editor, in presence of all the students and officers of the Institution, in the Lecture room of the Academy on Saturday morning. The last number for the term was published in the presence of a large audience, at the close of the examination in Astronomy on Tuesday evening, and evinced a very high degree of literary ability and taste, especially in the Editorial Department, which would have done credit to many periodicals of much higher pretensions than "The Mount Allison Students' Repository."

On Wednesday the usual "Exhibition" was held, in the course of which 22 young gentlemen took part in declamation in English and French: after which original essays were delivered by six of the elder students in the following order:

1st, Latin Oration, (Roman Oratory:) William Evans; 2nd, "Improvement," Amos Purdy; 3rd, "Waste of Mind," C. F. Wilson; 4th, "Greek Oration," (the Grecian Historians.) W. H. Tuck; 5th, "What is Life?" J. A. Wheelock; 6th, "Hostility to Truth," with Valedictory Addresses, by David Burpee.

The Latin and Greek orations were delivered in a dignified and manly style. The English essays were characterised by originality and energy of thought, and propriety in delivery; and at least one was remarkable for beauty, and true sublimity of conception, evincing talent of the highest order. The subjects were good practical ones, and the speakers did themselves credit by their way of treating them.

At the close of these exercises an address was delivered to the students by Mr. Joseph L. Moore, of St. John, formerly a student, and afterwards a teacher in the Institution. His subject, a very appropriate one for the occasion, was "Youth."

The spacious Lecture Room of the Academy was beautifully decorated with ever-greens, garlands of flowers, &c., in the midst of which a large crown in ever-green, with an appropriate motto, was placed opposite the entrance and immediately over the platform where the students declaimed. A large audience consisting of from five to six hundred persons from various parts of this and the adjoining province, crowded the lecture room on the occasion, and the whole presented a very pleasing and imposing appearance. During the exhibition the choir belonged to the Academy performed several pieces of Music, and at the close "certificates" of moral character, attention to study, and success in literary pursuits, were given to several individuals who had completed their course of study, and were about to leave the institute.

The number of students in attendance during the term was 113.

British News.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 4.

Lord Monteagle, in an explanatory speech, moved the appointment of a select committee on the subject of Irish emigration. He said it appeared that from 1825 to 1846 inclusive, 1,479,000 persons had emigrated from the United Kingdom to the colonies of this country, and to the United States. Of this enormous amount of emigration, nearly one-half had found its destination in the United States; and it was important to inquire what there was in the United States to make them so preferable in the eyes of her Majesty's subjects to our own colonies. Out of the 1,400,000 who had emigrated, about 700,000 had directed their steps to the United States. The cause of this was that while there was nothing but torpor and inactivity on the British American side, and all seemed waste and desolate; on the side of the United States, as appeared from Lord Durham's report, all was energy and activity; and, consequently, wages were higher and capital gave a large return. This was not owing to any natural or political advantages possessed by the United States, but to the energetic temperament of the people of that country. He was not speaking of Canada West, where great activity prevailed; he, therefore, called on the house to contribute to make the colonies as attractive to the emigrant as the United States.

Earl Grey said it was not his intention to ask their lordships to refuse the committee, and he rose merely for the purpose of stating the grounds on which he acquiesced in the noble lord's motion. With reference to North America, although emigration to that part of the world had not been created by any interposition of the government, much had been accomplished. The system a few years ago was a mere shovelling out of paupers, without any regard to their welfare when they reached their destination; but there had been progressive improvement until now—an agency was established on both sides of the Atlantic, which worked with the greatest benefit for the emigrants. It was, however, a mistake to suppose that any great relief could be given to Ireland if a sudden change were effected in the mode of emigrating to America, and a greater stimulus given to it by the government; and he had distinctly expressed that opinion in 1843. In April last, 55,000 persons left England and Ireland for our colonies and the United States, 32,000 of that number going to the colonies; and he felt very sanguine that by the means at present in operation, those emigrants would be able to establish themselves on the other side of the Atlantic. It was considered by persons well informed on the subject, that the emigration to America this year would not fall short of from 200,000 to 300,000 persons,—the number who had emigrated already amounting to about 120,000. He believed they would all be satisfactorily provided for. The proper course would be to allow emigration to take its natural course instead of endeavoring to stimulate it. The noble earl read extracts of a letter from an emigration agent in Canada, showing that the sums remitted by emigrants to their friends at home, to enable them to go out, was every year on the increase, and stating that if government aid were given to effect such a purpose, the result would be that these remittances would to a great extent cease. Lord Elgin, in a letter accompanying that which he had referred to, stated that he thought the assistance to emigrants should commence on their arrival in Canada, and he (Earl Grey) was convinced that it was a sound principle. He agreed with his noble friend, that if they were to do anything to encourage emigration, they ought to extend the public works in Canada; but it must be remembered that this country had already advanced a great deal of money for that purpose. He should, however, wish to see much more done for Canada, and he felt the greatest anxiety that rail roads in America should be carried to a greater extent. One undertaking of great national importance had been projected, namely a railway from Quebec to Halifax. That there should be an easy access from such a splendid harbor as Halifax, to Quebec, was most desirable. The survey of the line had not yet been completed; a gentleman connected with the works had unfortunately lost his life in endeavoring to save that of another, and this circumstance had greatly delayed the progress of the works. He was afraid the colonists would not be able to supply the necessary capital; but if the money market in this country were in a better state, large assistance, no doubt, might be obtained for carrying on so promising an undertaking. One or two railways had been sanctioned in New Brunswick, and very soon the works would be in operation. The noble lord (Monteagle) had contrasted the progress in Canada with that in the United States. But he should remember what had actually been the progress in our colonies. It was so great, that he was convinced the best thing for them was to be left as much as possible without government interference.

Lord Monteagle having said a few words in reply, the motion was agreed to.

June 11.—In the House of Commons, Dr. Bowring said he wished to know if the friendly interference of the British government had been offered to the contending parties in Mexico. He trusted that something would be done to stop the lamentable loss of life and effusion of blood going on daily in that country. Viscount Palmerston said that her Majesty's late government had made an unofficial tender of their good offices to the contending parties. The present government had repeated the tender in a more formal manner; but neither party had as yet evinced any desire to accept it.

Baron Humboldt.—A letter from Berlin states that M. Alexander de Humboldt is so ill that his physicians despair of his recovery.

The Expiring Parliament.—The now moribund House of Commons, elected in August, 1841, has proved one of the longest parliaments on record—at all events, during the present century. It has, in fact, only a year more "to run," in order to die the death so seldom allotted to parliaments, viz., a natural one. The students of English history during the early period of the last century will not require to be reminded that it was in those days by no means an uncommon event for the septennially elected parliaments to run out their full career; nay, so powerful was the power and influence of the Whig ministry at that period, that the new elections were usually a mere matter of form, no change of any importance ever taking place in the constituent elements of the popular representation. During the latter part of the 18th and the early period of the present century, the rapid succession of important political events, both in this country and on the continent of Europe, produced constant alternations of men and measures; and when the great climax of the Reform Bill changed the representative system of England, "annual parliaments" appeared by no means improbable contingencies, even without the aid of the "charter." We have had four parliaments since the era of Reform; the first, elected in 1832, in accordance with the provisions of the new statute, only lived two sessions, the ministerial change of November, 1834, having rendered an appeal to the people a measure of almost indispensable necessity. Thus perished the parliament of Earl Grey. The second or "Peel" parliament, although elected under ministerial auspices, only returned a very formidable Conservative minority to support Sir Robert, and the new Premier soon succumbed to the influence of the Whig majority. The second Melbourne ministry, as it is well known, lived on until 1837, with a mere measuring cast majority, when the death of the Sovereign extinguished the parliament *ipso facto*, after an existence of two sessions and a half. The new House of Commons was almost equally balanced as regards parties, and but for the forbearance of the opposition, Lord Melbourne could never have remained at the head of the government for four years longer. A crisis, however, at last ensued, and the Whig ministers appealed once more to the constituencies. The issue of this contest was never doubted by either party; the star of agricultural protection was in the ascendant, and an immense majority was returned by the county constituencies to enable Sir R. Peel to take Downing-street by storm. The Melbourne parliament of 1837 lasted about four years. The present parliament, which has endured for six years, has been a memorable one. It was elected to protect the Corn-laws, and it has enacted free trade into a law. It began by hurling a Whig ministry from office, and has ended by ejecting a "Conservative" one with almost equal ignominy. Lord John Russell, now in a nominal minority of 100, has actually encountered less opposition, and carried on his government with far greater ease since his last accession to power, than in the very plenitude of his popularity, when, with a small but decisive majority on the ministerial benches, he refused to hold office "on sufferance."

The Queen and the Court.—On the 11th ult., the Queen gave a grand State Ball, at Buckingham Palace. The invitations exceeded 2000. The Queen was attired very elegantly, in pink and white, with trimmings of pink accacias and diamonds; a wreath of accacias and diamonds forming the head dress. Prince Albert wore his Field Marshal's uniform, with a Russian order of knighthood, in addition to the stars of the British orders, and the ensigns of the golden fleece.

Christening of Lord C. Wellesley's Daughter.—The ceremony of christening the infant daughter of Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley, took place at twelve o'clock on Monday, in the private chapel in Buckingham Palace, in the presence of the Queen and Prince Albert, the Duke of Wellington, and a select party. The infant was named "Victoria Alexandrina." The sponsors were her Majesty the Queen, the Marchioness of Douro, and the Marquis of Exeter.

The Duke of Wellington gave a princely *fete* to the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert the same evening, at Apsley House. The banquetting table was spread for about 40 guests.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived precisely at half-past seven o'clock.

The Duke of Wellington was in waiting to welcome his Sovereign and her illustrious husband, and after a cordial greeting the Queen, resting on the arm of the venerable Duke, proceeded to the gallery, where the majority of the guests had met, the band playing during the time "God save the Queen." Lady Charles Wellesley advancing to the staircase to meet Her Majesty.

The banquet was served in the noble dining room, the table presenting a gorgeous display of plate, the celebrated Portuguese *plateau* occupying the centre, beside a rare collection of ornamental plate. The whole was relieved by the choicest flowers and massive candelabra. The spacious apartment appropriated for the banquet is hung with the portraits of the continental Sovereigns in alliance with this country during the wars that succeeded the French revolution.

Her Majesty retired from the dining-room at half-past nine o'clock.

The visitors to the grand concert began to arrive at an early hour, and carriages continued to set down company without intermission for nearly three hours. During the interval between the first and second parts of the musical performances a considerable number of the distinguished visitors repaired to the dining-room, where refreshments of the most elegant character were supplied. Her Majesty and Prince Albert took their leave of the noble Duke at a quarter to twelve o'clock, the noble and gallant Duke seeing them to their carriage. His Grace soon afterwards retired for the night, after taking leave of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia. The Marchioness of Douro and Lady Charles Wellesley assisted in discharging the hospitality of the Duke's *fete*.

Repeal Association.—Mr. John O'Connell informed the meeting, that it was in course of arrangement to appoint three gentlemen as treasurers of the Repeal fund, and that the finances of the association would be managed by a distinct and separate committee of thirty-one. The new treasurers, it was contemplated, should be Alderman Cornelius M'Loughlen, Mr. Alderman Keshan, and Mr. Jeremiah Dunne. Mr. Steele, who appeared in deep mourning, eulogised the conduct of the Rev. Dr. Miley in his attendance upon their departed Liberator, and said, that nothing reminded him so much of his conception of an administering angel. He intended proposing a vote of thanks to the Rev. gentleman and would refer the matter to a committee. This proposition having been agreed to, the same gentleman announced to the meeting, that his voice would now be heard for the last time in this or any other political assembly,—(Cries of "No, no!") Mr. Steele, however, proceeded to deliver a long speech, giving the history of his connexion with O'Connell, and a general account of the lives of both parties, and of the times, for the last twenty-five years. He accused the Young Irelanders of having killed O'Connell. The rent for the week was announced to be £68.

Shakspeare's House.—The present proprietors of the place of our great poet's birth are, it appears, compelled to sell it, by the terms of the will of a former owner. The house is a freehold, and is valued at something like 2,000*l*. This valuation has been formed on the number of visitors. In 1846 it was calculated that something like 3,000 people had visited the house, though not more than 2,500 had entered their names in the book kept for the purpose. The house will be sold by auction in the course of the summer, and one or two enthusiastic Jonathans have already arrived from America, determined to see what dollars can do in taking it away. The timbers, it is said, are all sound, and it would be no very difficult matter to set it on wheels and make an exhibition of it. We hope and trust that no such desecration awaits it. Wholly irrespective of Shakspeare, as one of the few existing examples of an English yeoman's residence of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it merits to be preserved and retained among us.—[Globe.

The total number of persons arrested by the police in London in the year 1846, was 42,269 males and 40,665 females—total 82,836.

Old Charley Napier, who has just hoisted his flag at Portsmouth, has issued the following characteristic notice:—"The crew of the *St. Vincent* is increased to 850 men. Any young fellows who are fond of fun had better rally round the 'Old Commodore,' whose bit of blue' flies on board of her, and who is looking out for squalls. Apply on board the flag ship."

Early and good news of the Greenland seal fishery has arrived by an Aberdeen vessel, which has 9000 seals for her own share. Five vessels are reported as having caught 31,000 seals. This will go to make up for the loss of whales, which appear to have left the Greenland coast altogether, and retreated to the upper parts of Davis' Straits, whither they cannot be pursued, except at the expense of a long voyage.

A list in the Edinburgh Witness shows that in that city there are 69 printing offices employing 543 journeymen and 379 apprentices.

In 1716, the whole national debt of Great Britain was only £31,064,551, about half the present gross amount of annual taxation. It is now upwards of £700,000,000.

The Liverpool Times says there are 100,000 female servants in London alone! and over a million in England and Wales! The number of male servants is as great.

10,622 Irishmen have Emigrated from Liverpool this season, up to the present time, for America. This statement is made on the authority of Lieutenant Holder, emigrant agent at the port.

The Fever in Edinburgh.—We are sorry to find that fever is still on the increase in this city. The number of patients in the Royal Infirmary yesterday (the 10th) amounted to 767; of whom 541 were fever patients; being an increase in one week of 58 cases.

The Civil War in Portugal.—We have Lisbon news to the 9th inst. Our correspondent announces the complete success of our intervention, and the close of the civil war as imminent. The Junta had declared that it was ready to accept the amnesty with the sole original conditions proposed by Colonel Wylde, and the Queen was determined (although that determination had not yet been made public) still to concede a generous and complete amnesty. There would thus be an end to the struggle.

Berne, June 12.—*Fall of a Bridge and Loss of Life.*—A dreadful accident, which took place here yesterday afternoon, has spread consternation throughout our town. A bridge was being built over the Aar, at Sieffenau, at about a league from Berne. A scaffolding had been erected to support the beams, over which were to pass the enormous blocks of stone necessary to form the last arch, when a gust of wind made the scaffolding fall with the workmen then standing upon it. About 30 have been seriously hurt, 7 killed on the spot, and several others drowned in the Aar. The hurt are so mutilated, that it is despaired of saving their lives They are for the most part poor men, with large families. The damage is estimated at 50,000 fr. Mr. Colombra, the principal architect, is responsible for the loss.

The Observer.

St. John, Tuesday, July 13, 1847.

Lady Colebrooke and Miss Colebrooke, accompanied by Alfred Reade, Esquire, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, arrived in town last evening from Fredericton, and immediately embarked on board Her Majesty's Brig *Daring*, Capt. Peel, with the intention, we understand, of sailing for Boston, as soon as the weather will permit, it being at present very foggy.

We learn that His Excellency Sir John Harvey, with Lady Harvey, and suite, are expected to arrive here on Monday next, in H. M. steamer *Hermes*, from Halifax.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Fredericton presided at a Court of the Governor and Trustees of the Madras School in New-Brunswick, in this City, on Tuesday last. His Lordship preached on Sunday morning in St. John's Church, and in St. Luke's Church, Portland, in the evening.

It is expected that His Honor Judge Parker, of this City, and the Rev. Dr. I. W. D. Gray, Rector of this Parish, are passengers in the steam ship *Britannia*, to sail from Liverpool for Halifax on the 4th of July, and they will probably arrive in this City early next week.—We learn that His Honor Judge Parker is to preside at the Circuit Court for this City and County, which is to open on Tuesday the 3d of August.

The Rev. Robert Burns, D. D., of Toronto, preached three times on Sabbath last, in the Rev. Mr. Irvine's Church, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at 3 in the afternoon, and at 6 in the evening. On each occasion the Church was crowded to overflowing. In the evening, the Rev. Doctor selected for his text 2 Kings, ii 9—12. The discourse was marked throughout by a depth of thought, a perspicuity of expression, and a beauty of illustration peculiarly characteristic of an educated Scotch mind, and was from beginning to end listened to with breathless attention. At the close of the Sermon, which was intended to improve the melancholy removal of the late distinguished Doctor Chalmers, the Rev. Preacher gave an account of the early life of that great Divine—the circumstances which led to his conversion—the success which followed his labours as a Pastor, and the spirit which his prelections as a tutor of Philosophy and Theology in two of the Scottish Universities infused into the minds of "the sons of the prophets." As the effect of his Professional teachings, it was clearly proved that a spirit of evangelical religion rapidly spread over all Scotland while he occupied the Chair of Theology in the Hall of the University of Edinburgh, and the marked revival of religion in the National Church of that country from the year 1811, dated simultaneously with the conversion, and progressed with the labours of Chalmers.

The preacher then illustrated with much clearness the great principles for which Doctor Chalmers, during the latter period of his life, so faithfully contended, and the distinguished place which he was honoured to occupy in relation to the Free Church of Scotland.

We understand that Doctor Burns intends to prolong his visit till after next Lord's day, and thereby he will be enabled to preach several times in the Mechanics' Institute and elsewhere—when those who have not yet enjoyed the privilege of hearing this distinguished Divine, will have an opportunity of listening to the voice of one whose Brother long occupied a prominent place among us, (as Minister of St. Andrew's Church,) and whose labours are still remembered by many a grateful heart in this City.

Missionary Meeting.—Last evening, a numerously and respectably attended Missionary meeting, was held in the Reformed Presbyterian Church of this City. The introductory devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. A. McLeod Stavely, Pastor of the congregation, who afterwards introduced the Rev. Robert Burns, D. D. of Toronto, to the meeting. The Rev. Doctor entertained and delighted the audience, with a very animated and instructive Address, more than one hour in length, on the subject of Missions.

The pleasing exercises of the evening were brought to a close by the Rev. Robert Irvine, engaging in prayer and pronouncing the benediction.

☞ The Rev. Dr. Burns will lecture on Temperance this evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Mechanics' Institute, to the Young Men's Total Abstinence Society.

Trade.—During the month of June, 11 vessels cleared from this port for London, 3 for Liverpool, 3 for Cork, 6 for Dublin, 3 for Belfast, 3 for Carlisle, 3 for Newcastle, and 1 for each of the following Ports: Southampton, Chester, Limerick, Penzance, Dumfries, Galway, Caernarvon, Saint Andrews (Scot.), Gloucester, Youghall, Hull, and Lynn—Total, 54 vessels for the United Kingdom, with cargoes amounting to—7837 tons Pine, 792 do. Birch, 32 do. Spruce Timber, 11,032,224 superficial feet Deals, 1,350,235 do. Railway Sleepers, 68,333 do. Boards & Scantling, 102,175 Palings, 45,000 Laths, 12,050 Staves, 97 cords Lathwood.

Quarantine.—During last week the following passenger vessels arrived at the Quarantine Station at this port:—Ship Ambassadress, from Liverpool, with 511 passengers—sixteen children and three adults died on the passage; ship Clarinam, from Galway, 314 embarked—13 deaths on the passage; Brig Bache McEvers, from Cork, 166 passengers—eleven deaths, and two cases of small pox; Schr. Sally, from Cork, 96 passengers—seven deaths; Brig Abeona, from Cork, 73 passengers—one death; Brig Seraph, from Cork, via Boston, 120 passengers embarked—three deaths and forty-five sick.

The Seraph not being allowed to land her passengers at Boston, unless bonds were given that they should not become chargeable on the State, the Captain brought them to this port.

Globe Assurance Company.—At the Annual Election for Directors of the Globe Assurance Company, on the 5th inst., the following Gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:—

John Duncan, John Haws, George L. Lovett, Charles McLauchlan, James Smith, John Wishart, Thomas Vaughan.

And at a Meeting of Directors subsequently held, John Duncan, Esq. was re-elected President.

New-Brunswick Marine Assurance Company.—At the Annual Meeting of Stockholders, for the election of Directors, held yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:—

James Kirk, John Wishart, Thomas Leavitt, John Ward, John V. Thurgar, F. A. Wiggins, W. H. Scovil, D. J. McLaughlin, and Wm. Parks, Esquires.

At a meeting of the Directors, this day, James Kirk, Esquire, was re-elected President.

Accident.—On the 5th inst. Mr. S. Webster met with a serious accident at his steam mills in Carleton, the thumb and three of the fingers of his right hand having been taken off by a circular saw.—On the same day, Mr. James Vernon unfortunately lost three of the fingers of his left hand, by coming in contact with a circular saw, while engaged in his mills at South Bay.—Both parties, we learn, are doing well.

We have received the first number of a new paper published in Liverpool on the 19th June, called the "*European Mail*," by Charles Willmer, (formerly publisher of the "News Letter.") It is a very handsome sheet, filled with valuable and interesting commercial and general intelligence, and is intended for regular transmission to the Colonies, &c., by every steam ship sailing from Great Britain for America. Price $5 per annum, in advance.

The salary of the Adjutant General of Militia in Canada is to be reduced from £1000 to £750 per annum.

Fourth July Accidents.—The most painful accident connected with the 4th, this year, was the death of James A. Brown, Esq., principal partner in the commercial houses of Brown, Brothers & Co., Brown, Shipley & Co. &c., in New York, Baltimore, New Orleans and Liverpool. This event took place at Flushing, Long Island, on Saturday. Mr. Brown had just arrived there from the City, and while in the lawn in company with his young bride, amusing themselves at a swing, some careless boys in the vicinity fired a small cannon, a ball from which entered the heart of Mr. Brown, killing him almost instantaneously. He fell at the feet of his lady, whom he had that moment taken out of the swing.—Numerous other accidents on the anniversary of "Independence day," are recorded in the American papers.

On the Central Railroad, in Georgia, about a fortnight ago, a passenger train was pricipitated off the track into a cavity. One person was crushed to death, and two others were so much injured that they died within eight hours.

M. H. Perley, Esq. of this City, who came passenger in the last Steamer from England, resumed his duties as Emigration Agent at this Port on Tuesday last. We learn that Mr. Perley and his colleague, Captain Robinson, R. N., were so fortunate as to make very satisfactory arrangements in London for the St. Andrews and Woodstock Railway, by disposing of a large amount of stock, and forming a highly influential Board of Directors, of which the Right Honorable the Earl of Fitzwilliam is President.

Before leaving London, Mr. Perley was summoned to the Bar of the House of Lords, and being there sworn, was examined for several hours on successive days, by the Special Committee of Peers on Colonization, twenty-one in number, of whom the Lord Monteagle is Chairman. The principal examiners were the Noble Chairman, Lord Ashburton, Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Stradbroke, Lord Fingall, Lord Falkland, and Lord Lyttleton, although other peers, occasionally took part in the examination.

The Hon. S. Cunard was next examined after Mr. Perley, and also the Hon. George Pemberton, formerly of Quebec, and now of London.

The report of the Special Committee and the evidence will be printed and laid on the table of the House of Lords before the rise of Parliament, which, it is expected, will take place this day.

The plan of colonizing these Provinces by the construction of Railways, was strenuously advocated by Mr. Perley during his stay in England, and should the report of the officers of the Royal Engineers, now engaged on the survey of the trunk line from Halifax to Quebec point out an eligible route for that line, a pledge has been given in a high quarter, that government will at once take measures for the construction of the line as an object of national importance.—*Courier.*

We are much pained to-day to announce the death of W. Botsford Chandler, Esq., of this Province, who departed this life in London, very unexpectedly, last month. We deeply sympathise with the father and friends of the deceased, who was greatly beloved for his many amiable and estimable qualities. It is gratifying to know that Mr. Chandler, before his death, received every attention from several colonists who were in London, and who paid the last sad tribute of respect to his remains by appearing as mourners at his funeral.—[Ib.

Outrage and Loss of Life.—We regret to learn that an outrage was committed at Carleton on Saturday night, 3d inst. which has deprived an old and inoffensive man of his life, and thrown several respectable families in that neighbourhood into deep distress. The victim of this outrage, named White, in the employ of Alderman Bond, at Sand Point, was returning home from his work late on Saturday night, when he was met on the Bridge by three young men belonging to Carleton, who had been drinking. It appears that they instantly and without the least provocation, assaulted him, throwing him down and unmercifully beating him. We learn that he managed to escape from them with the loss of some portion of his dress, which he ventured back to obtain, when he was again attacked, and left in a shocking plight, his skull being fractured with a blow from some heavy instrument, and his body covered with marks and bruises. He was afterwards conveyed home, when after lingering until Tuesday morning, he expired. We understand that the unfortunate man was about sixty years of age, and that he has left a wife and ten children to mourn their sudden bereavement. He has always preserved a character void of offence, and no reason can be assigned for this unprovoked destruction of a human being, except the maddening reason of alcohol.—*New-Brunswicker.*

An Inquest has been held on view of the body of the deceased, before Dr. W. Bayard, Coroner, and the Jury, after hearing the evidence of seventeen witnesses, returned a verdict of "Murder, against Henry Harding, David Nice, and Richard Seeley," who, having given themselves up on Monday, are now in Gaol for trial at the Circuit Court to be held in this City in August.

We are pleased to hear, that upon the application of the North American Association of Ireland to Earl Grey, and with the sanction and approval of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, our fellow-citizen, M. H. Perley, Esq., has received the appointment of Colonization Commissioner for New-Brunswick from the Association. Information of this appointment has been received from Earl Grey by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, and its receipt has been communicated to Mr. Perley.—*New-Bruns.*

Miramichi, July 6.

Quarantine.—The number of deaths during the week, in comparison with that of previous weeks, has decreased. George McAuley, mate of the Looshtauk, is among the number who died at the Lazaretto. His mother lives at *Spring Hill*, near Fredericton; he was married immediately before leaving Liverpool, and lodged in Park Lane. Captain Thain is reported as doing well, and the passengers, as having taken a decided turn for the better. Number of deaths since our last report, passengers and seamen, eleven.

We last week announced the illness of Dr. Vondy, the Health Officer at the Lazaretto; and it is our painful duty this day to record his death. He fell a sacrifice to that alarming disase with which the passengers of the ill-fated ship Looshtauk were visited, and expired on Friday morning last, about 8 o'clock. His remains were placed in a double coffin, made perfectly air tight, and conveyed from Middle Island to Coulson's slip, and from thence to St. Paul's Churchyard, followed by an immense concourse of people.

We have seldom witnessed an occurrence that cast so deep a gloom over the community. As soon as his death was announced, all the shops were closed, and business partially suspended throughout the day. The sum of £60 was subscribed in the churchyard, for the purpose of erecting a suitable testimonial to commemorate the sad event, and testify the respect felt for the memory of the deceased.

We sincerely sympathize with the parents and relations of this rising man, whose mild and gentlemanly bearing, and unassuming manner, endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Dr. Vondy was in the 27th year of his age.

Miss Vondy, a sister of Dr. Vondy, kindly and affectionately attended him during his death illness, and so strong was the sympathy felt for her, and so great the apprehension for her safety, in the absence of all personal comfort, as that an attempt was made to remove her from the Island, in which attempt, however, the parties failed, and she still remains on the Island, subject to the Doctor's discharge.—*Gleaner.*

Presbyterian Church of Canada.—The Presbytery of Hamilton, in connection with this Church, held a meeting here on Wednesday, the 23rd current, for the purpose of ordaining the Rev. John G. Macgregor, formerly of St. John, N. B., to the pastoral charge of the Congregation of Guelph. The interesting service connected with this impressive ceremony, took place in the Chapel belonging to the Congregational Church, which was kindly placed at the disposal of the Presbytery for the purpose by the managers of the Chapel. The Rev. Mr. Lindsay, of Ayr, opened the proceedings of the day with praise, prayer, and reading of the Divine Word; after which, the Rev. Mr. McLean, of Wellington Square, delivered an excellent and suitable discourse from Mat. xii. 13. Objections having been called for, against the Settlement, and no objectors appearing, the usual questions put to ministers at their ordination, were addressed to the Rev. Gentleman by the Rev. M. Y. Starke, of Dundas, who also offered up the Ordination Prayer, during which Mr. Macgregor was solemnly set apart to the office of the holy ministry by "the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery." The right hand of fellowship was then extended to him by the members who were present. Mr. Starke, in continuation, addressed the new minister on the subject of his peculiar duties, while the people were in a no less able manner, reminded of theirs, by the Rev. Mr. Smellie, of Fergus.

The congregation assembled on the occasion seemed deeply impressed with the whole proceedings, and on retiring gave a cordial welcome to their pastor. They expect at no distant day to be able to meet for worship in their new Church, the walls of which are now erected, and which they hope soon to see roofed in, and fit for their reception and accommodation.—*Guelph Advertiser, June 25.*

Quebec, June 30.

The medical staff of the hospital and sheds consists of—Drs. G. M. Douglas, medical superintendent; Jacquines, assistant medical officer; Fennwick, DeLemon, Molhiot, Larocque, Jamieson, Gibb, Damours, Dease, in charge of tents, &c.; Pinet, assistant in hospitals; Watt, Robillard, Sauve. Mr. Barker, apothecary; Mr. Collingford, dispenser of medicines; Mr. McKay, chief steward; Mrs. Fisher, matron.

There are 77 persons employed at the quarantine station, including ten stewards of hospitals, 15 cooks, and 42 orderlies and nurses. The number of sick under treatment on shore, on the 25th inst. was 1,330, and on board vessels afloat, 114. Two new hospitals have been erected, and are occupied with 260 beds. Another, capable of containing 120, would be ready on Friday. Two others are in a state of forwardness, but much difficulty is experienced in obtaining workmen, as few can be tempted, even by high wages, to work in the vicinity of the hospitals.

Tents have been erected on the farm at the east end of the island, capable of accommodating 3000 persons. The healthy from vessels where much sickness has prevailed, are landed, with their baggage, at these tents, whence, after washing and purifying for a few days, they are shipped direct, on board the steamers, for Montreal.—[Gazette.

Quebec, July 2.

With deep regret we announce the death of the Rev. Mr. Robson, one of the Roman Catholic Clergymen who returned sick with typhus from Grosse-Isle. He died yesterday, and was buried this morning at the Hotel-Dieu. This event will cast a gloom over the parish of St. Thomas, where Mr. Robson officiated as assistant parish priest, and was universally esteemed and beloved. The other clergymen who have caught the disease in the discharge of their duties at the same place, including the Rev. Messieurs Roy and Montminy, who came up last, are considered out of danger, with the exception, perhaps, of the Rev. Mr. Horan, of the Seminary. A young man of the name of Giroux, a servant at the Seminary, who went down with them as cook, has also returned sick and is not expected to live.

Doctors Dease, Dickenson, Malhiot, Fenwick and Jamieson have also returned sick from the Island. Dr. M'Grath, who came up some time ago, is convalescent, and will it is said, return to his duties in a few days. Mr. Symes is in a fair way of recovery.

Vessels continue to arrive with numerous sick and deaths on board.

Captain Sampson, of the John Bolton, and Captain Fittock, of the Niman, have both died of typhus fever contracted on board their vessels, in which the disease broke out among the passengers during the voyage.

Captain Christan, of the ship Sisters, also died this morning of typhus, at Point Levy, where he had gone at the commencement of his illness. The Sisters is lying at Diamond Harbour—the chief mate and a part of the crew are sick on board, with the ship fever.

We hear of several cases from the outskirts of the town having been taken to the Marine Hospital.

The Honorable F. W. Primrose and the Honorable L. Panet have been appointed commissioners to procure a burying place for those dying at that Hospital.

The steam ship St. George returned from River du Loup yesterday. She passed 16 vessels bound up, 8 of which had passengers. There were 12 at Grosse Isle, when she passed there yesterday, which with the 8 that were on their way up, would make 20 there this morning. Among them were 2 German vessels, a ship and a brig, full of passengers.—*Gazette.*

The Montreal Transcript says:

"We understand that several fatal cases of ship fever have taken place in emigrant lodging-houses of this city, and that the disease is caught by those who purchase feather beds and other articles from the new comers who are in a sickly state.

"We are informed that fifteen of the Nuns who attend the emigrant sheds are so much exhausted by their incessant labour, that they have been obliged to retire to recruit their health and strength. They are relieved by as many more from the different religious establishments in this city."

Montreal, June 30.

173 emigrants died at the sheds last week, and Mr. Yarwood, formerly of Quebec and of the Royal Navy, latterly appointed Emigrant Agent here, died last night. There have been some cases of the Typhus in Town, in the vicinity of the sheds, and some alarm prevails. It is certain that the emigrant fever is spreading in several towns of the United States.

By the papers received from all quarters, in the United States as well as in these provinces, we see that the monster follows every where in the wake of Emigration. Even as far in the interior as St. Louis, at the last dates, there were forty cases of ship-fever in hospital.

Montreal, June 30.—On Monday last, the Assembly went up to Government House with their Address to the Queen on the subject of Emigration, which His Excellency promised to transmit to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, to be laid at the foot of the Throne. The following is a copy of the address, which passed unanimously:

Most Gracious Sovereign:—

We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly venture to represent the apprehensions which we entertain from the unprecedented influx of emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland, in a state of destitution, starvation and disease unparallelled in the history of this Province.

We venture humbly to state that the arrangements for the reception of the sick at Grosse Isle, the Quarantine Station, although made on an extensive scale, have proved wholly inadequate to the unexpected emergency, that the entire range of buildings intended for the use of emigrants generally, at that station, have been converted into Hospitals, and still are insufficient for the numerous and increasing sick; that the Island itself, which is three miles in length, and half a mile in breadth, has been reported as not sufficiently extensive to receive all those who, by the regulations of the Health Officers, are required to perform quarantine; that the apparently healthy have consequently been forwarded without being subjected to the usual precaution; and, as a further consequence, that fever is shewing itself among the inhabitants of the populous cities of Montreal and Quebec; and, in addition, that the progress of the emigrants into the interior is marked by disease and death.

We feel bound to declare to Your Majesty that while we believe that this House and the people of the Province are most desirous to welcome to the Colony all those of their fellow subjects who may think proper to emigrate from the parent country to settle among them, we are convinced that a continued emigration of a similar character to that which is now taking place, is calculated to produce a most injurious effect upon our prosperity, unless conducted upon some more systematic principle.

We beseech the interference of Your Majesty under the infliction with which this land has been visited, and is still further threatened, not to permit the helpless, the starving, the sick and diseased, unequal and unfit as they are to face the hardships of a settler's life, to embark for these shores, which, if they reach, they reach in too many instances only to find a grave.

We humbly pray Your Majesty that measures may be adopted by Your Majesty's Government that the Emigrant Ships may be large and airy, that ample space may be allotted to the Emigrants, and that a larger allowance of better food than is now furnished, with sufficient medical attendance, shall be always provided on board.

We humbly inform Your Majesty that, in the opinion of this House, an unusually large expenditure must be made in this Province in the present season to meet such unexampled destitution and distress; and we assure Your Majesty of our confident belief that the justice as well as the liberality of the Imperial Government will provide for this expenditure from the Imperial funds.

Seizure.—Eight barrels of rum and two chests of tea were seized by the Officers of Her Majesty's Customs, at Red Head Harbour, near Lepreaux, on Thursday last.

Captain Culleton, of the brig Margaret Palmer, has been fined at St. John's (Newfoundland, in the mitigated penalty of £145 sterling, for several breaches of the Passengers' Act, the provisions of which cannot be too rigidly enforced.

The increase of duties received at the port of New York, for the last seven months over the seven corresponding months of the preceding year, was $218,325. The increase of dutiable goods amounted to $5,636,587, and of free goods, $1,055,413.

In consequence of the high price of provisions, at Boston, the hotel keepers have raised the price of board 25 cents per day.

The President of the United States.—After his visit to Portland the President returned via Portsmouth to this City on Monday the 5th inst. He made a hurried visit of fifteen minutes to Salem. He arrived here just in time to drive rapidly through the city and take the cars in season to go to New York by the Fall River Route on Monday evening, in the new and splendid steamer Bay State. He arrived at New York on Tuesday morning and proceeded immediately toward Washington, via Newark.

Mr Polk is, we believe, the first President of the United States who has celebrated the Anniversary of their Independence by passing through five of those States. On the 5th inst. he honored Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut with his presence.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

Crops in Virginia.—The farmers of our county are busily engaged in securing their wheat crops, which promise an abundance of "seed to the sower and bread to the eater" at home, as well as an average quantity when compared with former years, for market. The quality of the wheat is said to be unusually good. The fields of Indian corn are not so promising, though most of the farmers with whom we have conversed are far from despairing of a good crop.—*Martinsburg (Vir.) Gazette, July 1.*

New Wheat.—We have received a sample of a lot of 180 bushels of new red wheat, the first in this market. It is of a superior quality, the grain being unusually large and full, and for which $1 50 per bushel has been refused.—[Balt. Pat.

MEXICO.—*The Defence of the Capital.*—On the 1st of June, all the natives of the United States were ordered to leave the city of Mexico, for the States of Jalisco or Morelia, or they would be dealt with according to the law of nations. Bodies of the National Guard are said to be on their way and constantly arriving from the adjoining States, and it is believed that from seventeen to twenty thousand troops will be concentrated for the protection of the city.

The preparations for the defence of the Capital were of the most thorough character, and it was the intention to attack Gen. Scott at three different points of the road.

A letter also states that Gen. Alvarez is between Perote and Pueb