

But some of you may say, this is all very well in words. But what time have we to read? We work early and late, and have no leisure. To such, I recommend the method pursued by King Alfred; carry a book in your bosom, and opportunities for reading it will not be lacking. Ten minutes in a morning before going to work, and ten minutes on coming home to each of your meals, or an hour at night—will be profitable. Inch by Inch the tortoise creeps a mile; and a few ten minutes will take you through a book. With a plan well arranged before hand, every moment of time may be provided for; and whenever there appears a spare moment—not demanded for religious or other important purposes—let it be filled up by reading, study, or conversation. Time is too precious to be wasted. A life time is constituted of moments and minutes, not one of which should be allowed to pass unoccupied.

This planning out of your time, may at first appear very troublesome; but it will in time prove not only profitable but pleasing. But even if it were troublesome, that should not cause you to shrink from its performance. Nothing worth having can be obtained without trouble; and that which you gain by exertion, you will prize more and turn to better account, than that which cost little or no labour. There must be no flinching; those of you who are afraid of exertion, had better stand aside, and make way for those who are more persevering or less faint hearted. I have thus frankly recommended to you—the young men of this Institute—what I consider a proper course to be followed in self-improvement. The power that must set the machinery in motion, depends on your own wills. Do not rest content with being mere imitators. Try first to obtain a correct notion of what it is you are aiming at; and then follow it up in your own way. Exercise self reliance, and it is very possible that some way of your own will be preferable to that which I have recommended. Never say you cannot do a thing which has been done by thousands before you, until quite sure that all the means at your disposal have been exhausted. Do not for a moment imagine that you have not time for acquiring knowledge. It is only the idle man who wants time for every thing. The industrious man knows the inestimable value of the economy of time; and amid the most complicated engagements, can find leisure for rational recreation and mental improvement. And take my word for it—by sharpening your intellectual faculties, and widening the range of your knowledge—you will become more skilful—and therefore more successful—in the trade or occupation in which you are engaged.

To you—Ladies—who have honored this Institute with your presence during the past winter—I beg to tender the cordial thanks of its Directors, for the lively interest you have evinced in its welfare, and for your polite and punctual attendance at our Lectures. You know ladies—and we—the self-styled "Lords of creation,"—are proud to acknowledge the fact—that much of the success that has crowned the brightest and best schemes of philanthropy, of which our age and country can boast—are attributable to the genius—worth—and enterprise of your sex; and I for one, feel convinced, that if deprived of your animating presence on occasions like the present—the lyre of our Lecturers would at once be unstrung, and the harp of our Institute hang mute, upon the willow tree, and as it is a fact, ladies, which history clearly verifies, that the rank you have held in the scale of humanity, has been graduated by the progress of civilization, or the intellectual and moral condition of man. I feel emboldened, humbly but earnestly, to solicit for this Institute the continuation of your warmest advocacy.

Mechanics, in your hands the fate of this Institute hangs suspended; it was you who gave it birth, and it bears your name. Upon you, therefore, rests the parental duty of guarding its interests, and faithfully pressing its claims to public countenance and support. Lay hold then of this matter for yourselves; and let the community see, that if decay and death have proved the too common doom of Societies formed in this place, Mechanics' Institutes at least, shall prove an exception. Resolve, as with one heart and one mind, to make this Institute descend the stream of time, with increasing efficacy; an inheritance to your children, and a blessing to generations yet unborn.

And now, Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen, with best wishes for your happiness and prosperity, I bid you all, affectionately, farewell.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

IRELAND.

The Galway Packet reports the discovery of a new sulphur mine, of very superior quality and unusual extent, at Glan.

Another salt mine has been discovered in Ulster. It is situated near Red Hall, the

residence of D. S. Kerr, Esq., M. P., in the county of Antrim.

HER MAJESTY AND THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.—Within the last few days there have been despatched from Windsor Castle several large cases, containing cabinets and articles of *virtu*, selected by her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, for exhibition at the forthcoming industrial exposition at Dublin. Amongst the articles sent are Winterhalter's full length portraits of the Queen and the prince consort, from the throne-room.

From the returns just made up in the Encumbered Estates Court, it appears that the following is the number of titled persons, and members of ex-members of parliament, whose estates are, or have been, in that court:—2 marquises (one merely for the exchange of lands), 17 earls, 4 viscounts, 1 lord (by courtesy), 6 barons, 6 honourables, 1 right honourable, 26 baronets, 5 knights, 2 counts, 1 baroness, 10 members of parliament, 9 ex-members of parliament.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO IRISH INDUSTRY.—The Belfast Mercantile Journal publishes some interesting details concerning the operation of the Parent Board of Irish Manufacture and Industry. It seems that, through their industrial schools, thousands of young girls, who never before earned sixpence, have been so far instructed by the agency of this board, as to be enabled to earn their own bread for the remainder of their lives. The society has introduced industrial training and manufactures into the workhouses, many of which have become almost self-supporting; and it aims at turning these institutions into schools of manufacture, in which the ignorant and unfortunate may be trained to various branches of industry. Many of the instructive have already been taken out, and are now independent, useful members of society, while in some unions the demand for instructed hands exceeds the supply.

INFUX OF ENGLISH AND SCOTCH.—A Galway paper thus notices one of the great changes which emigration and the Encumbered Estates Commission are bringing about in Ireland, namely, the influx of English and Scotch settlers:—The districts from which their former occupants have emigrated are likely to be tenanted by English and Scotch agriculturists; and it is by no means an improbable or fanciful speculation to conjecture that before many years the western district of Ireland will be as little Irish as Mid Lothian or Suffolk. The success for which they are proverbial has attended the Scotchmen who have settled here within the last few years. Three Scotch farmers have recently taken the lands of Castletown, on the banks of Lough Corrib, which was purchased a short time since in the Encumbered Estates Court by Mr. Guinness, of Dublin. Some farmers from Durham, and other parts of England, have this week been inspecting farms near Tuam, and also in the immediate vicinity of Galway; and they have stated that many others will shortly come upon a like speculation.

THE NEW SAXON INVASION.—The Galway Packet contains a remarkable article in reference to what it calls "the conquest complete" of Ireland by the Saxon:—"The Saxon in Ireland may no longer be regarded as a sentimental tourist sitting on the box-seat of a mail-coach, with a sketchbook in his hand, delineating the physical appearance of the country, and caricaturing the "wild Hirs." He is now a veritable settler, snugly located in every romantic spot along our western coast. The fertile farms that have lain waste for the last few years, from which extermination drove the oppressed native, and the houses wherein famine seized its victims, are being fast occupied by English and Scotch settlers. Whatever they will, like the brave old Anglo-Normans, became more Irish than the Irish themselves, and resist the oppressions that drove forth their predecessors into death or exile, remains to be seen; but that some of the fairest portions of Ireland will shortly be in the actual occupation or under the control of the Saxon is a fact that can no longer be questioned. Every day English speculators in Irish farming may be seen on their way westward in search of suitable homesteads. The facilities afforded by the operation of the Encumbered Estate Court for obtaining purchases in fee have induced English capitalists to look out among us for profitable investments, since Ireland has been tranquillised by the expatriation and destruction of the Celt."

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

The Chinese mail of the 12th of March has brought important intelligence regarding the progress of events in the Celestial Empire. The rebels have now got so far north as to threaten Shanghai, and are stated to have a force of 50,000 men within a few marches of that port. Sue-Kwung-Tsin, appointed by the Emperor to the chief military command of the combined attack which had been ordered on the rebels has been worsted, and has fallen, ac-

ording to some accounts, by his own hand, according to others by that of the enemy. Altogether, the affairs of the Tartar dynasty are considered to be in a most critical state, though the young Emperor is endeavouring to meet the emergency with a degree of energy and a disregard to antiquated Chinese maxims, which proves him to be far in advance of his predecessors. He has appealed to his people in an edict which, printed on yellow paper, is now posted in every place of public resort in the empire. In this remarkable document he openly acknowledges that during the three years he has reigned his utmost efforts have been unavailing "to restore to his people the blessing of peace;" that though two years have elapsed "since he put his army in motion" against the rebels, he has been unable either to dislodge them from the provinces they originally seized or even to prevent their continually gaining ground, and he dwells much on his deep concern "for the indescribable suffering" of his people, "the inhabitants of the ravaged provinces;" he remarks, "that partial victories as well as defeats are matters of common occurrence in military life;" but he attributes the frequency of their previous reverses to a slothful and trifling spirit on the part of the local officials, absence of discipline in the army, and a want of union, energy, and public spirit among all classes.

He commands that all in authority should forthwith use their utmost endeavours to remedy these abuses, and to give effect to his plans for the safety of the empire; but he remarks that it is essential to the proper conduct of affairs that he should be correctly informed of all that occurs, "without heightening or lessening the importance of facts." Above all (says the edict), it is necessary in reporting to us to state the truth without the least glossing over of facts. The Emperor details the military movements he has ordered for the annihilation of the rebels. Sue-Kwung-Tsin was to lead the main body of the troops in person, detaching troops under his subordinate commanders to drive the enemy towards Wochung; three other generals were to ascend the Yang-tse-Kiang with troops, and a fourth, with 10,000 picked men, had been despatched to defend the southern border of Honan, and to relieve Hookwang. All these were to be reinforced as rapidly as possible by troops sent forward from other provinces. All were to unite without regard to territorial distinctions, and to advance straight to Hoopah, to make a combined and annihilating attack.

The militia were to be organised, each village or township forming its own band, the expense being defrayed by the gentry and head men, who were to have the management of the force, which was not to be employed in offensive operations, but simply for self defence. The Emperor alludes to the heavy drain on his treasury which the war has caused, but says he that day directed the treasury to send fresh assistance to the army and that measures will be taken (by levying a tax on opium) for supplying ample means hereafter. Meanwhile, he promises unusual favours and rewards "to those among his people who, from motives of patriotism, subscribe funds for the assistance of the army," but complains that the district officials have hitherto traitorously misapplied a large portion of such contributions, and thereby discouraged their countenance. The edict concludes by enjoining all district officials "to circulate it generally throughout the land, that all the people looking up may realise our desire, and hasten to arouse a warlike spirit for the destruction of the vile herd."

EGYPT.—From Alexandria, the correspondent of the Debats writes, on the 3rd, that the Viceroy is a very calm spectator of the events which are proceeding at Constantinople, but has completed the cadres of the army, and raised the garrison of Alexandria to its full complement of 200,000 men. The negotiations of Edhem Pacha, who is still at Constantinople, with the Divan, continue. Letters from Cairo of the 31st ult., state that the last despatches received by Abbas Pacha from his envoy announces a complete success. The Porte, it is affirmed, grants to Abbas Pacha a title which will give him rank above all the governors-general of provinces, and even above the Grand Vizier himself. The power of life and death granted lately to Abbas Pacha for five years and under restrictions, is to be made absolute and for life. Finally, says the same authority, the Viceroy is invested with full authority over the family of Mehomet Ali.

IRELAND.—Six properties situated respectively in the counties of Limerick (two), Galway, Down, Westmeath and Londonderry, have been disposed of in the Encumbered Estates court. The rates of purchase varied, but in general the recent advance in the value of land was fully sustained; the Westmeath estate realising 35 years purchase.

MR. NEELD'S PROPERTY.—Her Majes-

ty has presented the executors of the late Mr. Neeld, who, it will be remembered, left his property to the Crown, with £1,000 each. He left them only £100. The Queen has also granted an annuity of £100 to Mrs Neeld, who saved Mr Neeld's life on his making a rash attempt on it during a stay at North Marston, where he now lies buried. Mrs Neeld is a daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Pimock, who was incumbent of the above village.

FRIDAY'S MAIL.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

TRADE OF ST. JOHN.—We have been furnished by Mr. William H. Bowyer, Trade Surveyor for this port, with a statement of the arrivals at St. John since last Saturday week, a period of 9 days, which exhibit the following result:—Number of ships, 17; barques, 14; brigs, 5; brigantines, 14; schooners, 18; making a total of 68, all of which were from foreign ports, and 40 bringing cargoes. Besides the above, there arrived in the same period 64 coasting vessels, principally with lumber and produce; making in all 132 vessels, with an aggregate of 23,000 tons.

EMIGRATION.—The barque Mary Ann, from Londonderry, arrived at Partridge Island last Saturday evening, after a passage of 40 days, having 226 passengers on board, of whom 89 only are males above 14 years of age. Two families with measles were landed at Partridge Island, and the vessel came into port yesterday. A number of these passengers leave by the Eastern City this morning for Boston, their passage-money being paid from Ireland to that place, by friends residing in the United States, whom they are to join.

AMERICAN FISHERMEN.—The Boston Post of last Friday gives the following account of the conduct of Yankee fishermen on their own coasts:—

Fishermen from Maine and Cape Cod have been acting very disreputable at Lewes, Delaware. They had been fishing off the coast for mackerel unsuccessfully, and made two or three forays into the town, where they abused the inhabitants, but were driven back to their boats, and got the worst of it, the pilots having come to the assistance of the town's people. A small cannon was used against the enemy, at night, but with what effect is not known. The Delaware paper says there were fifty sail of Yankee vessels, and accuses the fishermen of stealing.—*St. John New Brunswicker.*

QUICK PASSAGE.—The Sovereign of the Seas, one of McKay's clippers, has just arrived from Honolulu, having made a most extraordinary run. From Honolulu to Cape Horn, 8,634 miles, she sailed in 37 days. In 26 days consecutively she ran 6,489 miles, an average of 249 1-3 miles a day, being 22 miles a day more than the best sailing of the Flying Cloud. One day she ran 430 miles, or 18 miles an hour for 24 consecutive hours. This, if the statement be correct, exceeds everything yet done under canvas.—*Freeman.*

WANT OF WHARVES.—On Friday there were upwards of twelve ships lying in the stream, there not being wharves enough for their accommodation. The Common Council are unable to build wharves themselves, and yet when Mr Reynolds proposes to form a Company to do the work, they are so obtuse that they give the proposition the go-by, without assigning any sufficient reason.—*Morning News.*

The Portland Advertiser of the 11th inst. states that the subscription books to the E. and N. Am. Railway have been opened in Maine at the following places—Portland, Bangor, Augusta and Calais. The Advertiser also states that Mr Morton, the consulting engineer of the line, who has just returned from London, "has gone East with view to arrange parties for the survey" of the line from Bangor to St. John, for the purpose, we learn from the Freeman, of deciding upon its immediate location, which service Mr. M. has been authorised to perform.—*St. John Observer.*

LANDING OF THE LOYALISTS.—We understand that preparations are in progress for a grand display on the 18th inst., in commemoration of the arrival of the Loyalists in this Harbor in the year 1783. A salute of seventy guns will be fired on the occasion, and a display of fireworks will take place. The day has also been named for making a public presentation of the two new Fire Engines recently imported for the Carleton Companies, and it is expected that the Fire department on the eastern side of the Harbor, will also turn out in full display.

FIRE.—A building containing a steam-engine and manufacturing apparatus, in connection with Mr Sime's Trunk manufactory, in Harding street, was destroyed by fire between three and four o'clock on Tuesday morning last, with all its contents the flames having made much headway