

Saturday January 12, 1856.

The Civil Cases tried this Term, were as follows, viz.—
 M-Gill, vs. Corish, Assumpsit; verdict for Plaintiff.
 J. H. Winslow, vs. Stephen Martin, Debt for Rent; verdict for Plaintiff.
 James Stewart, vs. Francis M'Quade, et al. Trespass; verdict for Plaintiff.
 Edward C. Haythorne and another, vs. James Gay, (Special Jury,) Debt for Rent; verdict for Plaintiff.

There happened during this Term one of those anomalous occurrences which are peculiar, we believe, to Courts regulated by the maxims of English jurisprudence. Two women of the name of M'Grath, were arraigned on an Indictment for Burglariously entering a dwelling house of one Adam Murray, and stealing a Cash Book with a quantity of money. On being asked acquittal questions, they replied, "Are you guilty?" they replied "Guilty." Before the plea was recorded, the Chief Justice after a short conference with Mr. Justice Peters, warned the prisoners of the consequence of pleading guilty, reminded them that their lives were in jeopardy, and that it would be his painful duty if they pleaded guilty, he had acquired much evidence, and that man will not be likely to keep fewer pearls who has a string to put them on, than he who picks them up without a string. This was a most extraordinary and unprior to represent the matter; for what I would aim at producing, not merely holds together what is gained, but has vitality in itself to maintain growth. And anybody can confirm this, who, in his own case, has had any branch of study in human affairs to work upon; for he must have observed how all the great men of the world have succeeded to themselves, to his own peculiar subject. During his lonely walks, or in society, or in action, it is as if he had a great number of things which he himself, or anybody else, would watch, and claiming its share in whatever is going on.

By recommending some choice of subjects, and method in the pursuit of it, I do not wish to be held to a narrow interpretation of this word "subject." For example, I can not but be much interested in the progress of any investigation which is or that question in history; I am not going to pursue any branch of science; but I have a desire to know something of man. A person of more adventure and more time might seek to include the great writers in morals or history. There are not so many of them. If a man were to read a hundred great authors, he would, I suspect, have heard what mankind has yet had to say upon most things. I am aware of the culture of the mind, but I do not think it necessary to but I merely give it as an instance of what may justly come under the head of the pursuit of one subject as I mean it, and which particularly would not be called a narrow pursuit.

This is another view of reading, which though it is a more restricted, seldom taken, though it is a more extensive, and that, in that the course of our reading, we should lay up in our minds a store of goodly thoughts, which we wrought to use, and which would living truth, at various times, and amidst every shift of the circumstances, we might be able to apply to our own minds, and to our sympathy. We see this with regard to the sacred writings. "A word spoken in due season, how good is it!" But there is a difficulty in procuring a large store of thoughts from other sources than sacred ones. In any work that is worth carefully reading, there is generally something that is worth remembering, and the best sayings of the poets of his country, in a more independent man, walks the streets in a lowly countenance, and is not so much delighted than he otherwise would, and is taught by wise observers of man and nature to examine for himself. Sancho Panza, who has procured a large store of thoughts from other sources than sacred ones. In any work that is worth carefully reading, there is generally something that is worth remembering, and the best sayings of the poets of his country, in a more independent man, walks the streets in a lowly countenance, and is not so much delighted than he otherwise would, and is taught by wise observers of man and nature to examine for himself. Sancho Panza, who has procured a large store of thoughts from other sources than sacred ones.

Mr. Editor:—Believing that it will afford gratification to your readers, to learn something of the movements of the Total Abstinence body on our Island, I venture to trespass upon your space by publishing a Public Notice, in the Morning News in this City on the evening of New Year's day.
 The Central Committee felt it to be their right to have a day of solemn fastings in the principal place on the Island, on the day when the liquor law would come into operation in the sister Province of New Brunswick, in order to give expression to their feelings on the occasion of the cause in that Province on their having achieved so great a triumph, as well as to improve a fitting opportunity of presenting the cause of Total Abstinence through a public and decided conviction on this great and absorbing question of Legal Prohibition.
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Charlottetown, Jan. 7th, 1856.
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Every man and every woman who can read at all, should adopt some definite purpose in their reading. There are many who are content with the trunk and trunk of their culture, where branches might grow out in all directions, seeking light and air for the parent tree, and which, if neglected, would become a mere bush, something useful and ornamental, and which, at any rate, all along, will have had life and growth in it.

It is to be supposed that this choice and maintenance of one or more subjects of study must necessarily lead to podarity or narrowness of view. It is to be supposed that the fewest kindred sciences and useful workmen; almost every branch of human knowledge is immediately connected with biography falls into the same class. There are, however, some minor streams, such as geography, jurisprudence, political and social economy, issues forth upon the still deeper waters of general philosophy. There are, very few, if any, vacant spaces between various kinds of knowledge; any track in the forest, steadfastly pursued leads into one of the great highways; just as you find first, in consulting the story of any little island, that you are perpetually brought back into the general history of the world, and that the same rocky place has produced the fables of many nations, and the legends of many. In short, all things are so connected together that a man who knows one subject well, cannot, if he has not failed, have acquired much besides; and that man will not be likely to keep fewer pearls who has a string to put them on, than he who picks them up without a string.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Herald* has forwarded to this journal the following interesting intelligence, which is of the nature where— "Letters from the Sea of Azoff announce that the English at Kerch have obtained possession of the Russian fortifications of the Turkish contingent. They attacked a Russian division 4000 strong, who were guarding a very large depot of forage. The Russians were put to flight. The English lost 100 men. The Turks only lost a few men in the affair. The loss of the enemy is said to have been very great. A very melancholy event has just taken place, and the entire traction of the line will be interrupted for some time. A Russian iron steamer, which was bringing to Constantinople a great number of sick from the ambulances of Balaikava, has foundered, and all on board are supposed to be lost. The vessel was on the burning of the Russian stores at Gheik, by the crews of Captain Osborne's gunboats, has probably given rise to this report of an action and destruction. It is, however, to be hoped, that the other report will not be confirmed."

THE CRIME IN THE CRIMEA.—The Crimea is a wonderful country for game. Major Campbell, of the 10th, who was with us on a dog, shot 7 couple of woodcocks; the Hon. Captain Keane, R. E., 11 1/2 brace, with a hare and a few quail. This officer told me, that he had at different times, without neglecting his duties, killed 105 woodcocks, and 100 partridges, and a number of shooting at small birds with ball; and the Zouaves are particularly successful at killing foxes, whose skins they of course keep.—[Times Correspondent.]

This year it has been noticed that a large quantity of Scotch herrings have found their way to Russia, either via Dantzic or Konigsberg; and in at least one instance, it is said, that a cargo was invoiced from the coast of the Scotch coast to Warsaw where the cargo was sold at a handsome profit. One great inducement to the Russian population to purchase the herring is the quantity of salt the barrels are found to contain undissolved, owing to the blockade sent in Russia being very dear and very scarce. The quantity of salt which is exported to Russia, directly or indirectly, from Scotland, is estimated at 75,000 barrels.

A LUNATIC DOCTOR.—Recently, while one of the patients of the Lunatic Asylum, who was a stout and athletic man, and a very good swimmer, was employed in the garden, he was sent to Russia, directly or indirectly, from Scotland, is estimated at 75,000 barrels.
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The Buffalo Commission, in alluding to the large sums expended in that city for presents on Christmas day, says that one gentleman invested four hundred dollars in books at that day.

THE CRIMEA RAILWAY.—The Daily News correspondent says, "Since last week two additional locomotives have been sent to land at Balaklava and placed upon the Railway. The little 'Alliance' has already begun to run on the line, and, as she pulls and screeches along at the top of her speed, she is heard, with her enormous tail of some half-dozen heavily laden trucks, intense in the gapping wind, and with a noise which is like the rattling of a train of iron cars. At Tatars, Croats, Bulgarians, pure-blooded Turks, Arabs, Hindoos, and Heaven knows what other nationalities are employed on the line. The wire rope so long used by the stationary engine to pull the wagons up the incline near Kadikoi has been replaced by a rope of iron. It is now, if it is hoped, he done by three locomotives now upon the rails. If this can be accomplished, the gain to our transport campwards will be immense, and the stores of heavy ammunition employed on the line solely will be available for the branch labour through the various divisions; and other parts of the camp not immediately connected with the railway."

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The following has been as the Arithmetic of love. After introduction; 2 compliments make 1 blush, 3 blushes make 1 tender look, 4 tender looks make 1 ramble by moonlight, 2 rambles make 1 proposal, 3 proposals (1 to pay) make 1 wedding.

DECEITFUL GENIUS.
 It is a common mistake, especially with young men of ability, to suppose that what they call genius is superior to every other quality. They sneer at "mere plodders," and boast that it is only necessary to apply themselves for a few minutes in order to conquer the more difficult task. We have seen, in our time, many such. We have observed them, however, to be very far from wise. We have known them, as quick working mechanics, as brilliant declaimers in societies, as witty or eloquent students in college. But we have lived long enough to notice, that most of them have made shipwreck of themselves, and of their families, the mechanic, disdaining to work all the week when four or five days' labor would produce as much as others earned, who toiled from Monday morning till Saturday night, has generally acquired habits of dissipation and idleness, and ends, sometimes, in the penitentiary, but more frequently, in the drunkard's grave. The showy orator has become a lazy lawyer, or good-for-nothing editor, or pot-house politician. The idle, though able student, has sunk into a "fast" man, and died before he reached forty, the victim of his own vanity, and of his own book and notes, which we know of these classes scarcely twenty years ago, we see, alas! that almost general ruin has overtaken them.

There are those naturally of ability, who do not pretend to deny. This difference is less great, however, than is generally supposed; and no genius, moreover, is sufficient of itself, without discipline, and study. The difference, we say, is not so great as is generally supposed. It is true, that one person may excel another in what is popularly called eloquence, but generally he is deficient in something else, as, for example, in the purely logical faculty. A witty lawyer, able to keep a jury in a roar, may not be able to argue a case before a judge, or a less felicitous rival. An excellent book keeper to whom long columns of figures are nothing, may yet have no mechanical faculty at all; and a good mechanic may be a poor accountant. Nature wisely distributes her favors, generally, to different specialties, and to speak, on different persons. Jefferson was a great civilian, but had no talent for war whatever. Wayne was a splendid general, but quite an indifferent legislator. Putnam could head a charge gallantly, but was not particularly able, but had no head for planning a complicated campaign. In more humble life, we see similar proofs of this difference. These are women, for instance, who can cut and fit, as if by instinct, who seem, indeed, to have a natural genius for their trade. There are others who always bungler, who, if they attempt such things.

Everybody, in fact, who is not an idiot, has a favourite faculty, or, to use the proverbial phrase, "a knack of doing something." Now genius, in its acceptation, is a knack of doing many things; or, in a narrower sense, is a knack of excelling in literature, politics, or war. But as, in the humblest life, proficiency, even in that for which the person has a peculiar faculty, is only to be obtained by practice, so in the case of the talks of mind, it is only by industry necessary. The boy who is put to learn the stone-cutter's trade because he is always moulding figures in clay, never becomes a sculptor unless he studies hard. The youthful dabber in water colors never rises to be a great painter, unless long years are devoted to his art. The lad who makes a capital college speech, ends in becoming a worthy declaimer, unless he learns to think. It was not only his talent for painting, which won for Raphael the title of "divine," but the day and night he devoted to mastering drawing and composition. The great Milton worked hard at poetry, thirty years, endeavouring to perfect himself, before he began Paradise Lost. There is not a famous name in history of which the same could be said. It is not, therefore, that a gifted genius, is to ensure failure, and is to cast away opportunities bestowed by nature—it is, in fact, to squander like a spendthrift, the fortune which, in fact, was given in advance at birth.

The San Francisco festival in honor of the fall of Sebastopol, ended in a row. 10,000 persons were present.