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THE EXHIBITION

AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE

President Paine made the opening speech at the World's Fair on the 1st of July. It was appropriate and highly fitting for the great occasion. In his address he spoke of the highest terms of the general appearance and arrangement of things. Not only so, but every particular feature, which we think appropriate for the occasion, that we transfer to the exhibition.

The Crystal Palace is a grand and noble structure. It is a masterpiece of architecture, and its interior is a vast and beautiful hall. The exhibition is a grand and noble one, and it is a masterpiece of art and science. It is a grand and noble one, and it is a masterpiece of art and science. It is a grand and noble one, and it is a masterpiece of art and science.

We do not wish to condemn the exhibition, but we do wish to point out some of its defects. It is a grand and noble one, but it is a masterpiece of art and science. It is a grand and noble one, but it is a masterpiece of art and science. It is a grand and noble one, but it is a masterpiece of art and science.

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George Wilson. A few years since, as Mr. Galaudet was walking in the streets of Hartford, there came running to him a poor boy, of very ordinary appearance, but whose face, intelligent eye fixed the attention of the gentleman, as the boy inquired, 'Can you tell me of a man that would like a boy to work for him and learn to read?'

'Who's boy are you, and where do you live?'

'I have no parents,' was the reply, 'and have just run away from the work house because they would not teach me to read.'

The gentleman made arrangements with the authorities of the town, and took the boy into his own family. There he learned to read. Nor was that all. He soon acquired the confidence of his new associates, by faithfulness and honesty. He was allowed the use of his friend's library, and made rapid progress in the acquisition of knowledge. It became necessary after a while, that George should leave Mr. Galaudet, and become apprenticed to a cabinet-maker in the neighborhood. There the same integrity won for him the favor of his new associate. To gratify his inclination for study, his master had a little room located for him in the upper part of the shop, where he devoted his leisure time to his favorite pursuits. Here he made large attainments in mathematics, in the French language and other branches.

After being in this situation a few years as he sat at tea with the family one evening, he all at once remarked that he wanted to go to France.

'Go to France?' said his master, surprised at the apparently contented and happy youth had thus suddenly become dissatisfied with his situation—'for what?'

'Ask Mr. Galaudet to tea to-morrow evening,' continued George, 'and I will explain.'

His kind friend was invited accordingly, and at tea time the apprentice presented himself with his manuscripts, in English and French, and explained his singular intention to go to France.

In the time of Napoleon, said he, a prize was offered by the French Government for the simplest rule of measuring plain surfaces of whatever outline. The prize has never been awarded, and that method, I have discovered! He then demonstrated his problem, to the surprise and gratification of his friends who immediately furnished him with the means of defraying his expenses, and with letters of introduction to the Hon. Lewis Cass, then our Minister to the Court of France. He was introduced to Louis Philippe, and in the presence of the king, nobles and plenipotentiaries, the American youth demonstrated his problem, and received the prize, which he had clearly won, besides valuable presents from the king.

He then took letters of introduction and proceeded to the Court of St. James, and took up a similar prize offered by the Royal Society, and returned to the United States. Here he was preparing to patent when he received a letter from the Emperor Nicholas himself, one of whose ministers had witnessed his demonstrations at Paris, inviting him to make his residence at the Russian court, and furnishing him with ample means for his outfit.

He complied with the invitation, repaired to St. Petersburg, and is now Professor of Mathematics in the Royal College, under the special protection of the Autocrat of all the Russias!

GIGANTIC STEAMER.—There is an enterprising man, whose magnitude of his results in the revolution that will effect in the steam communication between this country and England, may, perhaps, be considered the most stupendous project that is now in progress in the world. To be sure it is nothing new—that is to say—the "idea" has been frequently discussed here and elsewhere—but practical action is bringing the matter to a speedy focus.

We allude to the connection between New York and Liverpool—by railroad to the extreme north-eastern point of Nova Scotia—thence by steam to Galway, being only 2,000 miles of ocean navigation, and thence by railroad to Dublin, and across the channel to Liverpool. Two of the heaviest London houses have already contracted for the building of steamers to form the main part of this connection—the road across Ireland will probably be finished within the year—and some of the shrewdest capitalists of Wall street have taken hold of the matter in earnest at this end of the route, and are pushing the work vigorously forward to completion. We expect to have all the facts in a few days, when we will lay them before our readers.—N. Y. Mirror.

RIGHTS OF COLORED PERSONS.—We learn from the New York papers that in the case of James P. Barrett, a colored man, who applied for a mandamus, compelling the College of Physicians and Surgeons to admit him to the lectures of the institution, the court has decided that it is one in which it has no jurisdiction; that the admission or exclusion of persons rests with the trustees of the college, and if any appeal be made it must be to the regents of the University. It will be remembered that the trustees had previously refused to admit him.

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POETRY.

THE ATTEMPT.

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