

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

REPRESENTATION OF LIVERPOOL.

From the Liverpool Journal of October 16.

Mr. Dennison has replied to the invitation of his friends in Liverpool, by approaching on Thursday last in the Exchange News Room. He is a young gentleman of very prepossessing appearance, and, judging from his speech, on the occasion, of no extraordinary qualifications. With a candour that deserves imitation, he admitted that his claim to the notice of the people of the town rested solely on the personal esteem in which he was held by Mr. Canning and Mr. Huskisson; unless we supposed the circumstances which he ingeniously introduced, of his being one of the Lords of the Admiralty, who contrive to keep their places, contrary to usual etiquette, when his present Majesty was appointed to the situation of Lord High Admiral. On the subject of trade, he insinuated that he had much to learn; he had travelled for information, and come with the recommendation of having got rid of much prejudice. The extent of his mental emancipation on the subject of commerce he did not state, but his willingness to accept of instruction shows that he has acquired no fixed principles on the subject. Mr. Dennison is related to the Duke of Portland, and is not, we understand, without one requisite—a long purse. His connexion with our late lamented Representative is a recommendation to which no one ought to be inattentive; but private claims are only of limited value on great public occasions. The town needs a Representative with principles ready formed, an aptitude for business, and a devotedness to its interests more tangible than electioneering avowals. Does Mr. Dennison possess these requisites, and if he does not, why has he been invited to solicit the suffrages of the freemen? We are ready to hear any thing that may be advanced in his favour, but from all we know, we are strongly of opinion that when the Borough went in search of a candidate, it would have done itself more honour, had it selected one whose qualifications did not require to be explained. No one seems to know Mr. Dennison.

We have heard, but can hardly believe it, that the invitation to Mr. Dennison has proceeded from a narrow and ignoble jealousy; that he is to see local worth honoured. Whatever may be the extent of Mr. Dennison's qualifications, they do not certainly appear inferior to those of Mr. Dennison. For the liberality of his opinions he refers to his votes and speeches in Parliament; for his aptitude for business he refers to the different Committees on which he has been recognized by his townsmen, and for his commercial knowledge he needs no reference—his relations are and have been always in trade. On the different questions which might form interrogations on a popular hustings, he has avowed his opinions—they are liberal, and in perfect accordance with the spirit of that science which has invested politics with fixed and consistent principles. He has the further recommendation of being a townsman, and though no man is a prophet in his own town, patriotism, like charity, ought to contemplate first, objects nearest home.

Yesterday evening Mr. Ewart visited the Exchange News Room. He was accompanied by a number of most respectable friends, who had assembled at the King's arms, and was introduced by Mr. Irlam and Mr. Preston. He was very well received, and addressed the gentlemen assembled, who completely filled the room, in a clear, concise, and forcible manner. His speech made an evident impression. We subjoin it:—

Gentlemen,—If a stranger among you would find it difficult, before such an assembly, and on an occasion like the present, to give expression to the thoughts which throng upon his mind, how much more difficult must it be for me to do so, who am bound to you by the force of habitual intercourse, of local recollection, and of birth? The difficulty of such a task is in the direct proportion of the intimacy which exists between the parties. For your part and I present kinless accept the heartfelt expression of my gratitude, and, instead of words, the silent sincerity of feeling!

Gentlemen, I come before you, as I did at the beginning, nominated by no individual, seconded by no peculiar party; I throw myself on the justice, independence, and liberty of my native town!

Gentlemen, no selfish, no personal motive has urged me onward. From the first I declared, that if Mr. Grant, (a gentleman whose principles and whose talents I highly respect,) came forward, I would not sacrifice to the vain ambition of a contest the tranquility of my fellow-townsmen; and I wrote to Mr. Grant this most unreserved expression of my feelings.

But, Gentlemen, on Mr. Grant's retirement I felt myself the first in the field—I felt myself strong in my attachment to yours and your institution; it is natural that the claim which such an attachment gives me I am unwilling to forego.

I appeal, if they will permit me to the face of my fellow-townsmen when Parliamentary business has called to the metropolis—whether, whatever may have been the deficiency of my ability to serve them, they have not found me at least ardent in their cause, and zealous in the promotion of their interests.

My public conduct, I can honestly declare, has been dictated by no party motives. I have obeyed the absolute control of no political leader; and though bound by strong personal attachment to our late lamented friend, Mr. Huskisson, though a firm disciple of his commercial policy, I have not hesitated to follow the conviction of my own unbiased reason, and openly to declare the principles which influenced my votes.

I turn now from a subject on which I have dwelt with reluctance—the subject of myself—to your own vast and momentous interests.

No one standing in my place can survey the assembly which surrounds me, without feeling the deep responsibility incumbent on a Representative of our town. His time, his thoughts, his life ought to be devoted to your welfare. Nor can any one visit, as I have long since done, the offices of your merchants, the depots of your manufacturers, without being convinced of this great truth, that, not war or civil discord, but that peace, commerce, and productive industry, are the natural occupations of mankind. And when, gentlemen, he visits your docks and the entrepôts of your commercial wealth, he will be further convinced that commerce, if she is akin to peace, is also the younger sister to freedom; that she cannot, in her neutral state, co-exist with monopoly; but that, free and unfettered, she knows no limits to her sway, as long as one man remains to be civilized, or one artificial want remains to be supplied. But, gentlemen, however undeniable this doctrine, how contrary are our principles and our practices! To the disgrace of the nineteenth century, we still maintain the ascendancy of an East Indian monopoly, and, most strange of all, we have yet to win the fight of justice, in vindicating our right to a free trade with China. And yet a demonstration was perfect and triumphant, it was that contained in the evidence adduced during the last Session of Parliament, which convinced all but the monopolists themselves of the arbitrary nature of their claims. They, from hidden and inscrutable reasons, known only to themselves, are still to be persuaded. We shall soon, I hope, find the means of compelling them to believe us. There is a question connected with another hemisphere, of deep and important interest to our town. Gentlemen, there is no man who hears me, none, I am sure, of the great owners of property in our West Indian Colonies,

who is not an advocate of general freedom. Yet there is no one, I hope, so infatuated as to suppose that freedom is licentiousness, or that hasty and intemperate measures are consistent with the happiness of the slave, more than with the interest of the master. The interests of the two move, in my opinion, *pari passu*; no amendment in so artificial a system can be otherwise than gradual; and we commit a double injustice to the freeman and the bondsman, if we violate a property which we ourselves have sanctioned, and which has grown beneath our own legislation. Rights so long acknowledged cannot be taken away without a liberal compensation.

I waive, Gentlemen, for the present the consideration of many points on which I entertain a strong opinion, the necessity of an alteration of the Corn Laws, of the Game Laws, those relics of feudal barbarism, and the absolute necessity of extending to our intelligent neighbours in Manchester, and other great communities, the constitutional right of a free representation in Parliament.

Gentlemen, I would now no longer engage your valuable time, and withdraw; but one recollection forces itself upon my memory of deep and overwhelming interest. From this very spot, only a few weeks ago, you were addressed by that great financial genius, now so deeply deplored by his country and by mankind. For so great, so irreparable a loss, how shall I find words to express your feelings and my own? Permit me silently to draw a veil over a calamity which I should in vain endeavour to describe. The consolation at least is ours. The name of our lamented friend lives in the annals of his country, and the memory of his private virtues is indelibly engraven on our hearts.

At the conclusion of the speech, Mr. Ewart withdrew amidst tumultuous cheering.

Thursday, about four o'clock, Mr. Dennison was introduced on 'Change by William Brown and Charles Shand, Esquires, and, on entering the large room, he was called upon to address a very great concourse of merchants then assembled. In the course of his speech, Mr. Dennison was frequently interrupted by loud cheers and plaudits. Mr. Dennison spoke nearly to the following effect:—

Gentlemen,—I am come among you by the invitation of several of my friends, gentlemen of influence and high character in this Borough, desiring me to allow my name to be put in the nomination as a candidate for the vacant representation. Without such an invitation I should never have ventured to present myself here; I have too deep a sense of the high responsibility of the situation, and too perfect a knowledge of my own deficiencies, to have presumed for a moment to think of offering myself to your notice unsought and uninvited. But gentlemen, when I look around me, and see myself in this place, which, but a few days ago, I visited under such different circumstances; when I recollect that from, I believe, this very spot, my dear and valued friend, your late representative, addressed his last speech to you, a speech which none who heard it will readily forget, and which ought to be a beacon and a guide to any one who shall succeed him in the magnificent position which he occupied in this town; indeed, feelings very different from any feelings of exultation rise upon my mind, and almost overpower me.

It is not for me to attempt to pronounce a panegyric on the memory of Mr. Huskisson; to you who knew him as amiable in all the relations of private life, as powerful and commanding in the discharge of his public duties, any such eulogium is unnecessary. We have, indeed, sustained an irreparable loss. In all subjects relating to commerce and finance his opinion was law; on these subjects no proposal was deemed worthy of the attention of the house, unless it had received his approbation. Whatever measures Government introduced, were introduced with timidity and hesitation, until they had received his sanction. Indeed, the Government and the House of Commons were both fed from the crumbs which fell from his overflowing table; and now this great light is extinguished, at the very moment when there is most need of its illumination to guide us through the difficulties and perplexities which surround us.

Gentlemen, you honored Mr. Huskisson in his life; you honored him with no common tribute in his death; and I believe that there are many among you who are prepared to extend that honor beyond the grave, by giving your support to one who has little title to your regard, except that he was a friend, of your friend, and an enthusiastic admirer of his principles.

Gentlemen, I have been informed that, besides those who have done me the honour to sign the requisition to me, there are many gentlemen not indisposed to favour me with their support or rather I should say, well disposed to favour the principle upon which I am brought forward, but who desire to see me, to know me, to make themselves acquainted with my opinions and principles, before they pledge themselves to any line of conduct.

With a demand so reasonable I can have no hesitation to comply. I present myself before you; I invite inquiry; I court every means of making myself known to you, and of endeavouring, on my part, to secure the good opinion of those who support themselves not dissatisfied already to favour me, and of others with whom it may be my good fortune to become acquainted. It remains, gentlemen, for you to decide whether our acquaintance, thus commenced, should be ripened into the bonds of a closer connexion.

Gentlemen, my first acquaintance with any thing approaching to public life commenced at Liverpool, when just after my entrance at College, Mr. Canning brought me with him to this place to witness his election in the year 1818. I was then first taught that the highest reward that could be bestowed by any public man for public service was the approbation of a powerful and enlightened community such as this, and from that time to the present every thing that is honourable in the relations of representative and constituent has been associated in my mind with the name of Liverpool. Gentlemen, it was once said by a great man on an occasion something like the present, that, on seeking diligently to discover the causes to which this country mainly owed her dignity and her greatness, he found them to consist in two—her liberty and her commerce!

The proper guardian of our liberties is the House of Commons. If I should have the great and extraordinary fortune to be sent there as your Representative, I shall never for a moment forget, that, allowing full scope to the proper attributes of the other two estates of the realm, my first and main, and chief duty, is to watch closely over the rights and liberties of the third estate, to which I and we all belong, to the Commons of this empire. I pay all due respect to the other House of Parliament. I owe my devoted allegiance to the King; and in addition to that allegiance, I have a large debt of gratitude to the popular and amiable Monarch who now wears the Crown, for great personal kindness received from him when I had the honour to sit as one of his Council at the table at which he presided as Lord High Admiral of England.

But as a member of Parliament, as your representative, I should know no duty so sacred as that of watching over your interests, and diligently supporting, as one of your guardians, the rights and liberties of the people.

On the subject of commerce I may safely say that the inclination of my own mind has led me, for many years, to the study both of its principles and details. Not content with the learning of books, I crossed the Atlantic from this port, and sought information on these subjects in a neighbouring nation, only second to our own in the activity and success of its pursuits. I cannot pretend to offer my-

self to you as an adept in these sciences, but this I can say, that I freed my mind from many errors, that I purged it from many prejudices, and that I am now ready, deeply imbued with the free and enlarged principles of my great master on these subjects, to pursue and to complete my practical education, if it should be your pleasure, in this town.

Gentlemen, I will not detain you now by attempting to enter into any detailed explanations of my opinions. I solicit inquiry in public discussion, or private conference. At least I can promise this much, that if it should please you to place me in the distinguished situation of your Representative, my time, my diligent endeavours, my unceasing exertions, shall ever be at your command.

I have no other object but your approbation. No interests of mine can ever, for a moment, come into competition with yours; and though I may fail in my ability to serve you, no effort which the most devoted industry, and the most zealous attention to your business can accomplish, shall be withheld by me. No man shall have cause to complain that I have not at least attempted, faithfully, to discharge my duty.

[From the London Morning Herald, Oct. 21.]

We can now state that the harvest is all but at an end in this part of the kingdom; and the last saved grain is the best saved. The Wheat crop speaking generally, is not a full one, though by no means a failing one—Barley, Oats, and Beans, on the whole are likely to be abundant. The necessities of the farmers in this country, especially in the eastern division of it, have induced them to send their early to market a considerable quantity of new produce. As the Irish crop is somewhat defective, good judges consider that Wheat will keep up as high as 60s. per quarter during winter; but that Oats, Beans, and perhaps Barley, may be expected to drop a little in January and February. We understand that, on the European Continent, the grain is defective both in quantity and quality. In the United States of America the harvest has proved abundant; and large supplies may be looked for from the Canadas.—*Leeds Intelligence.*

A paragraph which had the appearance of being founded on authentic information, appeared in a recent number of the *Leeds Intelligence*, relative to the great number of olives stated to have been lost on the Stockton and Darlington Railway; the inference apparently being that the travelling by railways is decidedly more unsafe than by other modes of conveyance. At a time when public attention is particularly directed to railway travelling, it is important that no exaggerated and unfounded notions of this sort should prevail; and accordingly Mr. Joseph Pease, junr., chairman of the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company has published a letter in reply to the *Leeds Intelligence's* statement in which he says:—"The paragraph alluded to states that 'fifty lives have been sacrificed on that short line' of railroad. It is exactly five years since the opening of the Stockton and Darlington Railway; the number of accidental deaths is fifteen, and not fifty; neither the line properly termed 'short,' as it extends between forty and fifty miles, and is thus nearly half as long again as the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. A circumstantial description of these cases of suffering would probably interest many of our readers; but I shall not analyze them further than by observing that seven out of the fifteen were children and adults secretly riding on the waggon, or trespassing on the railway, in defiance of the company's orders and regulations, whilst almost all the other instances were the result of wilful, daring, or gross neglect on the part of the sufferers. The managers of this concern have endeavoured, with great solicitude, to obviate the recurrence of such lamentable catastrophes, and they have the satisfaction of knowing that during the twelve months in which the traffic of former years has been nearly doubled, but one occurrence of the nature alluded to has taken place, and that a stranger under peculiar circumstances. As the paragraph in question has been extensively copied by the newspaper press, I shall venture to state an opinion, that the comparative safety of travelling on railways will be deemed fully established when it is known that, since the opening of this railway, about 700,000 tons of coal, merchandise &c. have been transported along it, and that the coaches have during the same period, travelled upwards of 200,000 miles without an accident worthy of notice to either passengers or vehicles."

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH CASTLE.—The workmen engaged in the process of rough-casting the Castle have just laid bare a built-up postern in the outer wall near the west point, which has heretofore been concealed from view. This, we have no doubt, is the postern at which the Duke of Gordon, Governor of the Castle at the Revolution, held his famous conference with Viscount Dundee, (Claverhouse) when a resolution was made to hold it out in favour of King James, while Dundee should raise an insurrection in the Highlands for the same interest. Sir John Dalrymple, in his *Memoirs of Great Britain*, published, if we remember right, in 1774, says that the postern was then visible in the wall, though built up. It corresponds with a part of the precipice which might be climbed with no great difficulty, being exactly above the entrance to the Prince's Street Gardens from St. Cuthbert's Road. The discovery of this postern," says a correspondent, lends an additional and vivid interest to Sir Walter Scott's ballad of 'Bonny Dundee,' and in particular to the following stanzas of it:—

He spurred to the foot of the high Castle rock,
And to the gay Gordon he gallantly spoke,
"Let Mous Meg and her marrowy three volleys let free,
For the love of the bonnets of Bonny Dundee."

The Gordon he asks of him whether he goes:
"Wherever shall lead me the Spirit of Montrose!
Your Grace in short space shall hear tidings of me,
For that low lies the bonnet of Bonny Dundee."

Away to the hills, to the woods, to the rocks,
Ere I own a usurper I'll couch with the fox;
And tremble false Whigs, though triumphant you be,
You have not seen the last of my bonnet and me."

He waved his proud arm, and the trumpets were blown,
The kettle-drums clashed and the horsemen rode on,
Till on Ravelston Crags, and on Clornishan Lee,
Died away the wild war-note of Bonny Dundee.

Edin. pap. Oct. 9.

EXECUTION OF CATHERINE DAVIDSON.—To the appalling increase of crime, and the unheard of enormities which have distinguished this beyond any former period, we lament to add the sad, and, in this place, unprecedented example exhibited here yesterday, in the revolting spectacle of the murder of her husband. As in many of the shocking cases which, unhappily, of late, stand on the criminal records of the country, the baneful influence of intoxicating liquors seems to have led to the awful catastrophe which terminated the lives of the unhappy parties. Catherine Davidson, or Humphrey, who has thus subjected herself to the last penalty of the law, was, it is said, born in the parish of Keith-hall, but, while yet a child, was along with her father's family, removed to Aberdeen. Here, as would appear, little regard had been paid to her education, or to her moral or religious instruction, from the lamentable deficiency and ignorance she had discovered in both respects. At an early age she married James Humphrey, the unhappy partner of her woes, then a private in the Windsor Foresters' fencible light cavalry, stationed at that time in this place, accompanied him with the regiment, as also in the Aberdeenshire

Militia, into which he afterwards enlisted, and in which he served for five or six years, until they were disbanded. Her unfortunate husband, at the conclusion of the late war, when discharged from the militia, settled in this place as a bread-baker in his it is probable, he had originally joined native country—England. This occupation, joined to that of a publican, exposed both parties to the temptation of drinking, which, it would appear, neither of them had been able wholly to resist. She said that this had led to the profanation of the Lord's Day, to the neglect of the means of grace, and from the time that they showed a total indifference to the public worship of God, nothing had prospered to them. The prisoner heard the verdict which fixed her doom with composure, but as diet which fixed her doom with composure, but as she declared afterwards, suffered such mental agony on the receiving the awful sentence, that she did not attend to the day fixed for the execution, and, on being carried back to prison, when it was to take place. She now gave vent to her feelings in bitter lamentations; and the day following confessed her guilt, which she had strongly denied in Court; acknowledging that she poured a portion of the burning liquid down her husband's throat while she was in a state of partial intoxication.

During Thursday night she slept but little—not more than twenty minutes; at the same time preserved an astonishing degree of composure; nor did the sound of the workman's hammer, though distinctly heard in the cell, when employed in erecting the apparatus of death, seem to shake her firmness. The Rev. Mr. McCombie, chaplain of the gaol, and two or three other clergymen, successively attended her throughout the night unfolding to her the truths of religion, from which she seemed, by her attention and observations, to have derived spiritual consolation through the merits of her Saviour. The 51st and other Psalms were sung, and at her own request, part of the 5th Hymn. Yesterday, at half-past two o'clock, the Lord Provost and Magistrates, took their seats on the bench in the Old Court House; soon after which the criminal was supported into the Court by the gaoler. She said that drink had been her ruin, and on one occasion declared that she would sooner suffer the awful death she was about to undergo than return to her former course of life. She now expressed, in emphatic terms what she felt on that subject; and, addressing the Magistrates with a clear firm voice, said, "Gentlemen, you who have it in your power, should look to those public houses in a bad state, where I lived, for many of them are in a bad state, and have much need to be looked after." The prisoner, at the conclusion, appeared to be fainting, but was soon recovered, and after a few pious ejaculations, signified she was ready. The melancholy procession then moved forward, without raising a cry, in a state of seeming dejection, without raising her eyes to behold the objects around her, or the world she was leaving, was conducted directly to the drop. The Edinburgh executioner then proceeded to do his duty, when the unfortunate woman, addressing a few words to the Rev. Dr. Kidd, and taking leave of him and Charles Dawson the Town Sergeant—the last words she uttered being, "O! my God!"—dropped her handkerchief, and at five minutes before three o'clock, was launched into eternity. Some convulsive struggles were observed, and her hands were raised, which occasioned some disapprobation among the crowd, but life seemed soon extinct. The body, after hanging about 40 minutes, was cut down, and conveyed to the anatomical museum in Marischal College.

The prisoner was genteelly dressed in black, and was about 51 years of age, a stout woman, and seemed to have been rather good looking, with nothing in her countenance or appearance to indicate a cruel sanguinary disposition. The dense mass of assembled spectators crowded to excess a great part of Castle-street, and extended to the distance of St. Catherine's Wynd, in Union street; but the whole proceeded quietly, not, we hope, without serious impressions of the awful solemnity they had witnessed. A period of upwards of 45 years having elapsed since a female had suffered the punishment of death in this place, the public curiosity appeared to have been unusually excited.

DEATH OF PIG WILLIE.—On Monday a shocking discovery was made in a cellar in Baxter's Close, Lawn market. The cellar had been tenanted by an aged man, an old soldier, commonly called 'Pig Willie,' but whose real name, we have been told, was Alexander Mackay. He was well known in the circumjacent country, as a vender of crockery, which he carried in a basket, and was always accompanied by a sagacious looking brown dog. He had not been seen by his neighbours for three months past; but his non-appearance excited little surprise, as he was known to make extensive circuits. Some children, however, while amusing themselves near his window, yesterday, discovered appearances which induced them to solicit the attention of some older persons. The police were subsequently applied to, when the door was broken open, and the poor man was found a corpse, in his miserable habitation, with his faithful dog, also dead, lying close beside him. The face, and other parts of the body, had apparently suffered much from rats and other vermin; and the whole corpse presented an appearance of very advanced decomposition. It was instantly put into a shell, and decently interred. Willie was a humorous inoffensive creature, and was well received wherever he rambled for the disposal of his wares. Many a rural winter hearth will miss his wondrous stories, be gratifying to some of our readers to record a specimen of the instinct possessed by Willie's dog. When sitting at a hospitable country fireside of an evening, Willie would, in a "bawling mood," commence reminding his canine friend of his appearance before a Magistrate, for biting a person who had attempted to maltreat his master. No sooner did Willie's voice strike the dog's ear than he would look up in his face, with fixed attention, and begin to whine in a peculiar low tone, which as Willie proceeded to recapitulate the pros and cons of the trial, gradually increased in loudness, till the narrator came to the words, "An' so, indeed, lad, ye beat the Bailie at the law;" when the animal would jump up, with a yell of ecstatic delight, as it were, and fawn on and risk round his master, in all the joy of complete triumph.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

THE 79TH HIGHLANDERS.—On Thursday week the depot of the 79th Highlanders, at present stationed in Stirling Castle, as a fine body of young men as are to be found in the service, were reviewed on the esplanade by their Colonel, the gallant General Sir Ronald Ferguson, K. C. B. when they went through a great variety of evolutions, with a degree of rapidity and precision highly honourable to the corps, and which drew forth the marked approbation of the Colonel, who expressed his satisfaction in very flattering terms to Lieutenant Colonel McDougal and the Officers. After the inspection, Sir Ronald Ferguson dined with the Officers and their friends in Gibb's Inn. The same afternoon an excellent dinner was also given to the men in the Castle, which was followed by a ball in the evening.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

INSTALLATION OF THE MARQUIS OF LANSOWNE, AS LORD RECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW. October 11, at three o'clock, having been fixed for the installation of the Noble Marquis as Lord Rector of the University, a crowd of students and others was collected as early as half-past one o'clock. The students and a number of ladies and gentlemen were admitted to the common hall, by a separate door, but the public door was not opened till three o'clock. Shortly after the Noble Mar-

quis, accompanied by Sir John Connel, the Principal and Professors, the Lord Provost, John Murray, Esq., Advocate, Sir Archd. Campbell, Mr. Kennedy, M. P., Col. Hastings, Drs. Melville and Hope of Edinburgh, and several other gentlemen, entered the Hall, amidst the most enthusiastic cheers. The Marquis sat at the head of the Professor's seat, arrayed in the Rector's gown, with Sir John Connel on his left. Principal McFarlan having pronounced a Latin prayer, said that on the 16th of November last, the day appointed for the purpose, the Most Noble Henry, Marquis of Lansdowne, was elected Lord Rector of the University for the present year, and had fixed today for entering upon the office. Professor Melville, as Clerk of the Senate, then administered to him the Lordship's usual oath, which he subscribed.

The Lord Rector then rose, and, when the applause, with which he was received, had subsided, said he should consider the present ceremony as extremely incomplete, at least as far as regarded himself, if he quitted the Hall without expressing the deep sense he entertained of the honour which had been conferred upon him—*an honour*—what he deemed greatly the more valuable that it had been devolved by their choice on an individual of whom few of their number could have had any personal knowledge; and between whom, and the town and university, there existed no connection except this—if it could be called a connection—what would yield to none of the eminent and distinguished individuals who had preceded him in deep and unfeigned respect for the high antiquity—great and acknowledged utility—and the freedom and openness of their academical institution. (Immense applause.) He felt the honour which had been conferred on him the more deeply, that there was one point of view in which the choice they had made was no less honourable to them than to him. It was one of those remarkable symptoms which mark the glory of the present age, that the progress of knowledge, to which no institution had more largely contributed than this university, had the effect of bringing men and countries much nearer to each other. It enlarged the circle of the affections, and bringing them out of the narrow circle of their daily neighbourhood, leads them to connect themselves more than ever with things comparatively remote, and between which there was no common tie but that of virtue and knowledge. (Loud cheering.) Owing to these changes, of which they were daily seeing the symptoms, those illustrious names, which were the ornament of the City and of the University—such as Black, Smith, Hutcheson, Reid and Watt—and he could not omit naming, coming as they did within the sphere of his early recollection, the names of Millar and Young—(Cheers)—these names were no longer the property merely of the city or of the country—they were now the property of the world. (Rapturous applause.) These were in their day, beacons to light the way to knowledge, and had shed a lustre around them, which would not be dimmed by the hand of time, but would continue to shine more extensively, as their names became known in countries, almost totally unknown when the illustrious individuals adorned these walls. (Great applause.) They had great reason to pride themselves on these recollections, and on the fame which belongs to those illustrious men the University has produced; but he remembered—for the consideration should never be dismissed from their recollection—that these men were not more eminent for their science or their efforts in the diffusion of knowledge, than for their virtue and exemplification of the efforts of knowledge in cultivating the affections of the heart. (Cheers.) These principles he believed would continue to be impressed upon youth. The present were times in which the connection between the moral and the intellectual condition could not be doubted. It was but a few months since they had seen its efforts in the glorious exhibition which was then made to the world. (Cheers.) This was not the place to speak of the effects of political events; but it was impossible not to see in the events of the summer what are the effects of education and knowledge. Who could doubt that in these events, where there might have been scenes of massacre, it was as much owing to the high cultivation as to the bravery of the youth of the place where they occurred, that war was stript of its horrors, and humanity stepped in to put an end to the strife. (Enthusiastic applause.) The time certainly afforded most cogent arguments in favour of universal knowledge, connected as it ever should be, for then only knowledge is valuable, with an improvement in the moral condition of men.—(Cheers.) His Lordship begged to assure them that from motives of gratitude, as well as from all deep feeling he entertained for the success of our similar institutions, it was his most ardent prayer, that knowledge might continue to prosper within their walls; in the words of a modern author, that it might be like the eagle, with "an eye that never winks, and a wing that never tires." It was his fervent wish that they might sustain the character which they had received of being ardent in the pursuit of science, and he would feel happy if he could contribute in any way to that success, of which they had a guarantee in the talent, the diligence, and the affections of their Professors. (Cheers.) He hoped they would permit him, before leaving his place, to announce with the concurrence of the Principal and Professors, his offer of two prizes for the highest degrees of academical attainment, the one in subjects strictly scientific, and the other strictly literary. After again thanking the gentlemen of the University for the honour conferred on him, the noble Marquis sat down amid the most deafening benedictions. Principal McFarlan having pronounced the benediction, the Lord Rector left the Hall, and proceeded with the Senate to the Senate Hall to dinner. An Address from the Students is to be presented to his Lordship to-morrow.

The early friends of the noble Marquis were glad to see that he looked well and vigorous, and delivered the allusions to the memory of Professors Miller and Young with the animation and feeling which might be expected from their enlightened pupils, and firmly supported their enlightened opinions. The delicate subject of liberty, was most happily touched, and produced an electric explosion.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE SUBSCRIBERS have been duly appointed Trustees for all the Creditors of JAMES J. SMITH, late of the Parish of Hampton, Farmer, absconding debtor, and do hereby require all Persons indebted to the said James J. Smith, on or before the 1st day of March, next, to pay all such sums of Money, or other debts, due or thing, which they owe to the said James J. Smith, and to deliver all other effects of the said James J. Smith, which he, she or they may have in their hands, power or custody, to the said Trustees; and the said Trustees do hereby desire all the Creditors of the said James J. Smith, on or before the said 1st day of March, to deliver to the said Trustees, or any of them, their respective Accounts and Demands, against the said James J. Smith.

GABRIEL FOWLER,
HENRY FOWLER,
S. HALLETT.
Hampton, K. C. 26th Nov. 1830.

COMBS.
JUST received per JULIA, from New-York, a handsome supply of LADIES' HAIR COMBS, Shell, Imitation, and Brazilian side Combs, Gentlemen's shell Pocket Combs.
P. DUFF.
St. John, 26th Nov. 1830.