The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1851.

VOL. XXIII.—NO. 42.

The Weekly Observer.

ublished on TUESDAY, by DONALD A. CAMERON, at his Office, corner of Prince William and Church Streets, over the Store of Messrs. Flewwelling & Reading.—TERMS: 15s. per annum, half in advance.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. I. WOODWARD.
St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to JAMES AGNEW, late of the City of Saint John, deceased, Watchmaker, are hereby required to make immediate payment to the undersigned: and those who have demands against his Estate, are requested to leave a statement of the same with her, within Three Months from date, in order to their adjustment. ELIZA AGNEW,
St. John, Dec. 24th, 1850 *Administratrix.*

NOTICE

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of The Honorable HUGH JOHNSTON, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested; and all those indebted to the same Estate, are required to make immediate payment to JOHN M. ROBINSON, one of the undersigned.

HARRIET M. JOHNSTON, *Executrix.*
HUGH B. JOHNSTON, } *Executors.*
JOHN M. ROBINSON, }
St. John, May 7, 1850.

Agricultural Implements.

THE Subscribers have made arrangements to have manufactured Horse Powers, THRASHING MACHINES, Fanning MILLS, PLOUGHS, CHURNS, FURNACES, and other implements, all on the most approved principles, which will be equal in material and workmanship, and cheaper than the imported implements. For Sale by
Feb. 4, 1851. JARDINE & CO.

Superior Old Pale Brandy.

Just received per ship "Harriott," from Liverpool,—

6 HHDS. very superior quality Pale Cognac BRANDY.—Will be sold low by
JOHN V. THURGAR,
March 4th, 1851. North Mkt. Wharf.

19th October, 1850.

Received per recent arrivals from Liverpool and Glasgow—

8 ROLLS SHEET LEAD, 2 casks SHOT, 100 bags SPIKES—4 to 9 inch,
3 cases Hoole, Stainforth & Co's Mill SAWS, &c.
Pots, Bake Ovens, Spiders, Griddles, Boilers, &c.
Cart Boxes and Waggon Boxes; Barrow Wheels,
2 cases Thomsons's SCREW AUGERS,
1 case CAST STEEL, for Axes,
[illegible] KEGS 20d Horse NAILS,
1 cask TRACES; Ploughshare Moulds,
LEAD PIPE; 1 cask SAD IRONS,
2 crates Japanned COAL SCOOPS,
121 bundles SHEET IRON,

A VARIETY OF SHELF GOODS;—

Files, Cutlery, Nails—and a good assortment of HARDWARE expected daily.
C. & W. H. ADAMS.

Ships' Provisions in Bond.

Ex 'Cuba' from Boston—

40 BRLS. Boston Inspection Prime PORK; 40 do do Prime MESS BEEF,

—ALSO—

1 Hhd. Sugar Cured HAMS;
20 Barrels Boston CRACKERS; 10 do Soda ditto: 3 do Sugar do; 2 do Butter do; 5 do Extra Family Pilot BREAD, all newly Baked and best in Market. GEO. THOMAS.
Nov. 12. South Market Wharf.

FLEWWELLING & READING,

Prince William Street,

—(Corner of Church Street)—

Are now receiving from London, per ship 'Lisbon,

112 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA; 5 do. Orange Pekoe do;
25 Hhds. GENEVA;
16 Do. Martell's BRANDY;
5 Qr. Casks Old Brown SHERRY;
30 Kegs Coleman's MUSTARD;
6 Cases do. Best STARCH;
2 Casks Mixed PICKLES;
20 Bags Black PEPPER;
10 Do. PIMENTO.
October 1, 1850.

JUST RECEIVED,

Ex Brig 'Victor,' from New-York—

20 BARRELS New York City MESS PORK.

Ex Shers. 'Cuba,' and 'Eliza Jane,' from Boston:
10 Bales BATTING; 5 bags FILBERTS,
5 Sacks Jordan ALMONDS,
20 Bags Porto Cabello COFFEE,
50 Boxes RAISINS; 25 half do Raisins,
25 Quarter do. do; 25 boxes Layer do.
10 Kegs GRAPES,
10 Half-barrels SALERATUS,
10 Casks Cooking RAISINS,
2 Boxes Castile SOAP,
3 do. LEMONS;
1 Barrel CANARY SEED,
1 do. HEMP SEED,
1 Box Patent Yeast POWDERS,
½ Barrel Ground CASSIA,
12 Mats CASSIA,
20 dozen Corn BROOMS,
3 Agricultural FURNACES,
3 Eagle PLOUGHS: 1 Road SCRAPER.
Patent FLAILS, &c., &c.
Nov. 19, 1850. JARDINE & CO.

Per "Echo" from Boston:

40 BAGS Java and Laguira COFFEE WICKING, GROUND RICE, SNUFF, &c. &c. &c.
Feb. 4. JAMES MACFARLANE.

Ayrshire Oatmeal.

Just Received:—

10 BRLS. fresh ground Ayrshire OATMEAL, for Sale by
Nov. 12. JARDINE & CO.

By the "Olive," from Liverpool:

109 CASKS NAILS—consisting of—
10d. Horse NAILS,
9d. Horse NAILS,
8d. Horse NAILS.

ALSO—4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14d. Clasp and Rose Head Wrought NAILS.

—AND—

500 Yards Fine and Superfine Wool CARPETS
With—
400 Doz. Ginger Beer BOTTLES.—For Sale by
JOHN KINNEAR,
Oct. 15, 1850. *Prince Wm. Street.*

TO FARMERS and Agricultural Societies.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the BONE MILL, about to be erected at the Provincial Penitentiary, will be in operation on the 15th day of April next.

Societies and individuals, desirous of availing themselves of the same, are required to deliver the Bones at the said prison, between the 1st and 30th of that month, and the Bone Dust produced from the material will be returned to the respective parties who may furnish the same, upon the payment of a small charge, sufficient to defray the expense of grinding. By order of the Board,
SAMUEL D. BERTON, *Secretary.*
St. John, 4th February, 1851. 3m.

Smellie & Abercromby

Have received per Ships *Olive* and *John S. De Wolf*, the remainder of their

FALL IMPORTATIONS,

COMPRISING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

COBURGS, ORLEANS, Delaines, Cachmeres, French Merinos, and other DRESS MATERIALS.
Tweed, Gala, Napoleon, Frieze, and other Fancy CLOAKINGS.
Silk and Cotton VELVETS; RIBBONS,
Gros de Naps, Ducapes, and Sateens,
Long and Square SHAWLS, Handkerchiefs,
Red and White FLANNELS, KERSEYS,
Bath and Witney BLANKETS,
Linens, Lawns, Diapers, and Towellings,
Damask TABLE LINEN,
BROAD CLOTHS, Beaver and Pilot Cloths,
TWEEDS, Doeskins and Cassimeres,
Cotton and Linen TICK,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c. &c.
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, 9th Nov. 1850.

WINTER GOODS.

Received per Ships "Harriott," "Thetis" and "Olive," "Lisbon," "Faside," "Edward" and "Aurora"—

A VARIETY of GOODS, suitable for the coming season, comprising—
Superfine CLOTHS, Doeskins, Kerseys,
PILOTS and BEAVERS; fancy VESTINGS,
STOCK, Braces, Umbrellas, Shirt Collars,
DRESS MATERIALS in every variety,
Long and Square Wool SHAWLS,
Fashionable CLOAKINGS,
Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs and Trimmings,
Black and Colored SILK VELVETS,
Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS,
GLOVES and HOSIERY, all kinds;
BLONDES, NETTS and LACES,
Lace and Blonde Demi VEILS,
Cambric, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
White and Colored STAYS,
MUSLINS of every description,
Twilled and Plain Regatta SHIRTING,
Grey and White COTTONS,
Printed COTTONS and FURNITURES;
Red, Blue, Yellow, Pink and White FLANNELS,
Rose and Witney BLANKETS,
Cradle BLANKETS,
Irish LINENS, Lawns, Diaper, Hollands
Damask TABLE LINENS and TOWELS,
Osnaburg, Canvas and Duck,
Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES;
Gent's HATS and CAPS—which together with sundry Small Wares, will be disposed of at the lowest market prices.
Nov. 19. W. G. LAWTON.

Fall Importations.

Per ships Lisbon from London, and Thetis from Liverpool—

A LARGE and varid assortment of DRESS GOODS, consisting of newest Styles and Materials: also, SILKS, SATINS; Persian, French and English Cap and BONNET RIBBONS, Silk VELVETS, Cotton do. in all shades.
Ladies' and Gent's Fancy NECK TIES, China and British;
Silk HANDKER'FS, LACES, NETS, Blonde QUILLINGS, &c.
FURS, in Muffs, Boas, Victorines, Cuffs, &c.
Ladies' and Gent's French KID GLOVES;
Fancy Cachmere CLOTH, LAMBS WOOL, Buckskin do.
Children's Vermont & fancy Lambs Wool Hoods;
HOSIERY, HABERDASHERY, &c.
Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Pilots, Beavers, and Vestings;
FUR and CLOTH CAPS;
Gent's HATS, &c.
MANCHESTER GOODS, &c.
7-8, 9-8, 5-4 printed Cottons and Regattas;
Grey and White SHIRTINGS, Sheetings and Swansdowns;
Plain and Fancy Embossed LININGS;
MUSLINS, Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Towellings, black and colored Cotton Velvets, Moleskins, Ticks, Drills, printed Druggets, OIL CLOTHS, Prunes, Worsted and Algerines, Braids;
Mixed Cloaking, do. Worsted and Yarns;
SMALL WARES, &c.
☞ *Scotch Goods hourly expected.*
J. & H. FOTHERBY.
Market Square, Oct. 7.

THE AMERICAN LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY,

VINCENNES, INDIANA,

Charter Unlimited: Granted 2d January, 1850

Capital—850,000!

Stockholders Individually liable

For the Insurance of HORSES, MULES, PRIZE BULLS, SHEEP AND CATTLE,

of every description against the combined risks of FIRE, WATER, ACCIDENTS, AND DISEASE; also upon Stock driven to Eastern markets, or transported South

☞ Losses paid in 20 days after proof of death. ☜

DIRECTORS:

John G. Bowman, Counsellor;
Ferdinand Ebenwaer, Merchant;
Capt. Isaac Mass, Merchant;
George D. Hay, Merchant;
Hon. Thomas Bishop;
John Woe, Merchant and Bank Director;
Alvin W. Tracy, do do do.
JOSEPH G. BOWMAN, President.
R. SHUFELDT WHITTAY, Secretary.
WM. BURTCH, Treasurer; Merch't, and Pres't Vincennes Bch of St. Bk. Ind.

CHARLES L. STREET, *Agent.*
St John, N. B., 25th June, 1850.—6m.

Nails, Spikes, Sheet Iron, STOVES, &c.

Now on hand—For Sale:—

8 TONS fine Rose and Clasp Head NAILS; 7 tons Lath, Shingle, and Board Cut Nails; 3 tons 8dy, 9dy, and 10dy Horse Nails; 2 tons 1¼ to 2½ inch Boat Nails; 1 ton fine pressed Nails; 4 tons 6 to 10 inch fine Peck SPIKES; 20 tons 20 to 26 Sheet IRON; 70 boxes Charcoal TIN; 200 bags assorted numbers SHOT; 150 Cook, Franklin and other STOVES, 30 ANCHORS, 1½ ton SMALL CHAIN.

JOHN KINNEAR,
Jan. 28. Prince Wm Street.

DRY GOODS SELLING OFF!

THE Subscribers having come to the determination of Selling off the whole of their present

VALUABLE STOCK,

will, on and after Monday the 25th inst. commence

A General Sale,

and will continue the same until the whole is disposed of.

The Stock consists of every description of useful

Staple and Fancy Goods,

and as none of it will remain unsold after the 1st May next, the prices at which it will be offered, will be such as will put competition at defiance.—They would particularly call the attention of the public to the Valuable selection of

WOOLLENS,

in Broad Cloth, Pilot, Beaver, Witney, Canada Lyons Cloth, Cassimere, Doeskins, Tweeds, &c. and as they have always had the reputation of having the best selected and largest assortment of such articles in the City, (and this Autumn the Importation was unusually large,) they are now determined that it shall be sold the cheapest.

As every article will be sold at the same general low rate, it will be worth the attention of the Trade, as well as the Retail buyer, to give the Stock an inspection.

N. B.—As this Sale is really what it is represented to be, a clearing out Sale, no credit will be given. GILCHRIST & INGLIS.
St. John, Nov. 25, 1850.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

Stock on Hand, March 1st, 1851.

50 CHESTS Souchong and fine CONGO TEA;
10 do. Gunpowder and Hyson Teas;
16 hhds. Raw SUGAR;
20 brls. Crushed LOAF SUGAR;
75 hhds. Porto Rico and Cuba Molasses;
40 bags Java and St. Domingo COFFEE;
20 boxes TOBACCO, assorted qualities;
10 M. Havana CIGARS;
20 brls. Pot and Pearl BARLEY;
10 do. SPLIT PEAS;
10 casks Washing Soda, Epsom Salts, Cream Tartar, Alum, Copperas, Baking Soda, Sulphur, Brimstone, &c. &c. &c.
20 doz. PAILS; 20 doz BROOMS;
30 boxes PIPES, assorted;
10 brls. and 10 bags OATMEAL;
20 boxes Layer RAISINS; 100 do. Muscatel do;
70 half and 33 qr. boxes do;
20 casks Cooking RAISINS;
1 cask teel, and 2 brls. Zante CURRANTS;
10 bags ALMONDS, WALNUTS and Filberts;
1 ton Nova Scotia and Cumberland CHEESE
6 cwt. American HAMS; 6 kegs LARD;
97 firkins Cumberland BUTTER;
Spices, Candles, Soap, Logwood Redwood, Indigo, &c. &c. &c.
With a good Stock of miscellaneous articles of the Trade: for sale at low prices by,
JAMES MACFARLANE.
March 18. *Market Square.*

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership hitherto existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of JOHN A. MORRISON & CO., was this day dissolved, by mutual consent.
JOHN A. MORRISON,
ALEXANDER GILCHRIST.
February 8th, 1851.

☞ The Business of JOHN A. MORRISON & CO. will in future be conducted in the same premises, by the Subscriber, under the same Firm, on his own account.
JOHN A. MORRISON.
St John, 16th Feb. 1851.

JAMES BURRELL,

Corner of King and Germain Streets,

Has received per *Lisbon* from London, *Olive* from Liverpool, and *Aurora* from Glasgow, an excellent assortment of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, suitable for the Fall and Winter Seasons, consisting of—

LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS, in great variety:
Gala Plaid and Tweed CLOAKINGS;
SQUARE and LONG SHAWLS;
5-4 Printed COTTONS;
GINGHAMS; Grey and White COTTONS;
Red and White FLANNELS;
SHIRTING STRIPES and BED TICKS;
LINENS: LINENS; HOLLANDS;
DAMASK TABLE LINEN;
TOWELLINGS; Tailors COVERS; LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS;

WOOLLEN WARE:

PELERINES; COMFORTERS;

Ladies' and Gent.'s GLOVES and HOSIERY;
Children's Fancy and Plain SOCKS;
Do. Fancy Woollen HOODS;
Do. Woollen PELKAS;
Do. Victorines, Mantillas and MUFFS;
Black and Col'd Silk and Cotton VELVETS;
Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS;
Black GROS DE NAPS; THREAD;
Cotton and Egyptian LACES; Edgings and Insertions; Nuns Lace, and Muslin RIBBON;

MOSLINS:

White and Coloured STAYS;
Sewed HALF SHIRTS and CHEMIZETTES
Infants' Frock BODIES, Robes and CAPS;
Sewed Insertions and Edgings;
Gent.'s SHIRT FRONTS and COLLARS,
Do. Silk Pocket and Neck HANDK'TS,
Cotton Batting, Pound Cottons, Combs, Brushes, Wholebone, Small Wares, &c. &c.

MILLINERY.

The Subscriber feels grateful for the liberal support he has hitherto received, and hopes by strict attention and *low prices*, to merit a continuation of past favors.
JAMES BURRELL.
Nov. 5. *Corner of King and Germain Street.*

Valuable Building Lots for sale ON THE North Market Wharf.

FOR Sale, Two very desirable Building Lots known and distinguished by the numbers 11 and 12—each 30 by 50 Feet—situate on the North Market Wharf, being the same formerly occupied by Messrs. Crookshank & Walker.

Their eligibility as first-rate Business Stands is too well known to require further description.

Inquire at the Counting Room of
JOHN V. THURGAR.
St. John, 11th Feb. 1851.

Tea and Molasses, in Bond.

150 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA;
77 Hhd. Porto Rico MOLASSES (Maguyez Brand).
JAMES MACFARLANE.

Miscellaneous.

HAPPY DAYS!

Come back—come back—thou youthful time!
When joy and innocence was ours,
When life was in its vernal prime,
And redolent of sweets and flowers.
Come back! and let us room once more,
Free-hearted through life's plain as ways,
And gather garlands as of yore,
Come back—come back—ye happy days!

Come back—come back—twas pleasant then
To cherish faith and love and truth,
For nothing in the breast of men
Had soured the temper of our youth!
Come back! and let us still believe
The gorgeous dreams romance displays,
Nor trust the tale that men deceive,
Come back—come back—ye happy days.

Come back. Oh freshness of the past!
When every face seemed fair and kind,
When onward every eye was cast,
And all the shadows fell behind.
Come back! twill come: true hearts can turn,
Their own Decembers into Mays:
The secret be it ours to learn,
They come—they come—those happy days!

From the Glasgow Daily Mail, Feb. 23.

INSTALLATION OF SHERIFF ALISON AS LORD RECTOR OF THE GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

[*Concluded.*]

So prodigious is the accumulated weight of past greatness, that to attempt to shake it off, or trust to the unaided strength of individual intellect, is as hopeless as it would be for a single person to seek to rival, by the labours of a lifetime, the wealth produced by the accumulated efforts of a nation during a long course of existence, or for an individual commencing the study of mathematics to discard all that had been done by former times, and himself solve every problem that had been mastered by the intellect of man from the days of Thales to those of La Place. (Cheers.) To illustrate these positions, and at the same time adorn my address by some of the finest efforts of human genius, I shall present you with four short translations, two from ancient, two from modern authors; and their diversity will at once demonstrate the vast addition which a study of these languages must make both to the force of our expression and the circle of our ideas. The first is the celebrated description in Homer of the Grecian watch-fires at night, which it would be sacrilege to give in any other form but the magnificent version of Pope:—

"As when the moon's refulgent lamp of night
O'er Heaven's clear azure spreads her sacred light,
When not a breath disturbs the deep serene,
And not a cloud o'ercasts the solemn scene;
Around her throne the vivid planets roll,
And stars unnumbered gild the glowing pole;
O'er the dark trees a yellower verdure shed,
And up with silver every mountain's head;
Then shine the vales, the rocks in prospect rise,
A flood of glory bursts from all the skies;
The conscious swains rejoicing in the sight,
Eye the blue vault, and bless the useful light."
—(Great applause.)

I need not tell you that this splendid passage is much amplified from Homer; the whole original is comprised in seven lines; but that strengthens instead of weakening my argument; for it shows that the marriage of ancient and modern genius produces a creation more bright than either taken [illegible] could be capable of effecting. The next is a translation of a small fragment of the celebrated speech of Galgacus given in Tacitus's Life of Agricola, and I give it the more willingly that it seems to have been prophetic in that distant age of the constancy of Wallace and the triumphs of Bruce:—

"We last of the earth, and of Freedom unknown to Fame, have been hitherto defended by our remote situation; now the extreme limits of Britain appear, and the unknown is ever regarded as the magnificent. No refuge is behind us; nought but the rocks and the waves, and the deadlier Romans; those whose pride you have in vain sought to moderate by submission. The robbers of the globe, when the earth fails, they scour the sea. Is the enemy rich they are avaricious, is he poor they are ambitious; the East and the West are unable to satiate their desires. Wealth and poverty are alike coveted by their rapacity. To carry on massacre, and usurpation under false pretences they call empires; and when they make a desert they call it peace. Here is a leader, an army, there are tributes and the badges of servitude, which to bear for ever, or instantly to avert, lies in your arms. Go forth, then, into the field, and think of your ancestors and your descendants." (Applause.)

How clearly is the nation of conquerors depicted in these words. The iron race who, casting away all the graces and elegancies of life, bent the whole force of their genius to achieve the conquest of mankind, of whom Vaugelas truly said—

"[illegible]
Pareors sur [illegible]"

The next is one of the finest specimens of French eloquence, from Chateaubriand:—

"There is a God! The herbs of the valley—the cedars of the mountain bless him—the insect sports in his beam—the bird sings him in the foliage—the thunder proclaims in the heavens—the ocean declares his immensity—man alone has said there is no God!"

"Unite in thought at the same instant the most beautiful objects in nature. Suppose that you see at once all the hours of the day, and all the seasons of the year—a morning of spring, and a morning of autumn—a night bespangled with stars, and a night darkened by clouds; meadows enamelled with flowers; forests hoary with snow; fields guided by the suns of autumn, then alone you will have a just conception of the universe. While your are gazing on that sun which is plunging into the vast of the west, another observer admires him emerging from the gilded gates of the East. By what inconceivable magic does that aged star, which is sinking fainting and burning in the shades of the evening, recover at the same instant fresh and humid with the rosy dew of the morning! At every hour of the day, the glorious orb is at once rising, resplendent as noon-day, and setting in the west; or rather our senses deceive us, and there is, properly speaking, no east, or west, or south in the world." (Loud applause.)

Has an genius in the classical school can probably produce nothing more perfect than this passage; but observe how the Gallic blood flowing in the veins of Schiller has given a new wrench to human thought, and opened fountains which will forever gush forth in the human heart. I shall quote two short passages—the first the celebrated Lament of Tecla, from Wallenstein; the second the soliloquy of Queen Mary on being liberated for a few hours from Fotheringay Castle. I need not say you will not form an opinion of exquisite lyric beauty of the original from the feebleness of my prose translation.

"The oak forest roars, the clouds draw together, the mind wanders on the green score. The waves break with might, and she sings forth to the dark night her eyes disclosed by weeping. The heart is dead, the world is void, it has no more to wish for. Thou Holy One canst back thy child. I have known all happiness that earth can give. I have lived and loved."

Queen Mary thus addresses her attendant on being liberated from prison:—

"Let me enjoy my new born freedom; let me again become a little child, and be you one with me. And on the green carpet of the meadows, try the light of the winged steps. From the dark dungeon, I am freed; no more the mournful vault holds me; let me in full in thirsty draught, drink in the free, the heavenly air. Thank, oh thank, those friendly trees that shut out the sight of my prison walls. I will dream of freedom and happiness; why awake me from this blessed illusion? Am I not encircled by heaven's wide arch? the eye, free and unfettered, gazes over unmeasured space. There where yon misty hills arise, extend my ancient kingdom's bounds, and those clouds that float to the south are seeking France's distant ocean. Swift cloud ships of the air, greet lovingly the land of my youth. I am fettered, I am in bonds. Alas, I have no other ambassadors. Free in heaven is your path; you are not subjected to this earthly Queen." (Applause.)

You will easily gather from these observations that it is in order to excel in composition, whether written or oral in your own tongue, not to acquire the accomplishment of writing in foreign ones, that I so strenuously recommended the mastery of the ancient and chief modern languages. Rely upon it, it is the surest road to distinction, and not the less so from the effort which it requires; it is a road which few will travel to the end. Translation from the foreign or ancient languages into our own is perhaps the most effective method which can be adopted, both to enable us to emulate their beauties, and strike out new and original ideas in our own tongue. It is the meeting of genius with genius which, like the collision of one thunder cloud with another, produces the lightning which illuminates the world. Cicero thought this, for he says in well-known words in his Treatise de Oratore:—

"Postea mihi placuit, eoque usus sum adolescens, ut summorum oratorum, Graecas orationes explicarem. Quibus lectis hoc assequebar *ut cum ea quae legerem Graece Latine redderem*, non solum optimis verbis ceteris et tamen usitatis sed etiam exprimerem quae iam verba, imitando quae nova nostris essent dummodo essent idonea."—L. 1, c. 34. Mr. Pitt followed the same example; nearly all his leisure hours at college were employed in rendering the finest speeches in Thucydides and Xenophon into English prose. He is a bold man who, on such a subject, gainsays the authority or neglects the examples of Cicero and Mr. Pitt. (Hear, hear.) Impressed with these ideas, I shall place at the disposal of your Professors the sum of twenty guineas, to be employed next session in two prizes of ten guineas each for the best translations from Greek and Latin. (Applause.) Be not deterred by the labour requisite for the command of many languages; recollect the words of Johnson—"Distinction is now to be won only by the labours of a lifetime; it is not to be attained at any lesser price." Recollect also the words of Sir Joshua Reynolds—"Nothing is denied to well directed industry; nothing is to be attained without it—Patet ipse coelum, haud facilem esse viam voluit;"—"All things," says the wise man, "are full of labour: the eye is not satisfied with seeing nor the ear with hearing." To all these words were spoken; it is the common law of our being; it is by the labour of man's hands, and the sweat of his brow, that he is to earn his knowledge as well as his subsistence. But to us a higher motive for effort has been opened—an immortal reward for exertion has been offered. Therefore it is, oh, Christian! that thy eye is not satisfied with seeing, nor thy ear with hearing; for that eye must open upon immortality, and that ear must hear the voice of the Living God.

This eloquent address drew forth loud applause. THE LORD RECTOR [illegible] pause.

The Very Rev. Principal pronounced a benediction in Latin, which terminated the proceedings, and the meeting separated.

Dominion.

BRITISH PREMIERS.

The following is a list of British Premiers during the last century:—

Appointed.			Time in Office. Yrs.	Days.
1757. April	5.	Duke of Newcastle.	2	26
1757. May	26.	Earl of Bute.	0	364
1763. April	16.	G. Grenville.	2	64
1765. July	12.	Marquis Rockingham.	1	24
1766. August	2.	Duke of Grafton.	3	179
1770. January	30.	Lord North.	12	59
1782. March	27.	Marquis Rockingham.	0	132
1782. July	13.	Earl of Shelburne.	0	265
1783. April	2.	Duke of Portland.	0	230
1783. December	27.	William Pitt.	17	30
1801. March	17.	Lord Sidmouth.	3	53
1804. May	14.	William Pitt.	1	246
1806. January	23.	Lord Grenville.	1	60
1807. March	25.	Duke of Portland.	2	102
1810. June	30.	Spencer Perceval.	1	350
1812. June	8.	Earl of Liverpool.	14	307
1827. April	11.	George Canning.	0	124
1827. August	16.	Lord Goderich.	0	133
1828. January	30.	Duke of Wellington.	2	264
1830. November	22.	Earl Grey.	2	181
1834. July	16.	Lord Melbourne.	0	128
1834. November	18.	Duke of Wellington.	0	22
1834. December	30.	Sir Robert Peel.	0	151
1835. April	18.	Lord Melbourne.	6	156
1841. September	3.	Sir Robert Peel.	4	97
1846. June	30.	Lord John Russell.	6	14
1852. December	28.	Earl of Derby.	0	10
1853. June	28.	Lord John Russell.	0	165

OHIO CANNOT FEED ALL ENGLAND.—A paragraph in the Buffalo Courier, copied in our columns a short time ago, stated that the State of Ohio could raise wheat enough to feed all England. We regarded this statement as an exaggeration, but were hardly disposed to controvert such an assertion, coming from the midst of a great wheat-growing region, without bringing forward facts to sustain our position. The Albany Argus has since published some statistics in relation to this matter, which proves the Courier to be very wide of the truth. It appears from the Patent Office report that the production of wheat in the State of Ohio in 1840, was 16,571,660 bushels; in 1845, 13,572,000. The consumption of wheat in England in 1796, was stated by Lord Hawkesbury, then Secretary of State, to be 6,000,000 quarters or 48,000,000 bushels, a quantity three times greater than was raised in Ohio in either of the above named years. In 1845 the consumption was estimated at 15,200,000 quarters or 121,600,000 bushels, a quantity much greater than the whole production of the Union in 1845, which was estimated at 106,548,000 bushels.—*Boston Traveller.*

THE CRYSTAL PALACE BY MOONLIGHT.—The clear nights and the bright full moon have enabled us to see the chrystal palace in a new light—that of moonlight. And certainly, fair Melrose, you must see it by moonlight if you would see it rightly. Under the blue, cloudless azure of the heavens, studded with its glittering star-eyes, the traveller westward sees its elegant proportions sail out into excellent relief, above the long line of Knightsbridge barracks, like a delicate caprice of an evening's frost, gracefully disclosing its chaste beauties to its own chaste moon. Approach nearer, and a hundred moons sparkle in the tall arched transept, and the "broken light of stars" smiles at you through the iron net-work, and a silver glitter, chequered by the arms of intervening trees, flows outward till it loses itself in the dark distance of the park.—*Leigh Hunt.*

A case of 104 varieties of classified wheats from the Island of Jersey, which will be shown at the Great Exhibition. These are arranged very elegantly, showing the stalk and ear, with compartments at the bottom where the grain is placed. Each variety had a written description affixed to it, stating where grown, the produce, and the amount of flour obtained. They were all grown in Jersey.

QUEEN POMARE'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE EXHIBITION.—A contribution from Queen Pomare to the Great Exhibition has recently arrived at the West Indian Docks, in the ship Pearl consigned to the building in Hyde-park. The nature of this contribution has not transpired, nor, indeed, has space for it been demanded or allotted; but it is probable that the Royal Commissioners will endeavour to find room for an object arriving from so distant a place as Tahiti.

THE LATE GOVERNMENT.—In the House of Lords on Friday, Lord Stanley said that the resignation of the late government took place so suddenly that the noble Marquis opposite (Lansdowne) was out of town not expecting it, and the noble Earl near him (Lord Minto) received the information in the City that he was no longer a cabinet minister—(a laugh)—showing that the noble Earl was as little acquainted with the intentions of the cabinet as he was with those of the Pope, for it appeared the noble lord at the head of the government, when he wrote to Her Majesty announcing his intention to resign, had not even consulted the noble earl, his relative, on the subject (laughter.)

The late Miss Jane Cook, by her will, directs the sum of £18,000 to be divided among the following religious societies, viz:—Operative Jewish Convert's Institution, £1000; Episcopal Jews Chapel Abrahamic Society, £2000; Trinitarian Bible Society, £2000; Church Missionary Society, £5000; British and Foreign Bible Society, £5000; Malta Protestant College, £1000; Edinburgh Bible Society, £1000; Irish Society of London, £1000. The residue of her personal property will be applied to the endowment of district churches or chapels in populous parishes. Miss Cook died intestate as to her real estates, and the heir-at-Law is the Rev. Richard Bonner, Maurice Bonner, residing near Oswestry. The personal property is sworn under £120,000.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—We have now positive information that this wonderful triumph of man's ingenuity will be in operation on the first of May next, when it, is expected that Prince Albert and the Duke of Wellington shall open the communication on one side of the channel, and the President of the French Republic on the other. The cables will consist of four wires; there will be three cables, each twenty miles long and three miles apart, the whole weighing 400 tons, and when chained down to the bottom of the sea, they will be of sufficient strength to resist the anchor of a 120 gun ship. The cables will cost £20,000.

SMOKING AND THE EXHIBITION.—The Commissioners are evidently desirous of preserving good order in the Exhibition; in proof of which a large placard, printed in bold letters, and bearing the following ominous announcement, is put up in the building,—

"Das Rauchen wird nicht erlaubt,
Il n'est pas permis de fumer,
Non è permesso di fumare,
No es permittido fumar,
Nao he permittido fumar."

And, lastly, in plain English—

"NO SMOKING ALLOWED."

DEBTORS ON THE LIFE OF KOSSUTH.—The *Daily News* of yesterday morning has the following alarming and painful statement in a leading article:—That the object and aim of the Austrian Government is to kill Kossuth and his companions by the assassin or by poison, seems to admit of little doubt. The mere fact of their having compelled the Turkish Government to take into its pay, and appoint to official functions, the very ruffian who was known to have engaged in a conspiracy to assassinate Kossuth, proves that there is no crime at which the Austrian agents in Turkey will stop, and no baseness to which the Turkish Government will not lend itself. Our last accounts from Kutayah represented the illustrious prisoners as struggling against the determination of their gaolers to take their servants from them, so that they (the gaolers) might have exclusively the care of providing and preparing food for the captives. As the only object of such a change can be for the sake of administering poison, we feel certain that if the British Government does not exert itself, the sun has seen the last of poor Kossuth and his friends.

Books give to all, who will faithfully use them, the society, the spiritual presence of the best and greatest of our race. No matter how poor I am. No matter though the prosperous of my time will not enter my obscure dwelling. If the sacred writers will enter and take up their abode under my roof, if Milton will cross my threshold, to sing to me of Paradise, or Shakspeare, to open to me the worlds of imagination, and the workings of the human heart, and Franklin, to enrich me with his practical wisdom, I shall not pine for want of intellectual companionship; and I may become a cultivated man, though excluded from what is called the best society in the place in which I live.—CHANNING.

PRINTING BY WATER POWER.—The printing press of a daily paper in Boston, is driven in a manner of which there is no example in any other City in the Republic. Through a two-inch lead pipe, a stream of Cochituate water is introduced into the meter, which only occupies 24 square inches. The fall of water between the Boston reservoir and this meter is about 100 feet. This two-inch stream will discharge 80 gallons of water each minute, and in passing through the meter will give a motive power equal to what is called three horse powers. This is more than sufficient for driving the press. It is less hazardous than a steam engine, requires no attendance, and is always in readiness.

John B. Gough has been lecturing to crowded audiences in Columbus, Ohio, and is now lecturing in Cincinnati.