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THE GARLAND.

STANZAS.

BY T. HOOD, ESQ.

I remember, I remember
The house where I was born,
The little window, where the sun
Came peeping in, at morn;
He never came a wink too soon,
Nor brought too long a day;
But now, I often wish the night
Had borne my breath away!

I remember, I remember
The roses, red and white,
The violets, and the lily cups—
Those flowers made of light!
The lilacs, where the robins built,
And where my brother set
The laburnum, on his birth-day—
The tree is living yet!

I remember, I remember
Where I was used to swing,
And thought the air would rush as fresh
To swallows on the wing;
—My spirit flew in feathers, then,
That is so heavy, now;
And summer pools could hardly cool
The fever on my brow!

I remember, I remember
The fir trees, dark and high;
I used to think their slender spires
Were close against the sky;
It was a childish ignorance—
But now 'tis little joy
To know I'm further off from heaven,
Than when I was a boy!

THE MISCELLANIST.

Motion of Animals.—Animal motion is wonderful, though from its perpetually meeting the eye, we take little account of it. The Pholas (a shell-fish) has the power of perforating the hardest marble by means of a fleshy substance, apparently no way suited to so laborious an employment. It increases its cell as it increases in size; and constitutes a perfect example of the first rudiments of animal motion. The only impulse an oyster possesses, arises out of its power of opening and shutting its shell. The muscle moves by means of a muscular substance, resembling a tongue. The crab moves sideways, and the water-fly swims upon its back. The serpent undulates, and the lion-ant moves backwards; it has no power to make the smallest inclination forwards. Marine birds can walk, run, fly, and swim. Some animals can only walk, others only run, and others only gallop; the horse performs all these motions. The tiger and the crocodile dart; the reindeer runs, but never gallops; the armadillo walks swiftly, but can neither run nor leap; while the great ant-eater climbs much better than it can walk. The sloth is a large animal, and yet can travel only 50 paces in a day; an elk will run a mile and a half in 7 minutes; an antelope a mile in a minute; the wild mule of Tartary has a speed even greater than that. An eagle can fly 18 leagues in an hour; and a Canary falcon can even reach 250 leagues in the short space of 16 hours.—Man has the power of imitating almost every motion but that of flight. To effect these he has in maturity and health 60 bones in his legs and thighs, 62 in his arms and hands, 60 in his head, and 67 in his trunk. He has also 434 muscles, in the structure of his body, and his heart has 3,840 pulsations in the space of an hour!—*Buck's Harmonies of Nature.*

The Greenland Whale.—If we contemplate with surprise the voluntary powers of this creature in its native element, how greatly is our amazement in regarding the involuntary muscular efforts of its heart and arterial system! Mr. Hunter having first informed us, that he found the principle artery of the body to measure not less than three feet in circumference, and that it received from ten to fifteen gallons of blood at every pulsation of the heart. Therefore, as Dr. Kidd has observed, if we consider the heart of the whale not to exceed twenty pulsations per minute, at this rate of fifteen gallons received by the artery at every pulsation, we find that no less a quantity than four hundred and thirty-two thousand gallons, or eight thousand hogsheads of blood, do literally pass through the heart of a whale during every twenty-four hours of the creature's existence.—*Quar. Jour. of Science.*

Malaria.—At a late sitting of the Academy of Medicine in Paris, M. Villerule read a paper on the influence of marshes upon human life, from which he drew the following conclusions:—In the salubrious portions of our climates, the winter and spring months is more fatal in the north than in the south. In the marshy countries, the greatest number of deaths is in the months of July, August, September, and October; and the evaporation of the marshes is most fatal to persons from one to six years of age. The complaint which generally attacks children, owing to the malaria of marshes, is stated to be an acute gastro intestinal affection.

Fetid Gas of Drains.—The emission of fetid gas from drains, or underground sewers, is found to take place when the barometer falls; and perhaps, also, upon changes of the thermometer. The offensive gas which thus rises from its subterraneous situation, consists probably, for the most part of sulphurated hydrogen, together with other humid effluvia and putrescent matter. Houses which are subject to this infection, are remarkable for the speed with which silver plate becomes blackened, even when the presence of the gas is not perceptible to the inhabitants, and they are also characteristically remarkable for disease and mortality.

Rev. Dr. Chalmers.—If ever piety looked altogether beautiful or noble in any one, it does so in Dr. Chalmers. In his case, religion is evidently an influence that has shed itself over the native character of the man, only to soften or subdue whatever about it partook of the harsh or the repulsive, and still more to exalt and refine all its loftier and better tendencies. He is a man of high genius, regenerated by an alchemy which is even more powerful than that of genius. Notwithstanding the generosity and overflowing kindliness of nature which have marked him from his birth, his fervid and impetuous spirit was not probably, originally, exempted from that impatience and precipitancy which form the besetting disease of extreme sensibility, especially when excited by the consciousness of extraordinary powers; and some passages in his earlier history, indeed, are not yet altogether forgotten, which prove clearly enough that in those days his feelings were rather more than a match for his prudence. He used, at all events, as is well known, to be one of the most latitudinarian and unscrupulous of clergymen; preaching with his characteristic zeal a very ultra-liberal theology to his flock on the Sunday, and very often, during the rest of the week, throwing off his black coat for a red one; for at that period the military epidemic was universal, and the reverend doctor had caught it in all its virulence. It has even been affirmed that he was wont occasionally to startle the villagers by exhibiting himself in his scarlet attire of a summer afternoon, even immediately after descending from the pulpit—a manifestation of warlike ardour which those who know the feelings with regard to the sacredness of the Sabbath that exist among the Scottish peasantry, will readily believe must have excited no common sensation.—*London Magazine.*

Evenness of Temper.—Madame Necker, relates the following anecdote of M. Abauret, a philosopher of Geneva:—It is said of him that he had never been out of temper; some persons by means of his female servant, were determined to put him to this proof. The woman in question stated that she had been his servant for thirty years, and she protested that during that time she had never seen him in a passion. They promised her a sum of money if she would endeavour to make him angry; she consented, and knowing that he was particularly fond of having his bed well made, she on the day appointed, neglected to make it. M. Abauret observed it, and the next morning made the observation to her; she answered that she had forgotten it; she said nothing more, but on the same evening she again neglected to make the bed; the same observation was made on the morrow by the philosopher, and she again made some excuse, in a cooler manner than before. On the third day he said to her, "you have not yet made my bed; you have apparently come to some resolution on the subject, as you probably found that it fatigued you. But after all it is of no consequence, as I begin to accustom myself to it as it is." She threw herself at his feet, and avowed all to him.

Christmas.—Among our puritanical fathers, there was a deep rooted hostility to the observance of Christmas. The following is an exact transcript from a law of the colony of Massachusetts, in 1631:

"Whosoever shall be found observing any such day as Christmas and the like, either by forbearing labor, feasting or any other way upon such account, as aforesaid, every such person so offending, shall pay for every such offence, five shillings, as a fine to the county."

Two centuries ago, Sugar was only found at the apothecaries, and sold by the ounce; but in the last years of the *ancient regime*, France alone consumed 50,000,000 pounds of it. In the days of Henry IV. coffee was absolutely unknown in France, and now there is not one of the porters who does not take his cup of coffee.

A Good Hand.—In the endless varieties of hand writing to be met with in this scribbling, scrawling world, there seems to be some difference of opinion, or of taste, as to what constitutes a good hand. When a fair lady sends a fair note and requests the pleasure of your company to tea on a given evening, that is doubtless a *fair* hand. When a man writes you most laconically informing you that unless you pay that note he holds against you in 24 hours, he will immediately thereafter send you to jail, that may be called a *plain* hand. When a gentleman sends you an exceedingly polite note, only demanding the satisfaction of blowing out your brains, that is denominated an *honourable* hand. When a lady writes a billetdoux, with a quill plucked from wing of Cupid, and with such fine and delicate strokes as to be invisible except to the eyes of love, that is without doubt a *lovely* hand. The Lord's Prayer written in the compass of a sixpence, is a very *fine* hand. A hand, which is very frequently placed at the bottom of a note "for value received," however coarse and vile it may appear, is a *promising* hand. A hand, which after writing a long, lean, soporific article, requests an editor to favor the public with the sublime squeezings of an empty noddle, is to say the least, a very *impudent* hand. The gentleman, again, who writes to this same humble servant of the public on matters of any kind relating to a newspaper, and makes a point of forgetting the postage, by the unanimous opinion of the whole corps editorial, writes a most *rascally* hand.

Then besides these, there is the close hand and the sprawling hand, the round hand and the sharp hand, the easy hand and the cramped hand, the heavy hand and the light hand, the running hand and the halting hand, the straight hand and the crooked hand, the ascending hand and the descending hand, the copy hand and the hand which no man can copy, the business hand and the hand which has no business; then there is the counting house hand, the legal and the clerical hand, and twenty other different kinds of hands, all of which may be good, bad, or indifferent, as it happens. But when we receive a letter, post-paid, and written thus (though it be in quail tracks and pot hooks):—"*Enclosed are Three Dollars, for which you will be good enough to forward your paper to*

PETER PAY-THE-CASH-DOWN."

This we consider to be positively a *good hand.*

Ministerial Prowess.—About two weeks ago, near Cawston toll-bar as the Rev. Mr.——was returning home, at night, from Glasgow, and when within about three quarters of a mile from Bishop Brigs, he was suddenly attacked by a footpad, who with one blow, made him reel to the centre of the road, but immediately recovering from his surprise, and before the miscreant had time to repeat the blow, the minister struck him severely several times which soon brought him to the ground: while down the minister handled him pretty roughly, which soon made him ask for quarter. He was then ordered to his legs, seized by the collar, and dragged back to Cawston toll-house; where after being severely rebuked and admonished, and after shewing a considerable deal of penitence, he was suffered to depart.—*Stirling Journal.*

A Highlander was one day brought before his Chief, being accused of sheep-stealing. The crime being fully proved, Donald was sentenced to be hanged. It, however, happened, that a singular indulgence was allowed to the criminals in those days, viz. the choice of any particular tree they might wish to be hanged on. Accordingly the person in office went up to Donald to inquire of him, "which tree he should prefer to be tucked up to?" Donald, with a rueful countenance, shrugging up his shoulders, grunted out, "Oich, oich: For I would like a grossurd bush."—"A grossurd bush, you fool! a grossurd bush is not large enough to hang you on."—"Oh, oich, but I'm in no hurry; but I will just wait till it grow."

When Goldsmith boasted to Dr. Johnson of having seen a splendid copy of his Poems in the Cabinet of a Nobleman, adding emphatically—"This is fame!" the Doctor mildly replied that, for his part, he would have been more disposed to indulge in self-gratulation, had he discovered his mental progeny thumbed and tattered in the cottage of a peasant.

DOMESTIC.

[*From the Fredericton Royal Gazette.*]

King's College, New-Brunswick,

JANUARY 1, 1829.

INAUGURATION OF THE CHANCELLOR.

(CONCLUDED.)

The Rev. Dr. Somerville again rose, and delivered the following beautiful Oration:—

The first thing observable in the Charter under which the College is now organized, is, that it confers upon the College, all the rights and privileges of an University, so that the Graduates in this Establishment, have, and will have, all the Academical honours, belonging to their respective degrees which they could derive from any similar Institution in his Majesty's Dominions.—And this emanating from the King himself, who in this case is the source of power as well as honour, The various branches of Literature and Science, to be taught in this College, are to be the same, with those, in which you are instructed in the Universities of the Mother Country. And when we consider that the course of Studies there pursued, both in Classical Learning, and in the different departments of Natural and Moral Science, have raised that empire to pre-eminent distinction in the Republick of Letters, we may indulge the pleasing hope, that the same mode, steadily pursued, will in due time be here productive of the same happy results. And although the circumstances of a comparatively infant Colony, must for some time prevent that division of labour in teaching, which in the Sciences as well as in other pursuits, is necessary to insure perfection; yet we may, nevertheless hope, that with due exertion, and perseverance, not only a solid foundation, in Literature and Science may be laid here, but that also a superstructure, both durable and ornamental, may be erected upon that basis. The youth in the Province will now have the inestimable advantage of receiving within their native land, that instruction, in Religion, Virtue, and Knowledge, which, if duly improved by them, will prove to themselves a source of lasting satisfaction, and will enable them to discharge with ability and honor, the duties of the respective stations, to which Providence may please to appoint them.

That it is of the last importance that youth should not be compelled to seek the means of education in any Country but their own, is a truth evident upon a single moment's reflection. At a period of life, when the feelings are warm, and associations easily formed, the places of our early education generally make a deep and lasting impression, and to them our warmest sympathies are directed in the subsequent periods of life. The being educated in a Seminary, therefore, founded by the care and nourished by the munificence of a Gracious Sovereign, in the Land of their Birth, must tend to inspire the juvenile mind with those principles of loyalty, patriotism, and zeal for the common good, which next to the fear of God, are the strongest and most dignified principles of human action. The ceremonial of this day can hardly fail of giving rise to every interesting reflection; can hardly fail to inspire sentiments of heart-felt gratitude to the Great Dispenser of all Good, and of sincere thankfulness to all those who have been the instruments of carrying into effect, this important work.

His Majesty has in this, as in many other instances, shewn himself the munificent patron of Literature and Science, by the very liberal sum he has given out of His Casual Revenue for the erection of this edifice, and the endowment of the College. An accomplished Scholar himself, He is well able to appreciate the Benefits to be derived from liberal education, and has ever proved himself the enlightened supporter of every thing tending to the encouragement and diffusion of knowledge.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the Province is deeply indebted, for the persevering efforts, which he has made, and the influence which he has used, for the formation and endowment of this Seminary. His zeal and perseverance have enabled him to surmount obstacles, which to many men, would have been insuperable; and for these he is certainly entitled to the lasting gratitude of this Province. And his zeal has been nobly seconded by the Legislature of the Province, in the liberal Grants which they have made, from time to time, to this Institution, and also in the establishment of Grammar Schools in their respective Counties, as preparatory places of instruction for Collegiate Education. In the encouragement of learning, they have always shown themselves actuated by those liberal principles which become the Counsellors of an enlightened Prince, and the Representatives of a free, a virtuous, and an intelligent people. And a noble satisfaction it must be to all who have promoted this undertaking, that we are here this day assembled, in a splendid edifice, erected for the promotion of learning and science, where, not many years ago, the wild beast prowled for its prey, and the salutored savage roamed.

There is in the College Charter a very important provision, upon which I shall beg leave to make some very brief remarks: The provision is this:—"And we do further will, ordain and appoint, that no religious test or qualifications, shall be required of, or appointed for any persons admitted or matriculated as scholars within our said College, or of persons admitted to any degree in any art or faculty therein, save only that all persons admitted within our said College, to any degree in Divinity, shall make such and the same Declarations and subscriptions, and take such and the same oaths as are required of persons admitted to any Degree of Divinity in our University of Oxford." By this provision no one is excluded from the benefits of a Collegiate Education here, in consequence of his religious tenets. The dissenter is entitled to the same privileges as the Churchman, is equally entitled to the like benefits of Education, and may aspire to the same Academical honors and Degrees, Divinity only excepted, without being subjected to any test whatever. That subscription to the 39 Articles should be required of students in Divinity, must appear highly reasonable; for nothing can be more evident than that they should solemnly assent to the Doctrine and tenets of that Church in which they are destined to be Pastors; the same as in the University [Universities] of Scotland, where no one is required to subscribe the confession of Faith but Professors and Candidates for the ministry.

That the President only of the College should be a Clergyman of the Established Church, can be no objection with any candid mind, as the Established Church, from the very nature of an Establishment, must have certain rights and privileges above all other Religious Denominations whatever. But from the Charter and the Statutes of the College, it is impossible for any College Council, to infringe, in the slightest degree, the rights and privileges of any, even although they should have the inclination, which I can perceive no motive they should ever have to do. None have been more anxious that disqualifying tests should be removed from this and similar Institutions than Clergymen of the Established Church. And perhaps it is owing, in a great measure, to their exertions, that the object has at length been attained. It is one of the inestimable privileges of our free Government, that no one is prevented from worshipping God according to his own conscience, and that no one is excluded by his birth or rank in life from rising to the highest honors, Civil, Ecclesiastical, or Military, which his Country has to confer upon him. —This is the birth-right of every free-born subject, in the wide extended dominions of the British Empire. And in accordance with this most liberal principle, the benefits of education are here to be extended to all, without exception, who may choose to avail themselves of them: such an education as will enable them to discharge, with satisfaction to themselves and utility to others, the duties of whatever station Providence may allot them.

Let us now invoke with humility and fervour, the blessing of that Great Being, without whom, nothing is strong, nothing is holy, upon this and every other good undertaking.

The Reverend and Learned Doctor then concluded his Oration with this eloquent and appropriate Prayer.

"Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings with thy "most gracious Favor, and further us with continual "help, that in all our works begun, continued and "ended in Thee, we may glorify Thy Holy Name:" In an especial manner we crave Thy Blessing upon this Institution, which we, with all humility, place under Thine Almighty Protection; and for the sanctification and success of which, we fervently invoke the aid of thy holy Spirit. Grant, O Lord, that this Seminary may ever be the means of educating, in thy Faith and Fear, the Youth of this Province, to the latest generations. Endue, in a particular manner, with thy Heavenly Grace, all those who may have here committed to them, the task of Instruction. Enable them to discharge with zeal and fidelity, the important trust reposed in them, in humble dependence upon Thee who art the Father of Mercies and the Author of all Spiritual Illuminations, and whose countenance doth ever behold the upright. Preserve all those who may be educated here, from the baneful principles of Infidelity, Irreligion, Heresy, Schism, and False Doctrine, so that they, being early trained up in the way that they should go, may never depart therefrom; but may in all things, both in their life and conversation, adorn the doctrine of God their Saviour. Bless, in a peculiar manner, O Lord, all those who have been instrumental in promoting this work. Behold with thy Special Favour, our most Gracious Sovereign Lord King George.—"Endue Him with the Grace of thy "Holy Spirit, that he may always incline to thy Will, "and walk in thy Way.—Govern Him and lift Him up "for ever." Grant that he may long reign over a free, and united, and a virtuous people; and finally after this life he may attain a Crown of Glory that fadeth not away. And especially we pray for this Province, and herein, particularly at this time, for the Lieutenant-Governor, Council and Assembly, under our most Religious and Gracious King, in their Legislative capacities at this time assembled. "Direct all "their Consultations to the advancement of thy Glory, "the Good of Thy Church, the safety, honor and welfare of our Sovereign and this Province. Grant, O "Lord, that all among us who confess Thy Holy Name, "may agree in the Truth of thy Holy Word, and live "in unity and Godly love." And vouchsafe, O Lord, unto us all, that, being impressed with gratitude for the many and inestimable benefits which Thou hast bestowed upon us; and in humble dependence upon the aid of Thy Holy Spirit, we may in all our several vocations and ministry, truly and godly serve Thee, so that in Thy good time, we may join the General Assembly and Church of the First Born, in thine eternal and everlasting glory. Grant this for the sake of our Blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; to whom with Thee and The Holy Spirit, be ascribed all Honor, Power, Might, Majesty, and Dominion, now and for ever.—Amen.

Dr. Somerville then seated himself: and after a short pause, during which his Excellency was evidently preparing himself to address the audience, the Chancellor rose and spake nearly as follows:—

In the course of a much diversified public life, in which I have been called to act in many different situations, and in several capacities, I have never been more completely satisfied on the accomplishment of any public purpose—never more highly gratified in the attainment of public station—never so sensible of the value of official influence, than now on the completion of this noble Edifice; and in the capacity of Chancellor of this Royal University, meeting you within these walls on this most interesting occasion.

In assuming this high station, I have taken this Chair with infinite pleasure, to preside at this ceremonial, the commencement of an Institution which I trust shall soon be raised to excellence, and be made to produce every benefit, and every advantage, which can result from such an establishment.

The day is peculiarly appropriate for the purpose.—At this particular season we have all been accustomed from our earliest years, to hear the voice of congratulation—to be presented with the offerings of affection—to receive the Paternal benediction. At such seasons we take occasion to bestow the benefits, and dispense the acts of grace or of favour which we contemplate to confer on those whom we regard; and, thankful for the past, we pray to Almighty God for His blessing on the undertakings and proceedings of the period to come. Animated by such sentiments and feelings towards the people of New-Brunswick—warmed by such associations with the kindly usages of life, and devoutly invoking that Blessing on this undertaking, I feel that I have selected a day the most appropriate for inaugurating this goodly work—an offering consecrated to the service and dearest interests of the Country, from the parental hand of our Beloved Sovereign. In His name and on his behalf, I present this His Parental Benediction, to his faithful and loyal People of New-Brunswick. In His name, I thank the Legislature of this Land for having enabled me to do so, in this capacious Hall, to a numerous assemblage of persons deeply and tenderly interested in the proceedings of this day; and on which I sincerely and cordially congratulate them and all the people of this Country. For myself, I shall ever reflect, with infinite pleasure and satisfaction, that the opportunity presented itself to me, to take up and to begin, in principle, this important work at the earliest period of my Government.—So early, indeed, as to form the first, as it is the greatest object of my ambition. I could not fail to endeavour to improve that opportunity, and in this favourable result, New-Brunswick will ever be deeply indebted to the King's Ministers, and particularly to the noble Secretary, whose name is affixed to that Royal Deed.* Proceeding to the execution of this great work, I shall ever rejoice that it has fallen to my lot, to lay, not only figuratively, but absolutely, and with my own hand, the Corner Stone of this Building.—That I have been spared to witness its completion; and that I am now called upon, nominally, by the King, in that Royal Deed, to proceed in person, to form the great moral superstructure which we are now about to raise.

As the Architect of the material fabric has been careful to make his selections of the best qualities and of natures the least perishable, and to put them together with a master hand; so I, in proceeding to this great moral work, have been careful to select, and avail myself of qualities of the highest order; materials of the first description—persons who will perfect and adorn the whole Structure, and who will perform their duties in a manner that shall form a character and establish a system for this University, which I trust shall be subject to no decay.

I shall not attempt to enlarge upon these several great objects—near and dear interests, which will be ensured and promoted by an establishment, wisely and liberally constructed and adapted, as this is, to the wants and conditions of the Country; and managed, as I think I may safely pronounce this Institution will be. Such a dissertation on my part, would on many accounts be unnecessary. Well and wisely have you felt—powerfully and effectually have you represented—the high expediency and necessity of possessing such an Institution, or never should I have been enabled to effect this. The beautiful and Classical Oration we have just heard, moreover, entirely dispenses me from venturing, as I may have contemplated to do, an exordium on the Classic grounds which the learned Doctor has so fully and beautifully occupied. In that Oration, the learned Gentleman has most gracefully displayed the qualifications and the advantages of sound learning and useful knowledge. That Oration leaves me nothing to express, but admiration; whilst it affords us every thing to hope and to expect from the continued services of such a Professor at this Institution. I perceive, as well as feel, that we have all been sensibly touched by the characteristic, appropriate, and affecting construction, which the learned Doctor has given to his Discourse—by the impressive manner in which it has been delivered—and the solemn form in which the learned and Reverend Doctor, has, in conclusion, led us to join with him in Prayer, for the success of this Institution. I trust that Oration will be preserved to stand in letter, forming, as it does, an admirable prospectus of the Constitution, and objects of this Institution; and affording a beautiful and most satisfactory specimen of the manner in which the Divinity and Ethical Classes will be conducted by that learned and exemplary Divine.

I am happy to announce that a most judicious and highly satisfactory selection has been made, and all but ratified, of a highly competent person as Vice-President, acting and resident Head of this College. We are very fortunate, also, in retaining the services of a distinguished and experienced person whom we all well know and highly estimate, and who will fill the Chair of other Professorships in this University.

Nothing seems wanting to ensure the success of this Institution.—A convenient and commodious Edifice—A salubrious situation—A convenient position, central in the Province—A liberal Constitution, under a Royal Charter—A Revenue adequate to all immediate purposes; and real Endowments which will improve in value with the improving value of the times. The situations of Instruction filled as I have said, with highly competent Professors, and highly estimable men. The subjects of their care, the youth of a religious, virtuous, moral, able, and well-disposed people. Such, Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen of the College Council, such are the material and financial means—such the moral and intellectual capacities, which the liberality and patriotism of the Legislature—the paternal regard and munificence of our Beloved Sovereign, and the Bountiful Hand of God, Creator of all, provide, contribute and present, in trust, to us, to be zealously, faithfully and effectually applied, used and managed, to effect the great object which we have engaged to undertake.—And what is that object? The greatest blessing that can be bestowed upon man, next to the Divine Blessing, the blessing of a good, sound, virtuous, and useful education. When the human endeavour is well and properly applied to this great end, it cannot fail to be attended by that, without which no human effort availeth. May our endeavours here, and those labours which are to succeed to ours, be eminently such as to merit the favour of God, secure the estimation, and promote the best interests of these, His people!—From the domestic circles of a virtuous, moral, religious and loyal people, may successions of well-disposed youth, nurtured in such principles, and strong in the domestic affections, beautifully termed the nurses and guardians of Virtue—may such hither resort, and here be formed to virtuous, well educated, accomplished manhood—here may they abundantly lay up for themselves, and hence carry into the world, ever retain and always display, in all the duties, relations, and stations of life, the blessings and the comforts, the qualifications and the advantages of a sound, virtuous, religious and useful education—may such as shall be spared to withdraw, in the evenings of their days, to the retirement and enjoyment of domestic life—take with them to the bosoms of their families, consciences devoid of stain, and conduct devoid of censure; and may these attractive examples of well-spent lives, serve to sustain and enforce the sound precepts, which it will be their chief pleasure—their most interesting occupation, and their bounden duty to instil into the minds of their Youth. Firm may this Institution ever stand and flourish—firm in the liberal constitution and Royal foundation on which I have this day instituted it, enlarging and extending its material form, and all its capacities to do good, to meet the increasing demands of a rising, prosperous, and intellectual people—and may it soon acquire, and ever maintain, a high and distinguished reputation, as a place of general learning and useful knowledge.

I indulge myself with the hope, that, if not to witness, I may at least learn, and from authority, that such is the progress of this College; and to ensure this, I desire always to enjoy identity with this Institution. So long as I shall occupy, by right of office, this Chair, I will discharge all its Duties, to the best of my powers, for the good of the College; and I will personate it on all occasions, in a manner that shall be devoted to do it service. When no longer entitled to this Seat, I shall seek the honorary distinction of another place, still to remain a Member of this learned Body. I shall leave with you, in trust for ever, a token of my regard and best wishes. It shall be prepared in a form, and devoted to a purpose which I hope may prove an useful incitement to virtue and learning; and in periodical commemorations of this commencement, it may serve to remind you of the share which I have had in the Institutions and proceedings of a day, which I shall never forget.

When this Address, the important and deeply interesting Ceremony ended; and although our feelings naturally suggest many observations, that might with the greatest truth and justice, be added by us, in high commendation of the foregoing; we will, nevertheless, waive our privilege in this particular; being fully convinced that the subject cannot fail to be duly and correctly appreciated by every liberal and enlightened mind.

In reporting these proceedings, however, and particularly the Chancellor's last Address, we feel ourselves intitled to some indulgence. It must have been evident to every one present who saw His Excellency at that time, that he was no otherwise prepared (if we except only a few notes occasionally referred to,) than by his well known affectionate anxiety for the lasting prosperity and happiness of New-Brunswick. The language came spontaneously from the heart's purest impulse; and as such, in the same unvarnished shape, it is now before the public. Any difference, therefore, in style, for want of closet preparation and arrangement, that may appear between this and His Excellency's former Speeches, would be thus easily accounted for; while we cannot help concurring in the opinion expressed to us by a Gentleman present on the above occasion, that this last Address must be considered, under all circumstances, the best ever delivered by His Excellency in this Province: And it is, therefore, on this account, as well as with reference to the short time allowed us, (through our desire to publish these proceedings as early as possible,) to prepare this article, that we do conceive ourselves entitled to some consideration, if it should appear to any person that we have not done justice to our object; while we would be allowed to observe, that we have omitted no pains, nor spared any time, which the circumstances confined us to, to do the best we possibly could towards accomplishing the gratifying task we have now completed.

* *Earl Bathurst.*

BEEF, PORK, & SUGAR.

KERR & RATCHFORD,

Have just received, and offer at lowest prices:

SUPERIOR JAMAICA SUGAR, Barrel'd for Family use;

Quebec PORK, in Bbls. and Half Bbls.;

Do. BEEF. —*IN STORE*—

A few Casks OATMEAL; Do. French PLUMS—

VERY CHEAP. *January* 13.