

A variety of intelligence received from Britain since our last monthly compendium, deserves mention in our pages.

A strong current of emigration had set in towards Australia, no fewer than 1800 emigrants left Liverpool in one week for that country.

Two additional lines of steamers are about to be established between Liverpool and Australia, the one by the way of Panama and the Pacific Ocean, the other by the route of the South Atlantic and Indian Oceans. They will form a complete line of communication round the globe.

The Cork Industrial Exhibition had been visited by 7,360 persons, during the first five days after opening.

Serious disturbances have taken place in Stockport, Wigan and elsewhere between the more ignorant class of Protestants and Roman Catholics. At the former place the Roman Catholic Chapel was destroyed by fire, and the riots attended by loss of life.

News from the Cape of Good Hope indicates little or no change in the aspect of affairs in that quarter.

The war frigate *Resistance*, which formed one of Nelson's fleet at Trafalgar, lately converted into a Troop ship, had arrived in the Clyde with the 42nd Highlanders on board, from Halifax.

Parliament was prorogued on the 1st July until the 20th of August, by Her Majesty in person, and a proclamation was made on the same day, to dissolve the old, and writs issued for calling a new Parliament. The writs are made returnable on Friday, August the 20th. The elections have since taken place, but the final result is not yet known on this side the Atlantic.

The Queen's proclamation, addressed to the Peers of Scotland, commands them to meet at Holyrood on July the 15th, to choose sixteen Peers by a plurality of voices and proxies, to sit in the House of Peers in the ensuing Parliament.

The Royal Speech alludes among other topics to the interruptions of friendly relations with the King of Ava, in consequence of his refusal of redress demanded for insults and injuries offered to British subjects in Rangoon, and declares that the promptitude and vigour with which the Governor General of India has taken the measures thus rendered unavoidable, have merited her Majesty's entire approbation. Hopes are entertained that the late signal successes may lead to an early and honorable peace. Treaties have been concluded with the King of Dahomy and all the African Chiefs whose rule extends along the Bight of Benin, for the total abolition of the slave trade.

The following are among the concluding sentences of Her Majesty's closing speech :—

"The extension of popular rights and legislative powers, to my subjects resident in the Colonies, is always to me an object of deep interest, and I trust that the representative institutions which, in concert with you, I have sanctioned for New Zealand, may promote the welfare and contentment of the population of that distant but most interesting Colony, and confirm their loyalty and attachment to my Crown.

It is my earnest prayer that in the exercise of the high functions which, according to our free constitution, will devolve upon the several constituencies, they may be directed by an all-wise Providence to the selection of representatives whose wisdom and patriotism may aid me in my increasing endeavors to sustain the honor and dignity of my Crown, to uphold the Protestant institutions of the country, and the civil and religious liberty which is their natural result; to extend and improve the national education, to develop and encourage industry, art, and science; and to elevate the moral and social condition, and thereby promote the welfare and happiness of my people."