

The Weekly Observer.

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ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1853.

Vol. VII. No. 36.

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.
PUBLISHED ON TUESDAYS, BY DONALD A. CAMERON.
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TERMS—City Subscribers ... 12s. per annum; Country do. (by mail) ... 17s. 6d. ditto; Country do. (not by mail) 15s. ditto; (half to be paid in advance.)
Printing, in its various branches, executed with neatness and dispatch, on very moderate terms.

Weekly Almanack.

MARCH—1853.	SUN	MOON	FULL
11 WEDNESDAY	6 14	5 46	4 43 9 2
12 THURSDAY	6 13	5 47	5 22 10 1
13 FRIDAY	6 11	5 49	ris. 10 53
14 SATURDAY	6 10	5 50	5 55 11 23
15 SUNDAY	6 8	5 52	7 13 moon.
16 MONDAY	6 7	5 53	8 31 0 20
17 TUESDAY	6 5	5 55	9 50 1 2

Full Moon 14th day, 5h. 23m. evening.

INSURANCE.
NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office open every day, (Sundays excepted), from 11 to 12 o'clock.
JOHN M. WILMOT, ESQUIRE, PRESIDENT.
Committee for March: JOHN BOYD, F. A. KINSEAR, A. S. PERKINS.
All Communications, by Mail, must be post paid.
Marine Insurance Agency.
THE PROTECTOR having been duly authorized by the PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of HARTFORD, Connecticut, to take Risks upon Vessels, Cargoes, or Freights, agreeable to the general principles of MARINE INSURANCE, and having obtained by a late arrival from the United States, Blank Policies duly signed by the President and Secretary of the aforesaid Company—Now begs leave to inform the Merchants and Ship-Owners of this City and the Province at large, that he will attend to applications in writing to that effect, fairly stating particulars of the Risks required to be covered.—He would also remain at the disposal of the public, that the above Company have had a Marine Insurance Agency established at Halifax for some time past under the management of J. L. STARR, Esquire, who has done a good deal of business in that line, and which he believes has given general satisfaction to the insured,—and that although the Company reserve to themselves the right of settling Averages, Partial or Total Losses, agreeable to the usage of Marine Insurance in the United States,—that in any case where the claim for Loss is so delinquent as to warrant an appeal to a Court of Law or Equity, the Office will submit to the decision of the Court in this Province.
ANGUS M'KENZIE, Agent.
St. John, Sept. 30, 1851.
Office in the Store of A. M'KENZIE & Co., Prince Wm. Street.

WEST OF SCOTLAND INSURANCE OFFICE.
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has lately received instructions to take Risks at lower rates than heretofore; and also, to issue New Policies at the reduced rates for all Insurances now effected, at the termination of the Present Policies, instead of Renewal Receipts.
JOHN ROBERTSON, Agent and Attorney.
St. John, March 8, 1851.
ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Hartford, Connecticut.
THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT for the above Insurance Company, will issue Policies and Renewal Receipts (on Policies issued by the former Agent, E. D. W. RATCHFORD, Esq.) for Insurance on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, Vessels and Cargoes while in port, Vessels on the stocks, Household Furniture, Merchandise, and every other species of Insurable Personal Property,—against
Loss or Damage by Fire,
at as low rates of premium as any similar institution in good standing.—Will give personal attendance to the survey of premises, &c. in the City and vicinity, on which Insurance is desired, free of charge to the assured.—Applications in writing (post paid) from all other parts of the Province, describing the situation and the Property to be insured, will receive prompt attention; the correctness of which description shall on all occasions be binding on the part of the applicant.
The ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY was incorporated in 1819.—Capital \$2,000,000, with liberty to increase the same to ten millions of dollars. The Capital has been all paid in, and invested in the best securities, independently of which a Surplus Fund of more than \$35,000 has been set apart to meet the occasional claims for Losses, and the Stock bears a high premium.—The reputation the Office has acquired for promptness and liberality in the adjustment and payment of Losses, requires no additional pledge to entitle it to a liberal share of public patronage.
A. BALLOCH, Agent.
St. John, N. B., 1st July, 1853.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the above Insurance Company, in this City will insure Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, and the contents of each, together with every similar species of property against LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE, at as low a rate of Premium as any similar Institution; and will be always in readiness for taking Surveys of premises offered for Insurance in any part of the City, free of charge to the assured. He will likewise attend to the renewal of any Policies of Insurance issued by M'KENZIE & TRIMBLE, as Agents of the above Insurance Company; and act in all cases in reference to such as subscribed by himself.
ANGUS M'KENZIE, Agent.
St. John, November 6, 1852.
BUILDING LUMBER.
The Subscribers have for Sale at Gilbert's Wharf, SEASONED clear Pine Boards and Plank; S2 D Merchantable ditto ditto; Refuse Pine and Spruce ditto ditto; Spruce SCANTLING, assorted.
—A. L. S.—
A large quantity of unseasoned Clear and choice Merchantable Pine Lumber—which will be sold in lots of 5000 feet or upwards, at reduced prices, before Storing. Application may be made to Mr. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, or to
27th Jan. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.
SOAP.
500 BOXES best Liverpool SOAP, just received per ship Lacerick, for sale low in lots, by
RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.
17th January.

FOR SALE.

And immediate possession given,
WHAT delightful situation on the north side of the river Restigouche, Baie des Chaleurs, known as Point à la Garde, owned and occupied by the subscriber, being Lot No. —, containing 570 acres, 40 of which are cleared, and 20 thereof under cultivation. On the premises is an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, 28 by 28 feet, with a Kitchen 16 by 21 feet attached, each having a Cellar underneath. There are also two STORES, one 24 by 30 feet, and the other 18 by 30 feet; a SAW MILL, on the tide-way, with double gear, which may be kept in operation during the summer, quite new and completely finished, by Flats in the Lumber can be immediately moved by Flats to the Vessels;—together with an extensive MARSH, which now cuts from 25 to 50 tons of Hay.
Any person intending to enter into the Lumbering business, will find the situation a most eligible one, as Ships of the largest class may load with perfect safety within 200 yards of the shore; and as a place for Ship Building, it is replete with advantages.
Reference may be made to Messrs. Joseph Conard & Co., Montreal, Messrs. Mackay & Co., St. John, or to the subscriber on the premises.
PETER SUTHERLAND.
Point à la Garde, Restigouche, Baie des Chaleurs, 29th July, 1854.

EMIGRATION.

THE Subscriber is making engagements for bringing PASSENGERS from HALIFAX, DORSET, and DEMLIN, on the most reasonable terms, and has made arrangements to have a conveyance from those Ports once every Month during the season of Emigration. Persons wishing to send for their Friends, will find this mode very desirable, as the great St. Patrick's steamer will be attended to.
WILLIAM DOUGAN, St. John-street, St. John, N. B., 1st July, 1853.
The Gardau.

THE VILLAGE CHURCH.

The following beautiful extract is stated to have been found written on the first page of a folio edition of Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity, "belonging to a deceased vicar."
And is our country's father's deed—
His cur of fire can none recall?
He that his sacred spirit shed—
Here may his people's mantle fall;
Pain would I did the vessel break;
Stand where he stood the plague to stay;
In his prophetic spirit pray.
And in his hallowed accents pray.
It is not that our seraph's wing
I hope to soar where he has soared;
Tins, this the lowly claim I bring—
I love his church, I love his Lord.
How is the altar of my fires,
Old as my country's rocks of steel;
And, as I feed its sacred fires,
The present Daily I feel.
I love to know that not alone
I meet the battle's angry tide;
That sainted myriads from their thrones
Descend to combat at my side.
How is my solitary choice
See that the seal of saints impressed;
The prayer of millions swells my voice,
The mind of ages fills my breast.
I love the ivy-mantled tower,
Rocked by the storms of thousand years;
The grave, whose melancholy frowner
Was nourished by a martyr's tears;
The sacred yew, so feared in war,
Which, like the sword to David given,
Inflicted not a human tear.
But lent to man the arms of Heaven.
I love the organ's jingling swell,
Sweet echo of the heavenly cell;
I love the cheerful village bell,
Faint emblem of the call of God.
Walked by the sound, I bend my feet,
I bid my swelling sorrows cease;
I do not touch the merry seat,
And hear the still small voice of peace.
And, as the day of evening falls,
I love amidst the rood to stand;
Where, in the altar's deepening shades,
I seem to meet the glory band.
One comes—Oh! mark his sparkling eyes;
I know his faith, his strong endeavour;
Another—Ah! I hear him sigh,
Alas! and is he lost for ever!
Another treads the shadowy aisle;
I know him—his my sainted sire—
His shepherd's voice, his eye of fire!
His ashes rest in yonder urn—
I saw his death, I loved his life;
Bright sparks amidst those ashes burn—
That death has taught me how to die.
Long be our Father's temple ours—
Woe to the hand which it falls!
A thousand spirits watch its walls—
A cloud of angels guard its walls!
And be their shield by us possessed;
Lord, rear around thy best abode
The hutch of a holy bread,
The rampart of a present God!

HINTS TO THIRSTY SOULS.—Water is the only proper diet, and the only liquid proper to appease thirst. It should contain as few foreign matters as possible. Distilled water is the purest, but it is a failed and rapid taste, from not containing air. More especially fixed air or carbonic acid gas, and loses the specific taste. Boiled water has the same taste as distilled water. The hard waters, or those containing some of the earthy salts, are by no means injurious to the health, unless these exist in them to a very large extent, when they are supposed by some to lay the foundation for stone in the bladder. Water containing any animal or vegetable substances in a state of decomposition is unfit for drink. Rain water is very pure, and after the rain has poured down for hours—the first fall of rain, containing any impurities that may have collected in the air. Spring water is by far the best for drink, when not containing much earthy salts; then well river water which rises from a silicious stratum; and lastly, river water which runs over a rocky bed. Water when cold, or when warm, removes thirst better than when merely tepid, and water which is only slightly or sensibly cold, refreshes much better than water which has been cooled very far down. Water drinkers are, in general, long-lived, are less subject to decay of the faculties, have better teeth, more regular appetites, and less acid evacuations, than those who indulge in a more stimulating diet for their common drink. * * * * *
The more satisfying of the thirst should be allowed to every patient, and for that purpose water will be the best adapted in almost all cases. Practitioners are much questioned by friends as to the drink to be given; and these friends have a great unwillingness to allow cold drinks, especially cold water, to patients. This is a great error. Where cold water is desired, let the patient have it, for cold water is as good a refrigerant as can be given. The juice of some tart fruits added to water. They make the drink more agreeable to the palate, but as to the temperature it is the same as cold water. The friends give this drink to the patient because they consider it medicinal. Dr. Saunders states it as corresponding with his experience, that tepid water is often of great advantage in weak and delicate stomachs, that are unable to digest the food properly, and especially in those subject to heartburn.—Kilgour's Therapeutics and Hygiene.

GOLDEN WORDS TO APPRENTICES.—When serving your apprenticeship, you will have time and opportunity to stock your mind with much useful information. The only way for a young man to prepare himself for usefulness, is to devote himself to study your business; to first be industrious in your work; to go to work with alacrity and cheerfulness, and will become a habit which will make you beloved and respected by your master or employer; make it your business to see to and promote his interest, for by taking care of his you will learn to take care of your own.
Young men at the present day are too fond of getting rid of work; they seek for easy and lazy employments, and frequently turn out to be poor miserable vagabonds. You must avoid all wishes to live without labour; labour is a blessing instead of a curse; it makes men healthy, it procures them food, clothing, and every other necessary, and frees from temptation to dishonesty.
Next to your hand labour, you should be constant in the labour of your mind. You can never hope to rise to a respectable standing in the world without long, persevering, and constant application to study. When you read, you must not throw away your time by reading novels and romances; you must study natural and moral philosophy, geography, history and the arts. Let not a large book discourage you, or a long history or other work prevent your reading it through. When you have read, reflect upon them in your mind, and endeavour to understand their meaning and utility, so that you may readily apply them to the ordinary purposes of life. If you do not understand and comprehend what you read, you may as well let reading alone. You will have to deny yourself many of the amusements enjoyed by most young men, if you would prepare yourself for being a respectable old man.

HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES, VOL. III.

NORTH AMERICA.
Mr. Martin is not only the historian, but the able and zealous advocate, of the British Colonies. The present volume, which is replete with every kind of information, geographical and topographical, statistical and commercial, concerning our North American Colonies, contains a more striking exhibition of his zeal for the British Colonial System than the two preceding volumes displayed. The "Introduction," particularly the closing pages, shows that Mr. Martin is a bitter politician, who, under the pretext of zeal for colonial interests, attacks, in no very guarded language, all who, whether Whigs or Reformers, differ from him in opinion as to our colonial system. He hates, with a perfect hatred, the advocates of free trade, and, in a Postscript, rejoices over the fall of the Whigs and the exaltation of the Tories. We give, as a specimen of the spirit which Mr. Martin has brought to his task, the following extract from the "Introduction."
"It is to awaken the attention of my country at the present crisis in her history, and in that of the world, that this elaborate work has been prepared, and although, as the reader will have perceived, I estimate at a high rate our East and West Indian settlements, I am not disposed to place less value on our North American colonies; which, whether I regard them as enabling us to preserve the balance of power, against the United States in the Old World as well as in the

New; as affording vast fields of fertile land for the employment of a numerous starving home-population, which, with an insanity never, perhaps, before equalled, are driven, by low wages and unremitting labour, to almost hopeless wretchedness,—as rendering us independent of jealous European states for those supplies of timber, &c., on which our maritime power is built; as offering to us a remedy for an insupportable supply of food in exchange for British manufactures; as rendering for our military and commercial navy a constant supply of hardy seamen, trained in the shores of our northern voyages, and as fish-ers on the shores of the St. Lawrence, and the banks of Newfoundland; whether, I repeat, I view our North American colonies in these, or in any other of the numerous important aspects in which they instantly present themselves, I am at a loss, whether to admire most the bounteous blessing Providence has conferred on this small island, or to regret more the apathy of the public, and the almost traitorous language held by public men as to the worthlessness of those invaluable sections of the empire.
"It is indeed high time that the destinies of England ceased to be confided to theorists, false economists, and political schemers, who have made every possible effort, within the last few years, to destroy our colonial commerce,—at one moment threatening to annihilate the Canada timber-trade; at another, the Cape of Good Hope trade, and passively looking on, or pretending to consent, to our laws, when French vessels of war were expelling, by force, peaceful British fishermen from the coast of their own island of Newfoundland!
"If the empire of Britain be destined to crumble into fragments, it will not be by fraud, or force from without, but by treachery and cowardice from within. The finest portion of the North American continent is still an integral part of that empire; its people, although separated from the parent state, and daily strengthening and consolidating our national resources, we have nothing to apprehend from the increasing maritime power of the United States, or the augmenting territorial acquisitions of our Gallic neighbours;—on the contrary, by a wise course we may place our northern colonies in a position to become the invaders, and not, as before, the invaded, should the United States continue threatening as they now do, hostilities, which we have a good prospect of getting back to seize! I am not hostile to the Americans,—I admire the energy and perseverance with which they prosecute great undertakings; and, as a friend to social liberty, I wish them success in their endeavours to form a republic; but I love a higher duty to my own countrymen than to the Americans or French;—in common with every good citizen, I am bound by every moral tie, and sacred obligation, to the prosperity and power of the British empire, so long as I can promote it without encroaching on the property or wantonly injuring the rights of others."

SCOTLAND.
INAUGURATION OF LORD STANLEY.
(From the Glasgow Courier, Dec. 18.)
Yesterday the Right Hon. Lord Stanley was installed Lord Rector of this University, in presence of the principal and professors, and a very crowded and most respectable audience. After the ceremonial of the installation had been gone through,
Lord STANLEY rose, and was received with the loudest applause of the students, who, on this occasion, concerted themselves with uncommon and exemplary propriety. His lordship said Mr. Dean, Mr. Principal, and gentlemen, the custom of this University requires that I should address a few words, on the present occasion, to those by whom I am surrounded, for the very high honour that has been conferred upon me, in being placed in my present situation. And you may be assured, gentlemen, I do so with unmingled feelings of sincerity and high gratification; but, at the same time, with extreme diffidence. When I look back to the long list of illustrious names, who have preceded me in the office which I now fill—the learning, assiduity, and genius of a Campbell—(cheers)—the eloquence of a Brougham—(great cheering)—the critical acumen of a Jeffrey—the philosophical research of a Mackintosh—and, in the more early history of the University, by the mighty, the all-grasping mind of a Smith and a Burke—(cheers)—I feel how immeasurably short I must fall of this splendid series of great names. When I look also to the station which this University has attained in science and literature throughout Europe—and to the last four centuries, during which so many professors have adorned its halls—when I find the chairs filled by such men as Smith, and Reid, and Jardine; when the divinity chair was occupied by a Gilbert Burnet, the medical chair by a Black, the mathematical chair by a Simpson; and also among her other sons a Hunter, a Hailey, and a Watt, I feel the distinction to be one of such eminence that I cannot but claim to it. When I look back to the history of this University, and see it struggling calmly onward with no great means and no large endowments—but with a strict economy—a strict and stern impartiality—extending its usefulness and contributing its full share to the promotion of science throughout the world, I feel the great compliment which has been paid me. But to what can I attribute it? It cannot be to any private friendship, because I am here almost totally unknown. I feel, however, proud to say that I am not wholly alienated from Scottish blood—for I am the lineal descendant of a name which has made no mean figure in the annals of Scottish history.—(Applause.) I will know, however, it is not on these grounds alone that the present honour could be conferred; but I feel it bestowed, because you approve and concur in those great political principles to which I conscientiously adhere.—(Great cheering.) In honouring me, therefore, I am not sorry—for I feel that by doing so you are in fact doing honour to the principles I profess.—(Cheers.) In me you will find one ready to assist in removing all hindrances and deformities from the best and highest institutions of the country, with the most unflinching zeal—while, at the same time, I will oppose with all the might and energy of which I am capable, those whose measures, whose objects, and whose intentions, are not to reform but to destroy.—(Vehement and long-continued cheering.)
It is on these grounds that I feel the highest gratification to see, more especially when the period of life of those who surround me is taken into consideration, and when the error of a hasty judgment might be expected, that temper which has been extended to me, and press forward to remedy round the institutions of the country, which, in a moment of peril, might be destroyed under the pretext of reform.—(Loud cheering.) I should, perhaps, apologise to my audience for touching on such points—(cries of "No, no!")—but, in these times, the din and turmoil of political warfare are heard even within the walls of the college, while the great movements abroad are taking deep hold on our social system. One—and not the least—of our social ills, is the prevalence of the spirit of the younger portion of his audience, as it is termed, with the zeal and talents of a master, the great necessity of pursuing their scientific studies; but, without his great name, I would consider it the height of presumption in me, in presence of so many learned and talented men, to presume to offer any advice. In this University there is every incentive to an honourable rivalry—science in all its departments is of the easiest access—and the museum and library are of the greatest advantage throughout the country. I may add, however, that the greatest incentive to learning is the spirit of the times in which we live. In these days it is not only true that knowledge is power, but it is also universally acknowledged that ignorance is degradation.—(Cheers.) And he who displays any sickness amongst his associates in mental capacity is sure to lose caste, and be borne back to that position which he has only a right to claim. In imitation of one of my predecessors, I will venture to give one word by way of advice, and to express a hope that the study of the ancient languages will not be abandoned when they are no longer compulsory. Believe me, that to the man who wishes to study politics, or the art of persuasion, nothing can be more necessary than to imbue his mind with the spirit of the ancient poets and historians, that he may be able to infuse into his own arguments and compositions, and to draw from that pure and crystal fountain some of the copious diction, high sentiment, and masculine thought which so eminently distinguished these great men, but whom there is no hope of successfully rivaling.—(Cheers.) I will venture to say one word more, on a topic, however, upon which I do not know how to touch, although it forms a most important part of education. In pursuing your literary and scientific studies, it is necessary that you do not forget those studies which are to guide your conduct and form your hearts. I do not speak of those controversial or polemical discussions which are necessary for those who are preparing themselves, and looking forward to the Ministry, but to the study of the Scriptures, which, as practical men, ought to be the rule of faith, the rule of practice, and imperative on all. I know not whether I am going beyond my province in thus venturing upon ground so sacred.—(No, no!)—but whether the calm paths of retirement, or in the bustle of an active

Limerick, Dec. 20.—It is truly gratifying to us to be enabled to acquaint our subscribers, and readers interested in the fate of such of our fellow subjects as may be induced, from necessity or choice, to emigrate from the counties of Clare and Limerick to British America, that a branch of the North American Colonial Association of Ireland has been formed in this city, under the management of a local board of our fellow citizens.

The Blind Man's Bible.—We have before us in a good size quarto volume, the Gospel of St. Mark, printed or embossed, for the use of the blind. This is the first book that has been prepared in this country on this plan. It is the handwork of Mr. Snider, the gentleman who acts as secretary of the institution, and is a beautiful illustration of the prophecy that "the blind shall see." This admirable specimen of the art of embossed letters is worthy the attention of the curious.—Philadelphia Gazette.

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Lord STANLEY rose, and was received with the loudest applause of the students, who, on this occasion, concerted themselves with uncommon and exemplary propriety. His lordship said Mr. Dean, Mr. Principal, and gentlemen, the custom of this University requires that I should address a few words, on the present occasion, to those by whom I am surrounded, for the very high honour that has been conferred upon me, in being placed in my present situation. And you may be assured, gentlemen, I do so with unmingled feelings of sincerity and high gratification; but, at the same time, with extreme diffidence. When I look back to the long list of illustrious names, who have preceded me in the office which I now fill—the learning, assiduity, and genius of a Campbell—(cheers)—the eloquence of a Brougham—(great cheering)—the critical acumen of a Jeffrey—the philosophical research of a Mackintosh—and, in the more early history of the University, by the mighty, the all-grasping mind of a Smith and a Burke—(cheers)—I feel how immeasurably short I must fall of this splendid series of great names. When I look also to the station which this University has attained in science and literature throughout Europe—and to the last four centuries, during which so many professors have adorned its halls—when I find the chairs filled by such men as Smith, and Reid, and Jardine; when the divinity chair was occupied by a Gilbert Burnet, the medical chair by a Black, the mathematical chair by a Simpson; and also among her other sons a Hunter, a Hailey, and a Watt, I feel the distinction to be one of such eminence that I cannot but claim to it. When I look back to the history of this University, and see it struggling calmly onward with no great means and no large endowments—but with a strict economy—a strict and stern impartiality—extending its usefulness and contributing its full share to the promotion of science throughout the world, I feel the great compliment which has been paid me. But to what can I attribute it? It cannot be to any private friendship, because I am here almost totally unknown. I feel, however, proud to say that I am not wholly alienated from Scottish blood—for I am the lineal descendant of a name which has made no mean figure in the annals of Scottish history.—(Applause.) I will know, however, it is not on these grounds alone that the present honour could be conferred; but I feel it bestowed, because you approve and concur in those great political principles to which I conscientiously adhere.—(Great cheering.) In honouring me, therefore, I am not sorry—for I feel that by doing so you are in fact doing honour to the principles I profess.—(Cheers.) In me you will find one ready to assist in removing all hindrances and deformities from the best and highest institutions of the country, with the most unflinching zeal—while, at the same time, I will oppose with all the might and energy of which I am capable, those whose measures, whose objects, and whose intentions, are not to reform but to destroy.—(Vehement and long-continued cheering.)
It is on these grounds that I feel the highest gratification to see, more especially when the period of life of those who surround me is taken into consideration, and when the error of a hasty judgment might be expected, that temper which has been extended to me, and press forward to remedy round the institutions of the country, which, in a moment of peril, might be destroyed under the pretext of reform.—(Loud cheering.) I should, perhaps, apologise to my audience for touching on such points—(cries of "No, no!")—but, in these times, the din and turmoil of political warfare are heard even within the walls of the college, while the great movements abroad are taking deep hold on our social system. One—and not the least—of our social ills, is the prevalence of the spirit of the younger portion of his audience, as it is termed, with the zeal and talents of a master, the great necessity of pursuing their scientific studies; but, without his great name, I would consider it the height of presumption in me, in presence of so many learned and talented men, to presume to offer any advice. In this University there is every incentive to an honourable rivalry—science in all its departments is of the easiest access—and the museum and library are of the greatest advantage throughout the country. I may add, however, that the greatest incentive to learning is the spirit of the times in which we live. In these days it is not only true that knowledge is power, but it is also universally acknowledged that ignorance is degradation.—(Cheers.) And he who displays any sickness amongst his associates in mental capacity is sure to lose caste, and be borne back to that position which he has only a right to claim. In imitation of one of my predecessors, I will venture to give one word by way of advice, and to express a hope that the study of the ancient languages will not be abandoned when they are no longer compulsory. Believe me, that to the man who wishes to study politics, or the art of persuasion, nothing can be more necessary than to imbue his mind with the spirit of the ancient poets and historians, that he may be able to infuse into his own arguments and compositions, and to draw from that pure and crystal fountain some of the copious diction, high sentiment, and masculine thought which so eminently distinguished these great men, but whom there is no hope of successfully rivaling.—(Cheers.) I will venture to say one word more, on a topic, however, upon which I do not know how to touch, although it forms a most important part of education. In pursuing your literary and scientific studies, it is necessary that you do not forget those studies which are to guide your conduct and form your hearts. I do not speak of those controversial or polemical discussions which are necessary for those who are preparing themselves, and looking forward to the Ministry, but to the study of the Scriptures, which, as practical men, ought to be the rule of faith, the rule of practice, and imperative on all. I know not whether I am going beyond my province in thus venturing upon ground so sacred.—(No, no!)—but whether the calm paths of retirement, or in the bustle of an active

profession, it is scriptural principle alone which must guide our conduct through the world. To which among you, and there may be some who are passing with a noble enthusiasm and generous ambition to enter into political life, and are forming aspirations to sway the destinies of nations, and devote their talents for the benefit of mankind.—I say do not quench those aspirations—do not damp those energies—but, amidst the disappointments you will be sure to meet with, by the thwarting of the ignorant or the selfish,—the impatience and embarrassments arising from misrepresentation and a construction of every word and every action, it will be to you a more soothing principle—a more exalted object than mere human ambition or human honour.—(Loud cheering.) You will then have to look to God with whom there is no construction, no change.—(Applause.) I perhaps ought to apologise for dwelling on so serious a topic; but the deep earnestness with which I feel I say, must be my excuse for stepping out of ordinary bounds. Feelings like those being the deep conviction of my mind, I will ask, how can be supposed, with this conviction, I can be indifferent to the maintenance, as a national object, of those institutions by which religious instruction is secured?—(Cheers.) Are these the institutions which ought to be treated by government with indifference or non-interference? It ought to be the first duty of a Government to extend religious knowledge, and see that the people, by means of establishments, had the power of obtaining instruction and religious comfort.—(Cheering.) These institutions are respected and ought to be maintained and upheld in the love and affection of the country; but, while I say this, I am not blind to the defects which exist, and exist, and which I am anxious to see removed—for by such means I do wish to disarm our enemies, conciliate our opponents, and increase our friends. But it is not our sacred institutions alone I wish to see reformed; it is the whole range of civic institutions which I wish to see amended, but not altered for the purpose of destruction. On these principles it was that I acted with the Government of Earl Grey in favour of a Reform, which gave to the loyalty, the intelligence, and the wealth of Scotland a power and influence which they did not before possess.—(Cheers.) These powers and privileges were intrusted to the people themselves, because it was known they loved the institutions of their country, and would prove their best defenders. Would to God that that great man, whose name I can never mention but with the profoundest respect and reverence, had been enabled to remain in office, to guide the helm of Government by his steady and skillful hand—unmoved by the praise of his friends, or the sneer of his opponents. That man was the true patriot, the strenuous defender of the privileges of the Crown, the rights of the people, and the aristocracy. But I now sincerely trust, that, into whatever hands the helm of the state may come, no man will ever conceive that he can check the spirit of improvement, of inquiry and investigation, that must now go on. This will never do: the wishes of the people must not be put aside, they must be met by a fair and determined spirit to do just what is right—and no more. The machine must move onward for good or evil—for it cannot be stopped; like the fire, it may purify, if properly guided by a skillful hand; but if it should be impudently and recklessly accelerated, destruction and overwhelming wreck must be the inevitable consequences. His will be a glorious destiny who knows how to direct and turn into the proper channel the energies of the people, and to conduct with propriety, at this period, the Government of this great nation—but if he shall imagine himself capable of stemming and abruptly resisting its force, he will be swept along with the torrent. I trust that the Ministry, wherever they may be, will act with prudence in this most important crisis. I hope they will amend and purify, but be devotedly determined to transmit to posterity in all their splendour the institutions of the country. I now, again, beg to return my grateful thanks for the honour which has been conferred on me, and to state, that it shall be my anxious care to preserve inviolable the rights and privileges of this ancient university; and I hope my public conduct shall be such as not to reflect any disgrace on my illustrious predecessors.—(Applause.)

COMMUNICATION.

MR. ENRON.—In looking over the City Gazette of the 19th inst., I observed Mr. Enron's remarks respecting a Petition of sundry persons to the Legislature, requesting an alteration in the Election Law as it regards the City and County of St. John, and as I have a regard for the good intentions of that young gentleman, I would fain relieve him from his "anxiety." I would fain relieve him from his "anxiety," but I am not at all disposed to assume the name of an "Elective Rights" that the Petitioners have requested, but the prevention of ELECTIVE WRONGS which has hindered a fair representation of this country. Mr. D. had heard of no "Public Meeting," &c. but others have not forgotten that at a late "Public Meeting" called by the Sheriff, who also attended for fifteen days for the Election of Representatives, there were three or four hundred Electors who did not attend, so indifferent were they to the result, and so disgusted with the present system. It would not be difficult to get a few hundred names to the Petition if it was thought necessary, but it is of more importance to have a just cause brought under consideration by a fair statement of facts. It is a well known fact that the City of St. John has no Electors, or six Members to the Legislative Assembly, while the County, or rather the adjoining Parishes, have had little or no share in the Representation, excepting the useless privilege of voting for some of the City members. The very circumstance of the County Poll being opened in the City and continued there for eight or ten days together before the opening of the County, is equal to depriving the Electors of their Elective Franchise. Let a full-fledged Citizen come forward at the Hustings to offer as a Candidate for the County, with two or three dozen voters to back him immediately, and a few more decently attired in the Hall to liaise out the state of the Poll and proclaim his victory, and his Election will be sure! In addition to this, the metropolitan interest and the open house tipping system all unite to frustrate the laudable views of the fair consideration of the Electors of the County of Carleton that they are now deprived of the privilege of voting for the four Members of York County, nor vice versa.
Let the advocates of "Public Meetings" remember that as the business of those Meetings is generally conducted by a few individuals, the number adds more to the name than the merit.
Although the worthy SPEAKER of the House of Assembly lives without the bounds of the City, still he is virtually a Citizen—a Freeman of the City, and Director of the Bank. And although I highly esteem our worthy Representatives, yet I assert, without fear of contradiction, that some of them are better acquainted with other Counties than their own—better able to represent distant Counties than the state of the Roads through St. Martins and Lunenburg; and much better acquainted with the business of their own Counting Rooms than others.—If any doubt my assertions, let them look at the last paper, and see £400 recommended for all the Bye Roads in St. John County; and for St. John Mill Bridge, £250. But the latter is nearest home. Now, if the Mill Bridge is not private property, but in reality a public street, let the City authorities see that it is cleared of its obstructions, and the grant may be usefully re-allocated to some of the Bye Roads.
I am, Mr. Editor, respectfully yours,
County of Saint John,
24th Feb., 1853. Y.