

which he might in future see in his conduct which he thought improper. "Well sir," he said, "many a man has told the watchman to call him early in the morning, and has then appeared very anxious for his coming early; but the watchman has come before he has been ready for him! I have seen many people very desirous of being told their faults; but I have seen very few who were pleased when they have received the information. However, I like to receive an invitation, and I have no reason to suppose that you will be displeased till I see it so; I shall therefore remember that you have asked for it."

ADVANTAGES OF CLASSICAL EDUCATION.

Many people complain that our grammar-schools teach nothing but Latin and Greek. It sounds little enough, but what does it mean? In learning Latin and Greek the boy learns thoroughly the principles of grammar, which are common to all languages, but are not exhibited in such variety of detail, and therefore, cannot be learned so well in any other as in these. He learns the history of all the nations of the ancient world so effectually, that he knows not only the events and names, but the thoughts, feelings, and manners of each time and people, almost as though he lived among them, and thus he lays the only foundation of a rational knowledge of the modern nations which have come after those ancient ones. He learns geography. He learns to read two languages, without acquaintance with which, a man can make little progress in any of the higher kinds of knowledge, but which it is hardly possible to acquire in later life. He learns to write grammatically and concisely. He learns what genius, patriotism, moral and intellectual energy, and dignity are, by becoming familiar with what they have done. All his powers are developed to the utmost, and at the same time he is habituated to steady, hard work; he is trained to think of work as inseparable from life; he is educated to be a practical man.—*London Record.*

Cruelty to Animals.—Public Meeting in Edinburgh.—On Wednesday, a numerous and highly respectable public meeting was held in the Hopetoun Rooms, for the purpose of instituting a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—the Lord Provost in the chair. The meeting having been opened with prayer by Dr. Clason, the Lord Provost introduced the business of the meeting by explaining and enforcing its object. Dr. Handyside read a report of the interim Committee. Sir Andrew Agnew moved the first resolution, and was followed by Mr. Tait, advocate, Rev. Mr. M'Crear, and Sir George Sinclair, Mr. Oliphant, Mr. Simpson, Rev. Mr. Suther, Mr. Learmonth, Dr. Greiville, Dr. Sibbald, and Rev. D. T. K. Drummond. A vote of thanks was given to the Lord Provost by Mr. Hugh Paton.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST CHINA.

The news has arrived in London of the positive declaration of war against China by the East India Government. We copy from a late edition of the *Times* the following:—

Intelligence has just reached town that the Governor-General of India has, in the name of the British Government, declared war against China. This important news is contained in despatches from Bombay, dated January 31, and was brought to Marseilles on the 7th instant, not by the *Vulcan*, as already mentioned, but by the *Volcano*, Captain Volger.

Our information farther states that the most extensive preparations were making in the Indian harbours. His Lordship had advertised for 40,000 tons of shipping for the transport of the troops to China, 14,000 of which were to be supplied by Calcutta, and the rest by Madras and Bombay. The expedition was to rendezvous at and sail from Calcutta. Seven regiments quartered in this last Presidency had been ordered to prepare for embarkation, and the whole expedition was to consist of 16,000 men. Its destination was not known, but it was deemed probable that it would be directed against Canton, or some other point on the coast, of which forcible possession would be kept until the Chinese Government should be brought to reason.

The last accounts from Canton are dated December 8th. The Emperor had addressed to Governor Lin a decree prohibiting the importation of all British goods, and the trade with China was consequently at an end.

The Americans continued to pursue their trade unmolested, and their ships were arriving and departing as usual.

The intelligence received in Bombay from our Indian possessions was of a satisfactory nature. Our army had stopped in its triumphant march through Cabul, on hearing of the advance of the Russians against Chiva, and remained in quiet possession of

Ghizni, Kelat, and our other conquests in Afghanistan.

The new King of Lahore evinced the most friendly disposition towards the British.

In the Commons on the 4th, numerous petitions against the opium trade in China were presented—and against going to war in defence of that trade.—Also one with 33,000 signatures, from Edinburgh, for the repeal of the corn laws.

We regret to learn, by the late arrivals from India, that Captain Hilton, of the 16th Light Dragoons, and nine of the privates, belonging to that regiment, had been drowned while crossing the Indus. The greater part of the regiment were immersed, owing to a heavy gale, the boats being upset, but all escaped with the exceptions we have mentioned. The accident occurred on the 12th of Dec. last.

The French Ambassador, M. Guizot, was well received in England by men of all parties; he has had made a gold table service worth 60,000 francs, and on each piece is the motto, "Linea recta brevissima"—the straight line is the shortest.

The Post mentions a prevalent rumour that the Duke of Sussex is soon to be publicly married to Lady Cecilia Underwood, with consent of her Majesty in Council; and that a message will be sent to the House of Commons, recommending an addition to his Royal Highness's income. The sum mentioned is £6000.

The Addresses presented to the Queen, the Duchess of Kent, and Prince Albert, during the last week were so numerous, that the mere list of their titles fills whole columns of the Gazette.

From the *London Era*, March 15.

It is on high authority we are enabled to communicate to the public, that the United States have made a proposition for the settlement of the Boundary, between New-Brunswick and the State of Maine, which proposition will be rejected by the British Government. We can furthermore confidently state it to be the intention of Lord Palmerston, as soon as he is in possession of the entire report of the Commissioners, whom he appointed to survey the line, to address to the United States the *ultimatum* of England, calling on that Government for the immediate recognition of the original claim of this country in its full extent. It is said that Lord Palmerston has determined on this extreme course from alarm at the impression made by a recent "Exposition" the result of an examination and analysis by Mr. Urquhart, of the papers presented to Parliament relative to the Boundary Question. This work having been made the subject of a petition of enquiry to both houses of Parliament, which would (should confirmation of the allegations and statements of its author be the result) lead to the impeachment of that Minister.

The disastrous consequences of the neglect of our national affairs is daily becoming more perceptible, but here it is about to be brought practically home to us in characters of blood. But for the fatal apathy and ignorance on all but party questions, Lord Palmerston could not have procured the rejection of the award of the King of Holland; whereby he abrogated, in the dark, the Rights of this country, acquired through an international treaty, and kept open a question, the non-settlement of which was a source of weakness to England and of strength and confidence of her foes. It is this which has led the United States to lean on France and Russia, between whom and herself there now exists one common bond of union—hostility to Great Britain.

Should Lord Palmerston, then, persist in his present intentions, as above stated, an early and ruinous war with our transatlantic brethren appears inevitable, while it is equally certain that they will not be left to contend single handed against this country.

The force in North America will be considerably augmented in the Spring by strong draughts sent out to all the Regiments.

St. James's Palace, March 18.—The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon the Most Noble James Henry Robert Duke of Roxburghe, and the Right Hon. Archibald John Earl of Roseberry, and to invest them respectively with the ensigns of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle.

Indisposition of Lord Lyndhurst.—Considerable alarm was excited yesterday in political circles by the serious illness of this noble and learned peer.—His Lordship's indisposition commenced on Tuesday night, and progressively increased until Thursday night, when great anxiety was felt by the numerous friends of the noble Lord. The disease was inflammation of the chest, which, at an early hour on Friday morning, began to yield to medical treatment.

Oxford University Intelligence, March 19.—This day, in full convocation, the degree of Doctor in Civil Law, by diploma, was conferred on His Royal Highness Prince Albert.

UNITED STATES.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

A letter was received in this city yesterday from a distinguished Administration member of the United States Senate, well known to be in the confidence of Mr. Van Buren, stating that, should the views of the British Government be carried out, regarding the North Eastern boundary question, as expressed in Mr. Fox's letters, it would unquestionably lead to a collision between the two Governments—and the only hope was, that the British Government would not sanction the avowals made through their Minister, of their determination to occupy the disputed territory. The return of the British Queen, which took out Mr. Forsyth's reply to Mr. Fox, will be looked for with great anxiety—as by her we may expect the reply of her Majesty's Ministers, as well as the report of Mr. Featherstonhaugh and Colonel Mudge, her Commissioners appointed to examine the boundary lines.—*New York Gazette.*

COLONIAL.

QUEBEC, APRIL 4.

We are sorry to read in the Upper Canada papers that Sir Allan MacNab is labouring under severe indisposition at his residence at Burlington, at the head of Lake Ontario, and fears appear to be entertained that he will not be able to resume his parliamentary duties. The loss of the services of such a man would, at this crisis, be particularly unfortunate.

Extract of a letter from Montreal.

The ice in front of the town is going, and we may expect an early opening of the navigation; the Canada Steam boat will be here on or after the 16th, the Canadian Eagle will be immediately after.

MONTREAL, April 7.

A correspondent, from Prescott, informs us, that the two companies of the 8th Regt. United States Infantry, stationed at Ogdensburg, had proceeded to Sackett's Harbour, whence with the remainder of the Regiment, they were to march to Maine.—*Montreal Courier.*

MIRAMICHI, APRIL 14.

NORTHUMBERLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On Friday, the 3rd inst. the *Second Annual Meeting* of the *Northumberland Agricultural Society* took place in Blanchard's Hotel, Chatham, which was very respectably attended. The Chair was filled by John Wright, Esq. President of the Society. William Abrams, James Gilmour and Alexander Goodfellow, Esqrs. were appointed a Committee to audit the Treasurer's Accounts, and these Gentlemen having attended to that duty, reported, that they had found them to be correct. The Report of the society's proceedings for the past year was then read by the Rev. J. Souter, the Secretary, which was highly interesting, and contained a variety of suggestions for the improvement of Agriculture, which we trust will not be lost sight of by our farmers. The remarks made respecting the benefits likely to flow from the raising of Turnips for the feeding of Stock, and from the introduction of Winter Rye, are deserving of particular attention.

The following Resolutions were unanimously passed by the meeting, viz:

Resolved, On the motion of W. Carman, Esq. seconded by William Abrams, Esq. That the Report now read by the Secretary be received as the Report for the past year, and that three hundred copies thereof be printed.

Resolved, On the motion of the Rev. John M'Curdy, seconded by James Gilmour, Esq. That the benefits flowing from Agricultural Societies have been of a most important nature,—that the operations of this Society have been such as to merit the approbation of the County, and therefore that it is deserving of continued and increased support.

Resolved, On the motion of Mr. Robert Caie, seconded by George Kerr, Esq. That this Society is particularly calculated to benefit the *practical farmer*, and therefore it is the duty of that class of persons warmly to second its patriotic efforts.

Resolved, On the motion of W. Carman, Esq. seconded by William Abrams, Esq. That the thanks of this Society are due, and should be given to the Rev. J. Souter, for the able manner in which he has acted as Secretary for the past year, and for the very able Report now read to the Society.

The following gentlemen were chosen Office Bearers for the ensuing year, viz:

John Wright, Esq. President,
Henry Canard, Esq. } Vice-Presidents,
James Gilmour, Esq. }
George Kerr, Esq. Treasurer,
Rev. James Souter, Secretary.

Committee—Alexander Goodfellow, John Porter, William Abrams, William Carman, M'Leod, William Letson, Benjamin Willson, Esqrs. Messrs. John Ross, William Piddis, Robert Caie, George Johnston, (Napou) Daniel Withersall, James Gillis.