

Rome, that had lain entombed for centuries, were eagerly disinterred. When recovered to the world, and understood, they were found to contain more sublime poetry, more refined eloquence, and more keen and brilliant wit, than had been produced since the subversion of civilization. In these circumstances you may easily conceive, Greek and Latin would become objects of intense interest, among all who aspired to superior intelligence. Because at that time, and for many ages after, these languages unlocked to them the richest intellectual stores then existing in the world, and put them in possession of an instrument for expressing their thoughts, far superior in delicacy and strength, to any thing they could have obtained by their own invention, or have found in the literature of any other country on earth.

In the course of time, however, Great Britain, with other European countries, aided by the discoveries of printing, and paper making, and latterly, by the most wonderful advances in the arts and sciences, has so far outstripped the Greeks and Romans, that the literature and science of Greece and Rome, have sunk into comparative insignificance.

This change of circumstances then, you will perceive, has completely altered the relative value and importance of Greek and Latin. There is now no knowledge relating to the physical world, contained in these languages, which does not exist in the English language; and no mode of feeling or of thought, that may not be as forcibly and elegantly clothed in our own native tongue, as in Latin or in Greek. What folly then would it be for me, (and I am supposing myself to represent 9-10th of the parents of these Provinces,) were I to send my sons to spend the only three or four years that they are to be at school, in learning languages, whose importance no longer exists, and how much greater do you suppose, would have been the progress of knowledge during the present century, had such years been devoted by millions of mankind, to the studies lately named, instead of being thrown away in the attainment of only an imaginary good.

The astonishing progress made in the arts and sciences, during the current century, is then to be traced, not to the greater classic lore of the few, but to the general advancement of the many. To the enlargement of the field of competition, and the number of competitors.

(To be continued.)

WEDNESDAY'S MAIL.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

MORE DIRTY WORK.—We take the following from the last Miramichi Gleaner. Had Sheriff Baldwin been a member of the Family Compact, he would never have been displaced. Gloucester must send liberals of a pure stamp to represent her—men sworn to oppose and overturn the present inconsistent, mongrel affair, called a Government, determined at all hazards to drive them from their places. Until then, Gloucester may whistle, and the Ex Sheriff call in vain, for redress. Several charges of a most serious nature were recently preferred and substantiated against another public officer of high standing; but did the Government displace him? O—No—that was a horse of another colour. Thus will it ever be until the various Counties see the necessity of a change, and show their zeal and patriotism by having none but honest men to represent them.—*Morning News.*

Another Liquor Law has been brought forward in the Canadian House of Assembly. It declares 'the places known as grog-shops' to be 'prohibited,' as 'nuisances,' and provides that all persons selling intoxicating liquor except for medicine, in quantities less than a gallon at one time, except wine sold by the glass when individuals are dining, shall be punished by fine or imprisonment.

THE LIQUOR LAW.—Monday being the day for granting licences there were a great number of applicants of the Mayor's office at the time of opening. A very large amount of money was taken by his Workship for licences to the first of May, 1854. The Liquor Law will come into operation in June, but this act of our Chief Magistrate will prevent it from being carried out so far as the city is concerned, while it will give facilities to those in the adjoining parish of Portland, and other parts of the County, to evade the law for 11 months.—*St. John Morning Times.*

UNITED STATES.

A BURNING MOUNTAIN.—Five miles from Minersville, Pa., and fifteen from Schuylkill Haven, some fifteen years since, anthracite coal mine caught fire, and has ever since been burning. It is now considered a very dangerous experiment to travel over the mountain, as it is supposed that in many places the surface is a mere superficial crust, or shell, the coal having been

consumed up to the surface, and hence the least pressure thereon, it is presumed, might break through and let the adventurer down into a fiery chasm below. At the base of the mountain, in one place, a stream of water, almost boiling hot, comes out. The surface of the mountain presents a desolate appearance as far as the eye can reach.

From the New York Sun we learn that an infamous outrage has been committed upon a United States vessel at Sicily. While the bark Apollo, of New York, was recently lying at Palermo, she was boarded by the Police, and all the Bibles and Testaments on board were taken on shore and burned.

CANADA.

The election in Toronto has resulted in the return of Hon. Henry Sherwood. Both candidates were conservatives. Mr. Sherwood, it is said, will be a formidable opponent of the Canadian Ministry.

FOREIGN VESSELS.—One hundred and seventy-six foreign vessels, of 71,409 tons, entered the ports of Quebec and Montreal in 1852, of which 58 vessels, of 21,541 tons, were from Norway; 32, of 10,314, from Prussia; and 73, of 36,354, from the United States.

VESSELS BUILT DURING 1852 WITHIN THE PROVINCE OF CANADA.—Steamers 9, of 1711 tons; sailing vessels 62, of 29,406 tons. Four steamers, of 572 tons, and 48 sailing vessels, of 28,003 tons, were built at Quebec.—*Montreal Herald.*

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Winchester sailors have been acquitted and discharged. Some were not tried at all. Against others there was no charge. Yet were they all confined in dungeons, and fed on bread and water during the two months of their incarceration. As to the place of their imprisonment, we are informed that it is owing to the defective construction of the Gaol, there being only the dungeon, the debtor's room, and the privilege apartments which may be hired—so that the murderer and the most trivial offender are treated alike, as regards accommodation. It is time this should be remedied. No blame can attach to the worthy sheriff and his officers. The parties indicted for a share in the late riots were acquitted for lack of evidence, which probably people were afraid to give.

The Railway Survey has fairly commenced between Halifax and Amherst, the English engineer and a large party of subordinates, having left town on Monday last—so that at last we have something more than "talk about the town." The survey will probably be completed before the 1st of July. Mr Beattie, C. E., has taken the office lately occupied by Messrs Johnston & Twining, and makes Halifax his head quarters.

The old market house is no more—its bones are scattered to the four winds, and vigorous step are being taken to supply its place with a structure more worthy of the city. We heartily join in the general wish that it may be a two story building—any thing less will be paltry, especially as it will be soon contrasted with the elegant Railway station in the neighbourhood.

It is our painful duty to record the death by suicide, of William B. Taylor, Esq., late M. P. P. for Liverpool. His body was found this morning just after the fearful act, on the ground of the Hon. Enos Collins, and a pistol lying by, left no doubt as to how the death was accomplished. We have learned as yet, no further particulars.—*Halifax Church Times.*

CALIFORNIA.

The last steamers from California bring discouraging news from San Francisco. Business was dull; money was scarce and in demand, commanding 3 per cent. per month on prime security, and even 4 and 5 per cent. had not been paid. The San Francisco market report of the 31st March, says:—

During the fortnight which has intervened since our issue for the steamer of the 15th, we have to note an almost unexampled depression in every department of trade. Since 1849, there has perhaps been no corresponding period which has been marked by so general and almost entire lack of activity. The demand from the interior has been very limited. The trade, in the absence of this demand, have shown no disposition to operate to any extent.

Stocks of most descriptions of merchandise are accumulating, prices generally are drooping or have undergone a decided decline, and a feeling close akin to despondency seems to be prevailing among our business community. We notice a general lack of that confidence and buoyancy which have been so apparent in times past, among both importers and jobbers. We cannot but hope, however, that the view taken of the future by business men in this city is unduly discouraging; it seems to us that the advance of the season must bring a renewal of the demand from the country, and, as a consequence, an increase activity in trade, with a greater firmness in the market, and probably an advance in prices.

CHINA.

The following correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser is the latest authentic account we have from the Chinese Empire respecting the Rebellion.

Shanghai, China, Jan. 29, 1853.—The rebellion which has become a most formidable affair to this government, is constantly gaining ground, and is the all absorbing topic of discussion, both among the foreign residents and the natives. The rebel troops are reported to be but sixty miles from Nanking, and Tien Tuh their chief has sent a message to the authorities of that city, announcing his intention to advance upon it and demanding its capitulation, which they have declined. They are fortifying it to the best of their ability. Nanking was the capital of the empire before the downfall of the Ming dynasty, and Tien Tuh has declared his determination to reinstate it in its former position. He has also issued a notice that he will be there on the first day of the Chinese New Year, which will be on February 8th, to worship at the tomb of his ancestors, near that city. His progress has interrupted nearly all the trade West and South of Fuchau and Nanking.

The rumors with reference to the numbers of the rebels are various and conflicting. We have heard estimates from 80,000 to 100,000. Suffice it to say that they are so brave and numerous that their progress has not been checked in any instance, nor have they been defeated, so far as we have been able to learn, in any single instance, by the government troops. The latter are remarkably inefficient, even where there is not great inequality in point of number.

The mass of the population are as indifferent to the change of government, or a change of rulers, as the French. And they would give themselves no uneasiness at the prospect of Tien Tuh becoming their Emperor if they were assured their own lives and property would be secured to them. Indeed they are so ground to the earth by oppressive taxation, and by the exactions of the mandarins, or public officers, that many of them think no change could be for the worse. This new aspirant to the dragon throne promises a reform in all these abuses. In advancing his claims, he has one advantage in the minds of the people, he is a lineal descendant of the native Chinese Emperors who held the throne before Tartar conquest.—This fact, gives him some importance, as an individual, in estimation of the "hundred names," for they often recur with as much affection and enthusiasm as a Chinaman can feel, to the glories of the ancient regime under the laws of Han. The end of these things is not yet.

FRIDAY'S MAIL.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

By their own confession in open court (as will be seen when we come to publish the sayings of yesterday) the present House is not only the most reckless and extravagant, but the most dishonest that ever misrepresented the honest people of New Brunswick. It came in with a noisy shout of reduction and retrenchment in public expenses, with large and hollow promises of reform, and where is the fulfilment? What of reduction, what of retrenchment, what of reform, is to be credited to its legislation? It let off with a great cry against contingency enormities, and in what has it ended?—Why in this—at its first session it proposed to limit members to one dollar and a half a session for stationary, and resolved after debate to limit its expense to twenty shillings, now in the third session of the self same House the contingency account covers in what it calls stationary an amount which equals thirteen pounds fifteen shillings for every member, and the revelations of yesterday prove that gold pencil cases, port monies, port folios, and even gold rings are cloaked under this convenient term of stationary. Think of this, and of six pounds of sealing wax for one pack of one Legislative pedlar, you good men and true, who hold the franchise in this good Province, and bless your stars that you do not live in a country where dishonesty exists in high places. We now only glance at matters openly revealed in the debates of the House, we have no disposition to play the scavenger or pimp, else we might make other revelations of snow shovelling which would astonish the uninitiated.

God forbid we should deny what in honesty we are bound to admit, that the reare men of integrity and honour, and education and patriotism, in our Assembly. Men who scorn and reprobate all "low lived things," but there are not enough of them and we regret to say it, to save us on the terms offered to Gomorrah until after the compromise.

We have not reported for nothing, and so it will be found anon. We shall do our duty in exposing what we have seen amiss, and leave the country to profit by it if it will.—*Head Quarters.*

STRIKE AMONG THE LABOURERS.—On

Wednesday every Saw Mill about St. John and Carleton, was at a "stand-still"—and upwards of 700 men were out of employment, owing to "a strike" which they made on Monday last for a "short day's work." The conduct of some of these men was so threatening about the mills on Tuesday, that it was thought necessary to have the Military in readiness to turn out in case of a riot, which seemed at one time to be imminent. What is to be the upshot of this matter a short time must tell—either the employers or the labourers will have to yield; but from what we can understand, the employers have fully determined to hold out for 6 months if necessary. We must have two thousand more labourers at least in St. John to do the ordinary work, for the wages now paid are uncommonly high.—*St. John Morning News.*

RAILWAYS AND EMIGRATION.—The Imperial, one of the line of Packet Ships, arrived on Sunday, after a run of 30 days from Liverpool. She brought 200 steerage passengers, it is said, are "navvies" come out to work on the St. Andrews Railroad; the others are chiefly Irish emigrants, come to settle here. The cabin passengers it is said, belong to Mr. Jackson's crops of Engineers and are to be engaged on the E. & N. A. Railway.—*Freeman.*

The annual meeting of the Bank of New Brunswick was held yesterday week, when a statement of its affairs was led before the stockholders, which showed the institution to be in a very flourishing condition. Besides the annual dividend of 8 per cent., a large rest remains on hand. The same Directors were re-elected, and the President's salary was increased to £300 per annum.

On Tuesday last, the annual meeting of the Commercial Bank was held, and a statement of the affairs submitted, which showed that besides the yearly dividend of 6 per cent., there is a rest of upwards of £16,000 on hand. The President was voted £50 additional salary for the year, making it £400; and an addition of £50 per annum was also made to the salary of George P. Sancton, Esq., the Cashier. Great credit is due to the President, the Directors, the Cashier, and other officers, for their unremitting and successful exertions on behalf of the Bank, by which the stock has been increased in value 40 per cent. within a few years. There was no change among the Directors, except A. Mc L. Seely, Esq., in place of Charles Ward, Esq., resigned.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS AND RAILWAY LABOURERS.—The packet ship Imperial, which arrived yesterday, brought 260 steerage and eight cabin passengers. The steerage passengers were nearly all Railroad labourers, for the St. Andrews and Quebec line, with their wives and children. Seven foremen for Mr. Jackson were in the cabin, who remain here until the arrival of labourers. These passengers were all in good health—four infants died on the voyage of cold and inflammation.—*New Brunswick-er.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Killed in breaking a brow of logs at the Nackawick stream on the 23d ult, Mr. Robinson Bartlett, in the 34th year of his age. He survived the accident by which he came to his death, only two hours.—*Morning Times.*

UNITED STATES.

DREADFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Boston, May 6.—The Newhaven train from New York ran off the bridge at Norwalk, this morning, and twenty persons were killed. Many Physicians were on board the train, belonging East, returning from a convention. A dispatch to the Tribune reports that Doctors Warren, Bartlett, Buck and Robie were injured; others on board not heard from. Three passenger cars thrown off the bridge, twenty feet high.

The engine, tender and two cars are in the river. One car is the smoking apartment; passengers doubtless drowned. One car not reached, up to three o'clock. Fifty persons are supposed to have been killed—forty dead bodies have been recovered. A large number are injured—fifteen, it is feared, fatally.

Daniel C. Bacon, Boston, safe; his sister missing; Dr. Charles E. Ware, killed. The confusion was so great that it was impossible to obtain a list of the killed. About sixty saved thus far.

RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT IN CINCINNATI.—Religious troubles appear to be in Cincinnati. Lately they had a most exciting contest for School Directors, in which the Catholic candidates were all defeated. A few days ago we mentioned that the Mayor of the city had forbidden a Protestant street preacher from holding forth on the Sabbath, on the plea that his sermons against the Catholics had the tendency of inciting to riot. It appears by the Cincinnati Atlas of Monday the 25th inst. that on the very Sunday on which he was forbidden to speak, the preacher in question did, as usual, mount upon the head of a barrel in the midst of the market space, and was speaking to a crowd of about a hundred orderly and respectable persons, when the Mayor attended by the regular