

happy results from his Lordship's mission. He is most emphatically "the right man in the right place."

SPERCH OF THE PRESIDENT.

"We are honoured on this occasion with the presence of a highly distinguished gentleman from the other side of the Atlantic—whose family name has long been associated with the military and naval service as well as with the literature of Old England, and who is himself a lineal descendant of the great inventor of logarithms. If I mistake not, the very instruments with which that invention was perfected are in his possession as an heir-loom. No stranger to the venerable university after which our own was named, and of which John Harvard was a graduate—he is here to day the accredited representative of that Sovereign Lady of Great Britain, whose purity and beauty of life and character, have secured for her the homage of every true heart, and in whose name and behalf the noblest sentiments have recently been expressed by the accomplished Prince Consort in favor of that popular education in whose cause we are assembled. We can truly say of England, that we have sailed at her, quarreled with her, fought with her, but that we have ever loved her still. And although our patriotism might not allow us to alter the familiar line of Horace—*Mater pulchra filia pulchrior*—yet we can never address her with any epithet less endearing and beautiful, or with any title less affectionate than Mother. I give you as a toast: *Our beautiful Motherland, and the health of the noble Lord who represents her on this occasion*—May his Mission be crowned with abundant fruits of personal happiness and of permanent international peace. This sentiment was received with the most enthusiastic applause, the company rising as the noble lord rose, and the band playing "God save the Queen." When the applause had subsided, Lord Napier spoke as follows:—

SPERCH OF LORD NAPIER.

Gentlemen: I might be justified in pleading to you the excuses of one who is little used to give utterance to his sentiments in public assemblies. I have rarely ventured beyond the circle of diplomatic service, and diplomacy, you know, is a silent craft. (Laughter.) The inability under which I should labor on all occasions, is peculiarly apparent to me after what we have heard to-day, when, as the Minister of England, I am invited to stand before an audience which embodies the intelligence and science of America, and to cast down my feeble rod in the presence of the Great Magician of Massachusetts. (Loud applause.)

Old Cambridge in England ought to have sent to young Cambridge in America a more authorized representative. I am not furnished with credentials from the Courts of Learning; yet in those courts I passed the most agreeable period of my life, and if I had been a faithful instead of a vagrant son, I could not bear a warmer affection to the good academic mother, so bountiful and so forgiving, so prodigal of encouragements, and so patient of neglects. In consequence of this connection, however transitory and undistinguished, I can now revive the recollections of Trinity in the halls of Harvard, and mingle a grateful memory of a Wheewell and a Sedgwick with the satisfaction which I feel in being presented to this society, a society which is dignified by the pen of a Prescott, by the voice of an Everett, by the muse of a Longfellow, and which deposes the incomparable pencil of an Allston. (Applause.) And gentlemen, while I contemplate this new Cambridge, I fancy there is a useful charm in the community of old familiar names. These common names are the voices of the land; they cry aloud from the ground, to remind us of the duties and the claims of kindred blood. As I stand in this hall, beneath the portraits of men whose lives were the basis and whose example is the nerve of national greatness, I feel how deep is the relationship, how close the resemblance, of the two Universities, and that the chief distinction is one of age.

The President has spoken of your Alma Mater, as of an ancient personage. You will forgive me if I regard a couple of centuries as a light matter in the life of a woman, (laughter and applause,) and I am confident that she will permit me to assure her, with distinguished respect, that she is still young. (Great laughter.) The figure of our great seminary appears to me magnificent and sedate; not careless certainly, of her useful calling or of the obligations which a glorious past imposes on the present; but pointing gladly to her accumulated monuments of piety, of labor and of taste, and showing in her mien something of the maturity and repose of accomplished fame. Here the divinity of the place is also graced with the rich inheritance of Time, brought from beyond the sea, graced also with the benefactions of her children, and with the recent rewards of independent exertion; but she moves with the lightness of youth and hope, and bends her ardent gaze on the anticipated triumphs of a vast futurity. Gentlemen, may you long retain and successfully strengthen your collegiate and corporate forms! It is not necessary to state to you how much these venerable institutions of associated life contribute to discipline and elevate the mind. You know what high emulations they excite, what durable friendships they consolidate, what treasures of after recollection they gather in. To the impatient student or the remote observer the collegiate rule may appear a burden or a yoke, but to the great family of ripe university men whom I have the honor to address, to those who have long abandoned the academy for the senate or the bar, for the pulpit or the mart, for the camp or for the deck,

how priceless are the thoughts of the common library and the common walk, of the common chapel and the common meal.

Gentlemen, I am deeply sensible of the commendation which the honorable chairman has bestowed upon the discoveries of my ancestor in the mathematics, and in the inferior but not contemptible services which other members of the family have rendered in the departments of letters and of arms. We cannot discard and may not despise the feelings of relationship and descent, and the heart, if not the reason, will ever justify an emotion of pride when we are associated even in a remote and retrospective manner with examples of honor or of learning. My ancestor lived in the border-times of fable and of truth, when numbers were still half enslaved to necromancy, and when the orb of science was seen darkly through the clouded glass of magical superstitions. Bacon was only beginning to raise the fabric of knowledge on the foundation of experiment. It is strange that the vigils of a recluse who communed in a feudal castle with the then mysterious world of figures and of signs, should, after the lapse of near 300 years, be recommending his posterity to the benevolence of an American College.—Such, gentlemen, is the vitality and the protective power of genius. Let me now give you a still greater proof of the estimation in which my ancestor has been held on the soil of the United States. I lately had the honor of visiting Mr Custis of Arlington, to inspect the relics of Washington. The first object which Mr Custis exhibited to me was a small engraving, which he said had hung for a length of time at Mount Vernon in the private apartment of the President, and which must have some connection with my name. You may imagine my surprise and gratification, when I found that it was the portrait of John Napier, the Inventor of Logarithms. (Loud applause. I shall now not be taxed with presumption in presenting to the University Library a copy of the life of the inventor, with an analysis of his works, by my relative, Mr Mark Napier, a book which blends the accuracy of a philosopher with the fondness of a descendant. (Cheers.)

The honor which has been conferred on me by an invitation to this celebration, and the reception which I have met with here, are the continuation of that universal welcome which I have experienced in the United States. In this general kindness I not only recognize the hospitality of the nation which is always bestowed before it is deserved, but a manifestation of that affection for England, which is kindled in the recesses of the American heart, and which is ever bursting forth in some act of courtesy and assistance. (Applause.) I see in this reception too, in the language of the President, and your response, a sigh of respect for Her Majesty the Queen, for the ancient crown which is so gently and so wisely worn. (Applause.) It is gratifying to me to observe that the thoughtful views and benevolent labors of the Prince Consort in the cause of industry education, and art, have elicited that admiration in America which they have commanded at home. (Applause.) These are the studies which beset the vicinity of a popular throne, and the father of an English Sovereign. (Cheers.)—The President has offered his kind wishes that my residence in America may be agreeable, and that the exercise of my official duties may be prosperous and profitable to our respective countries. I am one of those who believe that the cordiality which is so apparent in our literary and social relations, will soon be fully and permanently reflected in our international correspondence. After armed contention had finally ceased between America and England, an abundant aftergrowth of animosities and disputes sprung up, which have been gradually and successively cleared away. (Applause.) We are engaged at this moment in the extirpation of a root of difference, which I believe to be the last. (Great applause.) It cannot be removed by one-sided and precipitate action.—It will yield to the well-adjusted efforts of mutual good-will. The views of my Government are conciliatory, and their declarations are sincere.

The same trust may be placed in the policy and candor of the American Cabinet. But, gentlemen, our relations are not affected only by the resolutions which are taken in the temporary atmosphere of the Council Chamber. They are exposed to the scrutiny and commentary of those vigilant organs of opinion, the legislature the public meeting, and the press. This is not to be deplored; these agencies are the noble and useful concomitants of a free Constitution. But the powers which are retained by the people in our respective countries are accompanied by responsibilities of a momentous character. It would be a lamentable circumstance if the honest and salutary intentions of the two governments for the settlement of our last controversy should be embarrassed on either side, or in any quarter, by the asperities of unreflecting discussion, or the impulses of wayward patriotism. I have nothing to ask from the society in which we are met, or from the cultivated and opulent community of Boston, but the continuation of their favor. Societies and communities such as these are always the great reserves of political prudence and conservative feeling; but I invoke the generosity and moderation of those who are mixed in the tumult, and embarked on the enterprise of every day's political life. I do not ask for silence—for silence would be darkness, and we have nothing to conceal. (Loud applause.) I ask for patience, for incredulity of evil, for confidence in good, (applause,) for that magnanimity which will be well bestowed in smoothing the path to enduring Peace, when there shall be no reproaches for the past, and no jealousies of the future. (Enthusiastic cheers.)

TAX ON COLONIAL WOOD.

THE following paragraph we clip from a late number of the St John New Brunswick. It is a subject of vital importance to these Colonies, particularly at the present moment, when the price of lumber, deals, &c., command such low prices in the British Market, and we perfectly agree with our Cotemporary that the subject demands immediate attention:

"Our attention has been called to a most singular and unjust anomaly with regard to the transshipment of Colonial wood from Great Britain to Australia or any other of the British possessions. It appears that while foreign timber and deals arriving in England may be bonded or transhipped without being subject to any duty, Colonial timber and deals must pay duty, even if bonded or exported. The effect of this discrimination in favor of the foreign article cannot be proved highly injurious to British Colonial interests, and no time should be lost in representing it to the Imperial authorities. As the law now stands, Russian or any other foreign vessels may carry deals to England, enter them in bond, without paying duty, and they may then be transhipped to Australia or any other distant Colony; but not so with deals from the British North American Provinces, which are obliged to pay the Customs' duty of 7s. 6d. stg. per standard, even before they can be bonded; and if exported, the duty is not refunded. The consequence is, that Baltic deals receive a bonus of 7s. 6., which is extorted from the Colonial shipper, and thus the intention of discriminating duties on Colonial and Baltic wood is entirely thwarted, while the foreigner is in a position to save fifty per cent on the article exported."

COUNTY GLOUCESTER.

THE Office of Sheriff of this County, we understand, is about to become vacant, consequent on the resignation of its present incumbent, J. W. Baldwin, Esq. Mr B. has held the office, (with but a short interruption) for many years, giving general satisfaction to the inhabitants of the County. He still retains the Registry of Deeds. Thomas Carman, Esq., the gentleman who held the office during the time of its vacation by Mr B., is again an applicant for it; and if we are to judge from the satisfaction expressed by the public with the manner in which Mr C. performed the duties of the Office during the two years he held it, the Government will not make a wrong move by reinstating him in the Office.

A Correspondent writing from Bathurst yesterday, says:

"The Road between Miramichi and Bathurst, is in a most wretched condition, more particularly that portion lying between Harris's and Bathurst. It is full of deep rutts and holes; many of the small bridges are broken, and dangerous to pass over. The Supervisor should lose no time in making the necessary repairs. If he does not, some accident must take place. The Salmon fishery, as with you, has been nearly a failure."

LOCAL.

BURGLARY.—During the night of Wednesday last, the store of Hugh Bain, Esq., was feloniously entered and a quantity of goods, consisting of flannel shirts, pants, and boots, together with a small sum of money carried off. The party or parties effected an entrance into the establishment by breaking a pane of glass in the office, situated in the back part of the building, and forcing their way through the aperture which by the bye, must have been rather a close shave, if the parts and particles of the red shirt found sticking to the broken glass can be taken as evidence. One of the scoundrels has been severely cut—we presume in the hand—in his efforts to force his way through the small but cutting entrance, if we are to judge from the marks of blood upon some of the papers ransacked.

FOUND DROWNED.—On Tuesday evening last, Mr James Leggat, of Chatham, picked up at Escuminac, the body of a young man, entangled in the rigging of boat. We have not the least doubt that he was one of the crew of some of the boats that were lost during the late gale. Mr Lewis, after his remains had been brought ashore by Mr Leggett, very humanely undertook to have them interred.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—To the Hon. F. McPhelim, late Postmaster General, we are indebted for a copy of his Report relative to the Post Office department during the time he presided over it. It contains a good deal of useful information, and in all likelihood we shall have occasion to refer to it at some future period.—We thank him for his attention.

P. Q.'s Communication received, but too late for this week's issue.

BOWSER'S HOTEL.

ARRIVALS DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Chas. Cullen, Carlton, C. E.; E. M. Sweetland, London; Daniel Delaney, Dalhousie; H. W. Baldwin, Moncton; R. D. Flinn, do; Edmund Stewart, Dalhousie; H. M'Nutt, P. E. Island; A. Fletcher Peck, New York; J. E. Lockwood, do.

MARRIAGES.

At New Galloway, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Professor Lyall, Mr ROBERT TRENNHOLM, Oulton of Westmoreland, to JANE, third daughter of Mr James Main.

DEATHS.

At his residence in Chatham, on Wednesday last, 29th ult., after a long and severe illness, which he bore with patience and resignation to the divine will, Mr PATRICK DONOHUE, in the 56th year of his age, leaving behind a numerous family to mourn their loss. He was a native of the County Clare, Ireland, and has resided in Miramichi for many years.

On the 27th June, at Hunsbury Dunn, Whatton, Caithnesshire, Scotland, Mr ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, of this place, after a long, tedious, and painful illness, which he bore with much patience and pious resignation. He was a young man much respected in Miramichi, and he has left behind relations and a large circle of acquaintances to mourn his early removal from among them. He was in his 26th year.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF CHATHAM—MIRAMICHI.

ENTERED—July 24—brig Ripley, Hough, Norway, D. & J. Ritchie.
25—schr Perseverance, Wilson, Shediac, master; Elizabeth, Campbell, P. E. Island, cattle, master.
27—schr Lark, O'Brian, P. E. Island, master; Dove, Campbell, P. E. Island, master.
28—brig Penelope, M'Nite, P. E. Island, D. & J. Ritchie.
31—bark M. L. Frank, Haskell, New York, meal and bread, D. & J. Ritchie.
CLEARED—July 25—schr Elizabeth Ann, M'Leod, P. E. Island, lumber, master.
26—brig Wood Point, M'Nish, Derry, lumber, W. Muirhead.
28—schr Perseverance, Wilson, boxes of tins, &c., J. M. Wolhaupter.
brig Henrietta, Hartwig, Greenock, lumber, W. Muirhead.

PORT OF NEWCASTLE—MIRAMICHI.

ENTERED—July 30—bark Pomona, Bergen, New Haven, Gilmour, Rankin & Co.
31—schr Louis Furice, Scott, Quebec, flour, M'Laggan & Park, and others.
CLEARED—July 25—bark Hedwig, Ferguson, Belfast, deals, Gilmour, Rankin & Co.; schrs Chas. Henry, Moru, Halifax, alewives and shingles, A. Fraser; L'Valliere, Dapglade, Halifax, do do, P. Watt.
27—schr New Messenger, Siteman, Boston, alewives, Gilmour, Rankin & Co.
28—brig Aethus, Walsh, Harbor Grace, Gilmour, Rankin & Co.
29—schr Ariel, Stuart, Kilrush, deals, J. H. & J. Harding.
30—brig Cascade, VanBuskirk, Dundalk, deals, Gilmour, Rankin & Co.
31—ship Kalamasoo, Taylor, Cardiff, timber and deals, Robinson Crocker.

PORT OF RICHIBUCTO.

ENTERED—July 23—ship Morning Star, W. S. Caie, Halifax.
24—bark Balfour, Holderness & M'Leod, Villarios.
25—brig Alice Franklin, W. S. Caie, New York.
CLEARED—July 21—bark Alexander, W. S. Caie, London, deals.
22—brig Primrose, J. & T. Jardine, Ayr, deals.
29—brig Helen, Holderness & M'Leod, Donegal, deals.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

To the Chatham Reading Room.

Halifax, July 30, 1857.

Europa arrived at 10 o'clock on the night of the 29th.

BRITAIN.—Roebuck in a speech of much bitterness, accused Palmerston of having denuding India out of troops for Persian war, brought about present state of affairs in India. Warm debate ensued, in which he found many supporters, but who declared to vote for resolutions. Palmerston asserted constitutional right of Crown to make war or peace at his pleasure, although he admitted it to be the duty of Government to acquaint Parliament at the earliest opportunity, their grounds for having done so; after censuring Roebuck and his motives, he revised course of negotiations with Persia, claiming credit rather than censure for concessions his Government had made to facilitate restoration of peace. Resolution lost by 38 to 352. Sir C. Wood gave notice of motion of vote of two thousand men more for service. Indian seamen half million voted on account of Persian War. Lord John Russell asked, but failed to get the Government to appoint a day for the consideration of the War Bill, propose to introduce for admission, Jews to Parliament; supposed Parliament would be prorogued in about two or three weeks.

India.—The Government intend sending a steam squadron to India, also a considerable force of artillery by the most rapid conveyance in addition to the troops already mentioned.—The force which had been appropriated for China operations had all been intercepted and ordered for service in India. This force is to be compensated for in China by a battalion of marines, to be despatched to Hong Kong without delay.

Mutiny in India has spread.—Twenty-three regiments have joined;—been defeated outside of Delhi.