

Australia and Canada, Nov. 16.—At 9.10 this morning the Governor General received the following telegraphic message, which was dated Nov. 15, 6.20 p. m., Australian time:—"Telegraph banquet held. Desire the health of the Queen and the union of the Empire." Signed by the Governor of Adelaide. At 11.10 this forenoon the following telegraphic message was sent in reply:—"Canada reciprocates Australia's toast—the Queen and a united Empire."

(Signed.) "DUFFERIN."

Biographical Sketches.

THE LATE PROFESSOR HADLEY.

The death of Professor James Hadley, of Yale College, which occurred on Thursday morning, Nov. 14th, is an event which [says *The Christian Union*] calls for more than a mere comment.

The absorbing occupation of Mr. Hadley's life was not one which attracts many in this country, for it promises neither large pecuniary reward nor wide renown. He was simply a scholar and a teacher of philology.

In the prosecution of his chosen labor, Mr. Hadley was remarkable for patient industry and perseverance. A glance at what he accomplished will suggest this. Besides the Greek and Latin languages and literatures, he was familiar with the modern languages of Western Europe, with Sanskrit, Gothic, Celtic, Hebrew, Arabic, and Armenian, and was an authority in the entire field of comparative philology. He had made close study of the Roman civil code, so as to lecture upon it for several years, and pursued the study of mathematics with eminent success. But such a catalogue of attainments means comparatively little to those unacquainted with the thoroughness of all his work. He was never satisfied unless he reached knowledge in any matter. If an opinion could be formed, he would get to it, and know why he held it; if not, he could tell why not. He was proverbial among his colleagues for the thoroughness of his work, even in the minutiae of college routine; and his very hand writing, neat, precise, and perfect, was but a type of the action of his mind. He had evidently the conviction that all work ought to be done, if at all, faithfully and thoroughly. In our time and our country, such an example is of incalculable value, and nowhere else could it be better placed than in a large college where boys in all ranks of life and with all kinds of preparatory training, come together to finish their school-life and form their ideas for the work of the future.

Another characteristic of Mr. Hadley was his simplicity and modesty, two things so closely connected in him as to be practically one. Placing a high value upon results he cared little about apparatus and ceremony. Regarding knowledge and truth as everything, and himself as nothing, he sought for knowledge and truth, and made them known as occasion required, without either putting himself forward or shrinking from the discharge of duty. He had a rare combination of breadth and exactness in his mental operations, a rare clearness of judgment and delicacy of taste. With all the wide reach of his acquisitions, he seemed to retain all that he had ever learnt, and to apply whatever was needed when a new question came up. His physical constitution, it need hardly be said, was adapted to such a work as he accomplished. A sickness in early life resulted in a permanent lameness, which disqualified him for out-door activity. But his generally health was, for all but two years of his life, remarkably good; and though he was of such sedentary habits, he never experienced the trial of a headache. His large, expressive, penetrating eye seemed to proclaim aloud the clear and comprehensive mind behind it.

SIR JOHN BOWRING, K. B.

Who died on the 22nd November, was well known as an author by his political and literary writings.

From "The men of the Time," we find he was born at Exeter, in 1792, and became early in life the political pupil of Jeremy Bentham, maintaining his master's principles for some years in the "Westminster Review," of which he became the editor. He also distinguished himself by an extraordinary knowledge of European literature, and gave the public a number of pleasant versions of poems, songs, and other productions, from the Russian, Servian, Polish, Magyar, Danish, Swedish, Frisian, Dutch, Esthonian, Spanish, Portuguese, and Icelandic. The University of Groningen, in Holland, conferred on him the

degree of LL. D. Bowring early made the economics and literature of trade and commerce an especial study and at various times was commercial commissioner from England to France, the States of the German Customs' Union, and the Levant; under Earl Grey's Government he was a Commissioner for investigating the Public Accounts. In 1849, he was appointed British Consul at Hong Kong and Superintendent of Trade in China, and subsequently acted as Plenipotentiary in that country. He returned to England in 1853, and in the following year received the honor of Knighthood and the Governorship of Hong Kong. He sat in Parliament from 1835 to 1837, and again from '41 to '49. In the spring of '55 Sir John proceeded to Siam and concluded a treaty of Commerce with the ruler of that Eastern Kingdom, and subsequently published his travels and experiences there, under the title of "The Kingdom and People of Siam."

HORACE GREELEY, EDITOR, NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Horace Greeley died at 6.50 p. m. on the 29th November, 1872. From "The Men of the Time," we find that Horace Greeley, Editor of the "New-York Tribune," was born at Amherst, in New Hampshire, Feb. 3, 1811. Until the age of fourteen he attended a common school in his native State. About that time his parents having removed to the State of Vermont, Horace who had early shown a fondness for reading, especially newspapers, and had resolved to be a printer, endeavoured to find employment as an apprentice in a printing office in Whitehall, but without success.

He afterwards applied at the office of the *Northern Spectator*, in Pultney, Vt., where his services were accepted, and where he remained until 1830, by which time he had become expert at his trade; but the paper was discontinued, and he returned to work on his father's farm, which was at that time in Erie Co. Pennsylvania. In August of the following year he arrived in the city of New York, where, after persevering efforts, he obtained work as a journeyman printer, and was employed in various offices, with occasional intervals, for the next eighteen months. In 1824, in partnership with Mr. Jonas Winchester and Mr. E. Gibbett, he started *The New Yorker*, a weekly journal of literature and general intelligence, which for some time had been a cherished project, and became its editor. After struggling on for several years, the journal was found to yield but little profit to its proprietors and was finally abandoned. During its existence, Mr. Greeley published several political campaign papers—the *Constitution*, the *Jeffersonian*, and the *Log Cabin*, the latter being a weekly paper established to promote the election of William H. Harrison to the Presidency. In 1841 he commenced the publication of the *New York Tribune*, which has been eminently successful. In 1848 Mr. Greeley was chosen to fill a vacancy in the thirtieth Congress, and served through the short term preceding General Taylor's inauguration, during which period he chiefly distinguished himself by his opposition to the abuses of the mileage system. In 1851 he visited Europe, and was chosen chairman of one of the juries at the Great Exhibition. He gave an account of his travels in a series of letters to the *Tribune*, which were afterwards collected into a volume. He has published a collection of his addresses, essays, &c., under the title of "Hints toward Reforms."

We take the following from the *Mercury*:—In 1856 he published "A History of the struggle for Slavery Extension or Restriction in the United States from 1787 to 1856." In 1859 he visited California, by way of Kansas and Utah, and delivered addresses to thousands in all the principal towns through which he passed. Since that time Mr. Greeley was a candidate for the Governorship of the State of New York and subsequently as representative in Congress for the same State, on both of which occasions he was defeated. In the late election for President of the United States he also experienced defeat, but in whatever political light Mr. Greeley may be regarded, he has ever been looked upon as a true and honest man, uninfluenced by sordid ambition, and not anxious for power. His nomination for the Presidency was not his own act, but that of his friends.

MRS. MARY SOMERVILLE.

Despatches of the 2nd December contained the announcement of the death of the lady whose name stands at the head of this obituary.

Mrs. Mary Somerville, the most profoundly scientific lady of