mid-way between the lights, a darkness reigns profound.

The Custom House is a slightly building. In the basement story of Dalhousie College the Post Office is located. The departmental arrangements appear to be well adapted, but the accommodation provided for the public is a disgrace to the people of Halifax. In the gable end of the Post Office, being towards the street, there are two diminutive windows, with a small opening in each, about the size of a pigeon hole; one being for the receipt, and the other for the delivery of letters. In rain or shine, the merchants of Halifax, men justly known for their enterprise, energy and information, are compelled humblingly to wait in the street for the receipt of their letters, exposed to the rain, or sun, without the slightest shelter to protect them. Why the merchants of Halifax tolerate such treatment without seeking redress, we cannot undertake to say. Under the new Post Office arrangements every thing of an obstructive character in the old will be lopped off. The churches are numerous, from which circumstance I infer, a religious and pious community. The Sabbath day in Halifax may emphatically be called a day of rest. Burns, "said Scotch bard," has enshrined the beauty of the Ayrshire lassies in the fairy words of imperishable song; had he visited Halifax the case might have been different. For the extent of the population, it never occurred to me before, to have met such a number of handsome women. Should any one feel disposed to verify this assertion, I promise him on the faith of a connoisseur, that prettier faces and more bewitching persons will greet his eye than ever greeted him before. Before my departure, I sailed up the splendid Bay to Backville. I availed myself of the occasion to visit the Admiral's ship, commanded by my countryman, Lord Cochrane—she sat upon the water as if instinct with life. Her equipments were admirable. The bright and clean appearance of everything, animate and inanimate, on board, from the copper sauce-pan to the pikes and cutlasses bristling around the masts, and the orderly demeanour of the men, would have enabled a critical eye to have distinguished her at once as one of England's wooden walls. I had almost omitted to mention that the horses and public vehicles are of a very poor description. The utmost limit of my stay having expired, no alternative remained but to say farewell! which I did with many sincere regrets.

SAUNDERS DUNLAP.

Montreal, 4th Sept., 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SABBATH SCHOOL FESTIVAL.—A treat was given on Friday last to the children belonging to the Wesleyan Sabbath School of this town. Upwards of one hundred scholars of both sexes assembled together about three o'clock on the grounds contiguous to the Court House, the use of which for the occasion, had been most obligingly granted to the Reverend the Superintendent of this station by the Sheriff of the District. The children having been permitted to indulge in their customary recreations for a short time, were invited to the festive board, where they were plentifully regaled with tea, cake, and other similar refreshments. The repeat being over the youngsters resumed their sports, and continued to enjoy themselves till near nightfall, when they were once more called together, and dismissed by the Rev. Mr. Sherstone, with the usual solemnities. Mr. Principal Roddick, Miss Morris, of the Newfoundland School, Mr. Higgins, (the unwavering advocate for the diffusion of Christian Knowledge,) and several others favoured the little party with their countenance and presence. The whole went off well.—Harbour Grace, N. E. Herald.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.—In the Report of Legislative proceedings our readers will see that one of the most important measures passed in the present Session, the Education Bill, has been finally carried through the House of Assembly in the excellent form in which the Honourable the Attorney General drew it up, with some trifling modifications.

The principle of the Bill, that of a religious basis, thank God and the exertions of the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, and Mr. Hampden King, has been fully maintained, spite of the anti-Christian efforts of one member to divest it of so essential a feature.—Barbadian.

CLERICAL WIT.—The following anecdote of Bishop Mountain, the first bishop of the English Church in Canada, the father of the present Lord Bishop of Montreal, was related to us recently by a clergyman who was well acquainted with the worthy prelate, and who assures us of its perfect authenticity. Shortly after the diocese of Montreal was created, Mr. Mountain, then a young man, was holding the office of private chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury. His grace, whose duty it was to choose an incumbent of the new diocese, was endeavouring to select the most suitable person for the office, but being at a loss to make an election from a large number of worthy applicants, at length applied to his chaplain for counsel. "Indeed," replied the young clergyman, "I can hardly presume to advise your grace in so weighty a matter; but as I have a high opinion of your grace's faith, I do not doubt that if you should say to this Mountain, 'be thou removed into yonder sea,' it would obey you." The Archbishop was pleased with the wit of his adviser, and as the applicant was in all respects a fit person to receive the merit he was forthwith appointed.—English Paper.

A LARGE CAVE.—A cave exceeding in extent the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, has been explored near Madison, the capital of Wisconsin. The party who explored it were five days in the cave, and came out several miles from the place of entrance. They found large quantities of lead ore, supposed to be more than 200,000 tons in weight.

THE BUILDING FOR THE GREAT FAIR.—It is stated that the building for the exhibition of 1851 will contain five hundred miles of window sashes, one hundred miles of putty, 24 miles of zinc gutting, eight miles to drive under cover. The building will be wholly of glass, wood frame and iron pillars. In one position the spectators will be able to see one thousand feet before him in one unbroken view. It is believed that the building will be so superb that the public will be the first to oppose its removal. A writer in the Builder states that one hundred and fifty tons of putty will be required to make the building.

The Swedish Nightingale, Jenny Lind, arrived in the Atlantic on Sunday last. Thirty or forty thousand persons rushed and pushed themselves, some with their noses in the gutter, others with their hats in squash, to get a sight at her. At night there was a concert in her honor at the Irving House.—Sunday was disgraced sadly in New York. There are tens of thousands among us, who have not the right spirit for freedom—they obey no fixed principles of true citizenship and dignity, without which they cannot be true republicans.—Scientific American.

The Asia left Halifax at half-past 11 o'clock on Monday morning, and arrived at New York at eleven on Wednesday—being the quickest run ever made between the two ports.

The Rev. Mr. McKay, of St. John, N. B., plunged from the wharf at Portland on Tuesday, and saved a child from drowning.—Boston Post.

THE FLOOD IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Terrible Loss of Life.—At Reading eleven lives were lost.—The number of buildings destroyed at Reading was 25 brick buildings, 21 frame dwellings, 63 stables, work shops and offices—making a total of one hundred and nine buildings destroyed.—The aggregate loss is estimated at \$500,000. At Tamaqua, thirty-six bodies had been recovered, among them the Rev. P. Z. Oberfelt, pastor of the German Lutheran Congregation.

At Berwick, Columbia county, twenty-one persons lost their lives. Two houses, containing about 20 persons, were swept half a mile down the creek; only two men were saved.—The houses lodged among some trees and were dashed to pieces.

SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.—A very interesting story is told of the curious and exquisitely finished ivory, sent home by Mr. Layard from Nineveh. When they reached England to every appearance they seemed about to crumble into dust. The keen eye of modern science instantly detected the cause of the decay. "Boil them," it said, "in a preparation of gelatine; it is that constituent part of the ivory which has perished. It was done; and the ivories are as hard and as firm as when first done; and they may last another thousand years or two. The merit of this suggestion is contested by the Dean of Westminster and Prof. Owens. It may, very probably, have occurred to both resourceful minds.

THE WAVES OF THE ATLANTIC.—At the late meeting of the British Association, Rev. Dr. Scoresby, who is a veteran sailor as well as a sound divine, gave a vivid description of a storm which he had witnessed on the Atlantic; and stated that the result of his observations on that occasion was, that he had discovered that the height of the waves from the trough to the crest was 43 feet, and that their average velocity was 32 and a fraction miles per hour. This, it was stated, confirmed the observations made on the velocity of waves reported to the Association in 1845 by Mr. Scott Russell, who set down their velocity at from 30 to 31 miles an hour.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—Miss Hunt, daughter of Thomas Hunt, Esq., Sheriff of Prince County, P. E. Island, while engaged in filling and lighting a champagne lamp, was so severely burned by the igniting of the fluid and the bursting of the can in which it was contained, that she died the next day.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. JUDSON.—By the overland Mail from India, the painful intelligence has this day reached the Missionary Rooms, of the decease of Rev. Adoniram Judson, D. D., senior missionary of the American Baptist Missionary Union. He died on the 12th April last, on board the French barque Aristide Marie, of Bordeaux, bound for the Isle of Bourbon, at the age of 62.

Dr. Judson left Maulmain on the 31st April, accompanied by T. S. Hamner, in compliance with the directions of his physician, Mrs. J. would have gone with her husband, but it was at the hazard of her life, and he would not consent. For a day or two hope and fear alternated, but before the pilot left the vessel, he felt so much revived as to dictate a message to Mrs. Judson, expressing a confident belief that he would recover. Scarcely, however, had the pilot got off, when he relapsed, and suffered great pain, which continued until he was released by death. He was buried in the sea on the same evening, in lat. 13 degrees North, longitude 95 degrees East, within the range of islands that run down to the straits of Malacca, within nine days after the embarkation.

Dr. Judson embarked for the East in the Spring of 1812, in the same vessel with Harriet Newell, and has thus been more than thirty eight years in the Missionary service.

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA.—This Institution, with six professors, for the instruction of women in medicine, surgery and chemistry, has been established by an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and will hold its first Session in October next, in the city of Philadelphia. A good nurse has been appointed equal to a good physician, and women are good nurses of course.

So we go.—The American Mechanic (Poughkeepsie) justly remarks:—A man grows at paying a shilling for a loaf of bread, thinking he ought to get it for eleven pence, and the same evening takes his family to witness the feats of a magician, knowing that they will be humbugged and willingly pays a dollar for the privilege! Another is too poor to pay a dollar for a newspaper, but can spend two shillings at the theatre every night, and not miss it. Another is too poor to pay a few dollars, but can attend all the concerts and negro performances that come along six pence, when he demands ten shillings, and watches him to see that he labours faithfully, and the next day hires a horse and wagon, at the expense of two dollars, to travel ten miles to see a horse race. Another "beats down" an old woman a penny on a bunch of radishes, and before getting home spends two shillings in treating his friends.

BLOODY AFFRAY IN A COURT OF JUSTICE.—Yesterday the room of the Third District Court was the scene of a very bloody affray, between three of our citizens. Dr. Dupas and Mr. Veau have been partners in a saw mill in the Third Municipality, and having lately dissolved partnership, some legal proceedings have taken place between them. Dr. Dupas, in settling the accounts of the partnership, was assisted by Mr. Severe Wiltz, Alderman of the Third Municipality. Yesterday the parties met in the Third District Court to try a rule arising from these legal disputes.

The rule had been tried, and Judge Stronbridge had left his seat and the room, when an altercation arose between Dr. Dupas and Mr. Veau, the former charging the latter with not accounting for money he had collected, and the latter pronouncing it a falsehood and calumny. Mr. Wiltz, seeing the dispute was approaching a serious issue, interferred, and stood between the parties, when Veau called him a liar and calumniator, referring to his endorsement of Doctor Dupas's charges. Thereupon Mr. Wiltz who is a gentleman of powerful frame, struck Veau, knocking him down on his knees. Before he arose, Mr. Veau drew a dirk and stabbed Wiltz in the breast. Wiltz turned to leap over the railing separating the clerk's stand from the portion of court-room allotted to the bar, and as he did so, Veau gave him another severe cut in the thigh, but at the same time fell himself suddenly on the floor as if he were dead. It appeared afterwards that he had been stabbed in the back by Dr. Dupas, who avowed the act as one done in defence of his friend. The knife, which was a very sharp one, struck the spinal column, and immediately paralyzed his lower limbs.

In the meantime Mr. Wiltz had leaped into the Judge's stand and drew a pistol, when he cried out, "Gentlemen, I am badly hurt;" and fell in the stand. The parties were then taken up by their friends, and physicians sent for. In a little while they arrived and examined their wounds. Mr. Wiltz was able, with the assistance of his friends, to go down the steps, and was put into a cab and carried home. His wounds are severe and painful, but not dangerous. Mr. Veau was entirely prostrated by his injury, and it is feared that it will prove mortal.

The gentlemen engaged in this unhappy affair are all highly respectable Creoles, and men of families.—New Orleans Delta.

A STALWORTH WORKMAN.—John Williams, a Welchman, employed in straightening rails at the iron works on the Conestoga, Lancaster co., Pa., uses a sledge weighing ninety pounds. Every rail made requires at least seven blows with his immense hammer to straighten it, and as all the rails are straightened by him, he is compelled to give nearly one thousand blows with it every day. It would seem as though the human frame was not capable of such tremendous exertion, yet Williams enjoys excellent health, and apparently grows stronger with every day's exercise.—Scientific American.

The last Overland Mail from India brought a melancholy piece of intelligence. It seems that a trooper of the 14th Light Dragoons had grossly insulted his commanding officer, Colonel King by publicly charging him with cowardice in leaving run away at Chilianwallah. For this offence he was flogged. After the punishment, the presence of the whole regiment, the man rushed up to Colonel King and repeated the charge in the most gross and violent manner. He was again tried, and sentenced to seven years transportation. When the case was sent to Sir Charles Napier for revision, he pointed out to the court that the man had been allowed to drink two bottles of arrack before he was brought out for punishment, and that such an exhibition was mainly attributed to the lax discipline of the regiment. He requested the court martial to reconsider the sentence; it refused to do so, whereupon Sir Charles Napier pardoned the man, and ordered him to rejoin his troop. This indignity, combined with a previous stir which Sir Charles had cast upon Colonel King, by assuming that the 14th would go any where if properly led, was too much for the unfortunate colonel, who terminated his life by blowing out his own brains.—English paper.

Advertisements.

MATTHEW H. RICHIEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, No. 12 HULL STREET, HALIFAX.

THOS. A. S. DEWOLF, Commission Merchant at General Agent, Leppin's Buildings, head of Commercial Wharf.

WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist, Dispenser, &c. has from England his Spring Importations of Glycerine, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Fancy Articles, &c. which are offered for sale at moderate prices. Langley's Drug Store, Hollis Street, first Building, south of the Province Building.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE. The Underwriters have been appointed Agent for the "FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON," Limited, and having previously taken the Agency, receive the benefit of the good standing and resources of that Institution, he begs to inform the public that he is now prepared to issue Policies for eight per cent. on the amount of the premium, and to receive for Life Policies, which will be forwarded to the Agents at moderate rates, and to be immediately issued. The Capital Stock of the Fire and Marine Insurance Company is £1,000,000, well secured by most productive Stocks, Real Estate, and Cash in Bank—and is very large and as yet from its commencement in very successful business.

In the Life Department they issued the first year (October, 1849, 357 Policies—a number which in the course of the year has increased to 1,000. The benefit of the mutual system in Life Assurance is most favourable to all Policy holders, inasmuch as they receive a portion of the profits yearly, being deducted from the sum payable, which are lower than any of the companies and not subject to stamp duty—all the claims of which are fully set forth in the Pamphlet which the Agents have for distribution, who furnish all the necessary information, together with the Examination Certificate gratis. All persons who are desirous of calling on the Agent, who will attend every evening from 7 to 9 o'clock, at DANIEL STANLEY'S, 12th June.

WESLEYAN DAY SCHOOL. The Subscriber begs to leave notice to the Parents and to the Pupils, that the RE-OPENING of the above School will take place on THURSDAY the 16th of this month, in which both sexes may be enrolled for men in the following Classes:—

PRIMA DEPARTMENT. Reading and Spelling, English Grammar and History, Writing and Arithmetic.

HIGHER DEPARTMENT. Ancient and Modern History, Ancient and Modern Geography, English Grammar and Composition, Moral Arithmetic, and Algebra.

EQUALS IN ALGEBRA, MENSTRUATION, LAND SURVEYING, PHYSICS, ENGLISH, FRENCH, GREEK, LATIN, GREEK, FRENCH, &c. &c. &c.

As Classes are to be formed in the different months, a favourable opportunity presents itself who may wish to attend the Institution, a list of the advantages of the system of instruction, which is one calculated to excite the personal efforts of the students. It is desirable that all attend at the commencement of the Term. ALEX. SIMPSON.

August 5th, 1850.

W. ACKHURST, COMMISSIONER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, 11, MOULDER STREET, HALIFAX.

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