SUMMARY.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—Rev. Dr. Makellar was elected Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, on the first day of the annual meeting of the Assembly at Edinburgh, in May, by a majority of 43 votes; Dr. M. had 195 votes, and his opponent, Rev. Dr. Hill, had 147 votes. The former was nominated by Principal Dewar, and the latter by Rev. Dr. Macfarlane, of Greenock.—Among those who supported Dr. Makellar's nomination, were Dr. Chalmers, and Dr. George Burns, formerly of St. John, N. B.—In proposing Dr. Makellar, Principal Dewar said—

"I have two reasons to assign for proposing him. First, he is entitled from his talents, usefulness, piety, and high standing as a minister, to the very highest honor the Church can confer. Dr. Makellar unites great firmness of character with singular amiability of disposition and blandness of manner—qualities which are now necessary at all times, but are peculiarly so on the present occasion. There are other reasons why I propose Dr. Makellar—I mean his decided, long, and uniform attachment to those two great principles for which the Church is contending, namely, spiritual independence and the non-intrusion of ministers. I am not disposed to call in question the conscientiousness of any man. I give every man full credit for his integrity and uprightness; but I conceive it, on the present occasion, to be highly desirable that we should have a gentleman presiding over us whose principles—upon these points in particular—are known to be in entire accordance with those of the great majority of the Church."

Dr. Makellar having been installed, the Commission of his Grace, Lord Belhaven, Lord High Commissioner, and also the Queen's letter, were read and ordered to be engrossed.

His Grace the Commissioner then addressed the Assembly. He said it had pleased Her Majesty again to appoint him to represent her Royal Person and authority in this Assembly; and her Majesty had commanded him to express to them the high respect which her Majesty entertains for every thing that related to the Church of Scotland. Her Majesty relied with undoubting confidence on their zealous exertions in promoting the best interests of the country. Her Majesty was too well aware of the vast benefits which the people of Scotland had for a long time derived from the Established Church of the land, and which had proved, under Providence, the source of all its prosperity and happiness, not to feel more than ordinarily anxious respecting the peculiar circumstances in which they were recently placed; and while her Majesty recognised in the fullest manner their undoubted right to discuss with entire freedom every subject which might come before them—he was commanded by her Majesty to afford them every facility to do so—her Majesty trusted that their deliberations would be conducted with that calmness and moderation which was also a peculiar distinction of their venerable body. Her Majesty sincerely prayed that all their discussions might tend to the glory of God, to the peace and tranquillity of the Church, and to the happiness and prosperity of the country. It should be his study to do every thing in his power that would conduce to their comfort and convenience during their sittings. His Grace concluded by presenting the usual Royal donation of £2000 for the propogation of the Gospel in the Highlands.

DEMANDS OF GREAT BRITAIN AGAINST CHINA.—The following has been furnished us from a source entitled to much consideration, as a catalogue of the demands which Great Britain will make on the Government of China.

1st. An apology for the imprisonment of H. B. M. Chief Superintendant of British trade, and of British subjects at Canton, by order of the Imperial Commissioner.

2d. Indemnification for the opium surrendered by the Chief Superintendant of trade to the Imperial Commissioner, and likewise to the merchants, for losses sustained by them, and for the outfit and expenses of H. B. M. Expedition against China.

3d. Acknowledgment of the debts owing by the Co. Hong, to British merchants, and security for the punctual payment of them.

4th. An Imperial Edict establishing a fixed tariff of import and export duties.

5th. Petitions to be permitted to be made, and forwarded direct, sealed, to the Imperial Government at Pekin.

6th. An Envoy to reside at Pekin, and Superintendents of Trade, at all the Ports open to H. B. M. shipping and commerce.

7th. The legal trade to continue, and not to be interrupted, in consequence of any smuggling transactions at Canton, or on the east coasts of China.

The above are understood to be the unconditional demands made by the Government on China. Failing to obtain them, force is to be employed, until recognized by the Emperor of China.

The following demands will, it is understood, be likewise urged, and if practicable obtained, in addition to the seven articles above mentioned;

1st. An Imperial edict for the opening of some half dozen or more ports on the east coast of China to British commerce.

2d. A repeal of the Hong monopoly, if practicable; if not, an additional increase of Hong merchants.

3d. British subjects to be allowed with their families to settle in any port open for trade, and to visit any part of the empire, first obtaining for this purpose, a passport from the British Superintendant of trade.

4th. Permission to build a church in each of the ports open to trade.

5th. A port or an island, in which Great Britain may exercise exclusive jurisdiction.

6th. All crimes committed by British subjects, shall be adjudged by a court appointed to this effect by the Crown of Great Britain.

7th. Reduction of the present exorbitant port charges on vessels.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Royal Present to Lord Melbourne.—Viscount Melbourne has received a high compliment from his royal mistress and her princely husband. A very elegant piece of plate, forming a centre for the table, has been manufactured for presentation to the noble lord, which will bear the following inscription: "Presented to Viscount Melbourne, as a token of regard by Victoria R. and Albert."

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR,—I perused with a good deal of attention the various proceedings detailed in the last Courier, concerning the purchase of the Water Company's property by the City Corporation, and being of opinion that a supply of Water for this community is not only highly desirable for safety in cases of fire, but absolutely necessary in reference to the health and comfort of the inhabitants, I have concluded to throw together a few observations on the subject, and hope you will give them a place in your paper. In the first place, Mr. Editor, I beg to state that I am not and never was an owner of Water Company Stock, nor have I ever been a member of the Common Council, so that my views are unswayed by any feeling other than the desire of promoting the greatest public benefit which can be granted to this or any other large and growing Town.

The Act of Assembly most properly gave to the Corporation of the City full power *to take the whole of the Stock*, and precluded any private party from having shares, *until the City should decline to act in the matter*; and it was only after such refusal to do any thing towards supplying the City with Water, that a number of individuals, for their own safety and comfort, and not with any expectation of gain, came forward and took Stock. Still the matter hung, and nearly one half the amount remained unsubscribed, when at length several parties, thinking it probable that the Stock would soon pay, and satisfied that it would, in a few years at all events, prove the best stock in the Province, came forward and took up the whole, in order that the Act should not be allowed a *second time* to die, owing to the required stock not having been paid up.—Here, Mr. Editor, I beg your permission to pause, and, as a citizen, to thank with all sincerity, those who came forward in this manner and not the less so as those contributors were by no means in all cases among the most opulent classes of the community, although they may be among the most public spirited.

The Water Company having been thus *forced upon the inhabitants*, as a private speculation, in place of being carried out by the City authorities, as contemplated by the Act of Incorporation, the Officers of the Company proceeded with their works, and have fully realized one of the objects they had in view, viz: furnishing an ample supply of Water,—and had there not been defaulters in payment of stock, (one to the extent of 25 per cent of the whole,) no doubt ere this the water would have been led into all the main streets of the City. I do by no means find fault with the City Corporation for refusing to take the Charter at first, as there was much risk in the execution and efficiency of so extensive a work, and private parties could probably to the full as well attend to such a complicated plan. That risk is now at an end, and the City has, as we all know, been infinitely benefitted by the operations of the Company. Could any one during last winter view the crowds which every day attended at one of the fire plugs in King street for a supply of that comfort, nay absolute necessary of life, and which the whole City could not afford them, without being fully aware that the thanks of a grateful public were due to those who had contributed their time and funds to promote what had yielded safety from fire, a comfort in every domestic circle, particulary among the poor.—Our Grand Juries, as I have heard, again and again have urged upon the City authorities the propriety, or I may say the absolute necessity of having mains led into every part of this wood-built City, and as an humble individual, who have been often on Grand Juries, I respectfully state that their views were correct and just.

Well, Mr. Editor, having now said a few words on the general state of the question at issue, I beg you to listen to me while I draw to the special matter in dispute between the City and Water Company Incorporations. To one of the Water Company I applied for information (after seeing how nearly the members of the Common Council were balanced) as to the amount of difference between the mutual offers of those bodies, and find it does not in the whole (*the Interest* on stock paid in by shareholders only) exceed £1200 to £1400. Nay—that to pay this sum, there is about £700, which would be yielded to the City in the shape of forfeited Stock, Interest on private Stock, and for Water supplied, so that the whole matter is about £700!!—why, my dear sir, *one* house saved to the City would pay this for ever.

It is by some of the Common Council (and knowing them, I know that no man can have more honest views on the subject, though I think in this case it is rather a contracted one,) said that the Stock is not worth more, or perhaps so much, as they offer;—allow that they are correct, is some of our Bank Stock worth par, or cannot it be bought at this time of pressure, at 10 or more per cent discount? but would we infer from this, that the Stock was worthless, or would we not rather attribute such depreciation to the temporary pressure of the times? *All Stocks* are below par now, the Corporation Bonds not excepted, but will any one but a madman say that the City funds are not more than ample to provide for the demands upon them three times told. Why sir, if times were good in England, money could be borrowed on the Water Company Charter (so far advanced as the works now are) to any extent; but would the citizens wish to be dictated to, 3000 miles off, at what rate they should be allowed to boil their kettles and purchase water for their children's food.

Why, Mr. Editor, allow me to ask, is to pay the Interest for the Water Company Stock, if it is taken by the City—is it the poor—no sir, it is the rich, the land and house owner; it is those, with few exceptions, who have done nothing, individually, which at the same time they have gained much by the safety from fire which has been afforded to their property, and to the property of those persons in whose welfare they, as men of business, are much interested—those rich men, then, are the parties who are to be saved from this paltry tax, and not the poor or the needy. But allow me to say, that a tax on property to provide a full supply of water in case of fire, is no tax to them, but a great benefit.—Let me suppose that a rich man in this City owning no water stock has every only one house in it, (and some of them have many) and that he pays 2½ per cent. Insurance (and some policies are 5 and 6) on £1000—here is £25 premium, while if a fire plug stood at his door, he would either save the whole sum, or the premium could be reduced to one half the sum paid, and his water tax would not in all probability exceed 1½ or 2 per cent, thus showing that the cost is a great saving.

There is one object connected with a supply of water for the City, which I beg to state with a peculiar degree of urgency. That this, or any other City, could carry on such arrangements as might be required to effect such a result to the full better or so cheaply as a private company, may be doubtful, but if they could, still there is the evil of the poor, the major part of the population being, by such arrangement, deprived of water in abundance, for if a private company had the privilege of supplying water, they would also necessarily have the power to say whether public fountains should be thrown open, to which all who wanted water and went for it, could be supplied gratis—none such could be established unless a new and varying bargain took place between the Company and the Corporation, and endless strife and trouble would be the result, while the health of the labouring classes would in the meantime continue suffering as it now does especially in the months of July, August and September. If there were no other reasons against a private company furnishing water, the above would with me be perfectly adequate and final.

I happened to attend the Court House in August last, when the Public Meeting was called to decide on the means to be adopted in consequence of the then recent Fire, and was struck with an observation made by one of the speakers, viz. that if an adequate supply of water was not furnished for all parts of the city, in case of fires, in a very few years there would be a uniform reluctance on the part of foreign Traders and Merchants to deal with or consign property to a doomed city, where fires so constantly and to such an extent prevailed.

If the short consignment of even £1000 per annum to resident merchants here is the consequence, the lost commissions on this trifle would each year pay for the matter of Interest now in dispute between the parties.

I will not detain you longer, but conclude with an earnest hope that the matter may, at the first meeting of the Common Council, be arranged; especially as the front and bearing of the difference is as stated to me by a Water Company Shareholder; whether the property in this City shall or shall not, without delay be taxed to the enormous extent of 2s. 6d. per day (£48 per annum) or be furnished with abundance of water. If no arrangement is made the whole will, it may be, stand still until the Legislature meets, when it is probable the Water Company will apply to the Legislature for the same powers as, on their petition, have been given to the City Corporation—if between this and then the City is not destroyed. A. B.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1840.

The steam ship North America had not arrived at the time of going to press this afternoon. Her detention is probably caused by the *fourth of July* falling on Saturday, which being a national holiday, no business would be transacted at Boston, and consequently the ship could not clear out until Monday.

From various parts of this and the adjoining Provinces, intelligence is received that the country never exhibited a more luxuriant appearance than at present, crops of all kinds being much in advance of former seasons, and an abundant harvest of most of the products of the earth is confidently anticipated. The weather has been highly favorable for vegetation, varied as it has been by warm sun and genial showers. In St. John there has been much less fog than usual—indeed there have not been more than five or six *genuine* foggy days this season.

LAUNCHED, on Tuesday last, a fine ship of 665 tons, called the "*Portland*," built by Mr. John Hawes, in Portland, for Wm. Leavitt, Esq. and under Mr. L's own inspection. The Portland will bear examination with any ships built in the Province of New Brunswick.—*Chronicle.*

A new ship, called the *Argyleshire*, about 520 tons, built at Quaco, by Mr. William Vail, for Mr. John Wallace of Glasgow, was towed into this port on Friday by the steamer Maid of the Mist. She is stated to be in every respect a first class ship.

On Saturday, a very superior ship of about 500 tons, owned by John Walker, Esq. was launched from the ship yard of Messrs. R. & W. Wright, at the Aboideau, in the rear of this city.

On the 29th ult. a fine brig of about 200 tons, named the *Cynthia*, was launched from the ship yard of Mr. John Weatherspoon, Annapolis, N. S. She is owned by Messrs. Alexanders, Barry & Co. of this city.

Another fine new ship named the *Margaret*, 504 tons, built at St. Mary's Bay, N. S., by Messrs. S. & J. Everitt, for James T. Hanford, Esq. of this city, was towed into port on Sunday, by the steamer Nova Scotia.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—At a meeting of the Board, on Monday 29th ult. John Duncan, Esquire, was elected a Director, in the room of Henry Gilbert, Esquire, who had resigned.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The semi-annual examination of this Seminary took place on Monday last, in presence of the Rev. the Rector of the Parish, Hon. Judge Parker, Hon. William Black, Rev. Mr. Carey, William Wright, and J. H. Gray Esquires.—The Pupils in the Classical Department were examined in Sophocles, Homer, the Greek Testament, Livy, Horace, Virgil, Cæsar, &c. and acquitted themselves highly to the satisfaction of the examiners, reflecting, from the readiness and accuracy of their answers, great credit upon Mr. Paterson, the Principal of the School.

In testimony of their approval of the progress which the School in general had made, the Examiners adjudged prizes to the following young gentlemen as being the most eminent.

In the 1st Greek and 1st Latin Class, George Bedell and Thomas Bell.
In the 2d Greek and 1st Latin Class, James Lester.
In the 3d Greek and 2d Latin Class, James Fowler.
In the 3d Latin Class, William Murray.
In the 4th Latin Class, David Jameson.
In the 5th Latin Class, Henry Duvernet.
In the 6th Latin Class, John Burke.
In the 7th Latin Class, William Gesner.
In the 8th Latin Class, Samuel Mosher.
In the 9th Latin Class, David Alexander.

We have much pleasure in adding the following list of prizes, given by Mr. Paterson.

For excelling in the weekly Exercises in English Composition, George Bedell.
In Natural Philosophy, Thomas Raymond, sen. and Henry Frith.
In Trigonometry and Surveying, James Hallett.
In Euclid and Practical Geometry, 1st class, Alexander Bradley; 2d class, R. L. Peters; 3d class, Frederick Frith.
In Geography, 1st class, Thomas Reed; 2d class, David Thomson; 3d class, Moses Akerly; 4th class, George Gesner.
In History, George Ludlow Taylor.
In Writing, James Lester, as the best Writer; Henry Hallett, for making the greatest improvement.
In Arithmetic, 1st class, Thomas Raymond, sen.; 2d class, George Strickland.
In the Use of the Globes, 1st class, Herbert Ruel; 2d class, George Gesner.
For Industry and unvarying application to Study,—Robert Campbell, George Rust, Samuel Holman, Arnold Hallett, James M'Leod, William Fewing, Clinton Boyle, Ambrose Willard, Edward Hunt, James Stewart and Henry Allan.

At a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Grammar School in this city, held on the 24 June last, for the purpose of filling the vacancies in the Board, occasioned by the removal of the Hon. NEVILE PARKER to Fredericton, and the appointment of the Rev. I. W. D. GRAY to the Rectory of this Parish,—the Hon. HUGH JOHNSTON and ROBERT F. HAZEN, Esquire, were unanimously elected—of which elections His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to approve.

At the Annual Examination of the Select School in this city, taught by the Rev. J. G. MACGREGOR, which took place on Tuesday last in presence of the parents of the scholars, the various classes were examined in Latin, Geography, History, and English Grammar, in English Reading, Spelling, and Recitation, when the pupils acquitted themselves in such a way as to do great honour to themselves and to give great satisfaction and pleasure to those who heard them. The following young gentlemen received the premiums, to which they were entitled, at the close.

Latin.—Senior class, Master James Walker; Exercises, George H. Lugrin. Junior Class, A. S. E. Macgregor and James F. Cruickshank. Youngest class, William Hazen.
French.—Translation and Exercises, George H. Lugrin.
English Composition.—Course of Exercises,—(the late) Thomas Peavitt.
Geography.—Senior class, examined on the map of the American Continent and Islands,) Henry F. Perley. Junior Class, (on the map of England,) Daniel Frazer. Geography of Ancient Greece, James Walker.
English Grammar and Philology.—Senior class, George H. Lugrin; Philology, A. S. E. Macgregor. Junior class, William Dunham.
History.—Grecian History and Reading, James Walker. —English History and Reading, Charles J. Macgregor and George James Chubb.
Recitation.—Gained after a spirited competition—1st or senior class, A. S. E. Macgregor; 2d or junior class, Daniel Fraser.

Special Prizes given by the Master.

For correct Recitation of Poetry, Charles Macgregor, senior, and Barton Ward. Pure Mathematics—Edward, David Walker. Arithmetic—weekly calculation of Sums, Walter Yeats. Writing—senior class, 1st prize, George H. Lugrin; 2d do. Ambrose Perkins; junior class, William Perkins. Youngest Reading class, John A. Mackay. Good behaviour in school, John Walker.

The School will be re-opened after the usual holidays, on Monday the 31st of August next.

MADRAS SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.—A public semi-annual examination of the Central Madras Schools, containing together upwards of three hundred children, took place on Tuesday last, pursuant to notice, in the presence of the Members resident in Saint John of the Corporation of "The Governor and Trustees of the Madras School in New Brunswick," and several other Gentlemen of the City, who expressed themselves highly gratified by the improvement since the last examination exhibited in all respects by the pupils in general.

These very useful and interesting Seminaries, founded in 1819, by his late Excellency Major General GEORGE STRACEY SMYTH, then our excellent and much respected Governor, (admission to either of which is freely granted upon the recommendation of any one of the Clergy of all denominations of Christians, or of the Magistrates of the City and County,) are indeed well worthy of the patronage and inspection of the public, to whom they were at this time and are invariably upon similar occasions invitingly open; and it is desirable that in future they may more numerously avail themselves of the opportunities of gratification thus semi-annually offered to them.

A great number of premiums were awarded to those Scholars most distinguished for general good conduct, advancement in studies, or regularity of attendance in both the Male and the Female Schools.

EMIGRATION.—Upwards of Six Thousand Emigrants have arrived in this Province up to the 30th June of the present season, being three thousand more than during the whole of last year; and, we are informed, the numbers that have proceeded into the interior of the country, the past and present seasons, are in a corresponding proportion—where, we doubt not, full enjoyment and ultimate success in life will attend them.

It is within our knowledge, that, beyond the circulars always issued here by the Government Agent, Mr. Wedderburn, for the guidance of Emigrants on arrival, he has, for years past, spared no pains to disseminate useful information relative to New-Brunswick in Great Britain and Ireland previous to their embarkation.

Much credit, we are assured, is due to the Captains of the vessels arrived, of whose kindness, generally, the Emigrants speak in the most grateful terms.—*Courier.*

The Right Revd. Aubrey G. Spencer, first Bishop of Newfoundland, arrived at St. John's, N. F. on Sunday the 7th June, in H. M. Ship Crocodile, from Bermuda. He preached the same day.

The City Councils of Philadelphia have passed an ordinance against smoking cigars in the public squares and market houses.

GALE AT QUEBEC.—There was a severe blow from the Eastward at Quebec, on the night of June 19th, accompanied by heavy rains, which were very much needed. Considerable damage was done to the shipping. The Quebec Gazette says,—

The benefit vegetation has received from the rain is immense. It is observable in the renewed vigor of the grain and the root crops. The hay crop will however be short, as the timothy is now partly in ear. The advanced state and rapid progress of the season, may be judged of by strawberries being now ripe, and peas planted in the open ground, on the melting of the snow, a month and a half ago, being now fit for the table.

SPECIE.—The British steam ship Argyle arrived at New Orleans, on the 14th ult., from Vera Cruz, with $418,409 in specie.

COMMON COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Tuesday, June 30.

WATER COMPANY.—The President and several of the Members of the St. John Water Company having entered the Chamber, Alderman Porter suggested, that if those gentlemen had any communication to make to the Board, on the subject which had caused this extra meeting, it might be well if His Worship would authorize their doing so.—Permission being given,

Mr. DONALDSON observed, that at a meeting of the Stockholders of the Company, held that morning in accordance with the late Act of Assembly, and the previous proceedings of the Common Council, certain resolutions had been passed, which he would hand over to the Board; and in doing so he had pleasure in stating that the Water Company were perfectly willing to yield their Charter, and vest the same in the City authorities, as contemplated by the Provincial Law of 1832; that they sought no advantages, looked for no commissions, were willing to abandon all hopes of profit from the speculation, provided they could see safety, health and comfort carried into every street in the City, by the conducting and placing of water-pipes and fire-plugs; and which their own means would not admit of their doing, except by slow degrees; and that even the one-fifteenth of the gross profits of the Water Supply, contemplated by the Act to be paid to parties advancing money for this Stock, they were willing to say nothing about. If toil and anxiety had been theirs, so had also been the proud satisfaction of having done much to preserve the City on more than one occasion, from destruction.—Mr. D. then handed in the Resolutions, which being read were to the following effect:—

"That the Company accepted the Act of Assembly; were willing to pay up all their stock, and to pay off all their debts and liabilities, excepting the loan of £5000 from the Province and the interest thereon; and to hand over to the Corporation any balance remaining in hand, and to transfer all their property, real and personal, to the Corporation; provided that the Company should be duly secured by bonds, as stated in the Act of Assembly, for the amount of stock so paid up, and the interest due on the same; the Company charging nothing for their outlay of property, nor for their labour and anxiety sustained; and this they did from an earnest desire to promote a great public good, by a work which had already, in a limited district, proved so advantageous."

On motion of Alderman Vanhorne, seconded by Alderman Porter, the document handed in by Mr. Donaldson was referred to the existing Committee on this subject, to report upon at the next regular sitting of the Board.—The Board then adjourned.

Thursday, July 2.

WATER COMPANY.—Alderman Porter handed in the report of the Committee on this subject; which recommended, that the Corporation should take the Water Company's works, stock, &c. at the actual cost expended thereupon, without interest; as soon as the Company had discharged all its debts and liabilities, and paid up its stock; the Company also deducting from the account all forfeited stock, bonuses and sources of income whatever.

Alderman Vanhorne moved that the report be accepted.

Alderman Porter seconded the motion.

[We have not room for the whole of the debate on this subject, which is reported at considerable length.—Mr. Coram moved that the words "*without interest*," be struck out of the Report. Mr. Cameron seconded the motion.—The Board were unanimously in favour of purchasing the property of the Water Company; the difference of opinion rose on the question of granting *interest* to the Company on their outlays of capital. The Report of the Committee, which was unanimously signed, was adverse to such a grant. After a long and animated debate, the question was finally taken on Mr. Coram's amendment for allowing the interest, which was negatived by a vote of 7 to 4.

His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen Porter, Harding and Vanhorne, and Assistants M'Laughlan and Hagarty, spoke in favor of the Report as it stood; and Alderman Bond, and Assistants Ray, Cameron and Coram were in favor of the amendment.

At a meeting of the Water Company on Friday, they *rejected* the proposal of the Corporation.]—*Obs.*

From the Fredericton Royal Gazette.

KING'S COLLEGE ENCÆNIA.

The annual Festival of the University of New Brunswick has been this year remarkably distinguished, not only by other circumstances indicative of the successful progress of the institution, but especially by the lively interest in its prosperity discovered by HER MAJESTY'S REPRESENTATIVE, SIR JOHN HARVEY.

The Annual Sermon, on His Excellency the Chancellor's appointment, at the request of the Venerable the Archdeacon, was preached at Christ Church on Sunday, June 21st, by the Rev. the Vice President. The subject of the discourse, from the text 1 John, 4. 16 was the benevolence of the Deity, as manifested in the works of creation, the conduct of providence, and the dispensation of grace; from which inferences of great importance were drawn in regard to human disposition, motives and pursuits. In compliance with His Excellency's desire the College Council has provided for the publication of this sermon by the Queen's Printer.

The Examinations of the College and the Collegiate School were honoured with His Excellency's presence; who, having given vigilant attention to all the proceedings, warmly congratulated the instructors with their respective pupils, as well as the assembled visiters, among whom were the Surveyor General, the Master of the Rolls, and other individuals of the first respectability, on the convincing proofs which had been afforded of the complete efficiency of the establishment in both its divisions, and in the several departments of each.

At the Annual meeting of the College Council, which took place on Tuesday, June the 23d, the examiners reported that they had adjudged the Douglas Gold Medal to Mr. J. S. Millidge, a student of the College, for his Essay on "The Nature and Principles of Justice;" and that two other Essays on the same subject appeared to them deserving of some honorable mark of approbation. They reported also that Master E. B. Chandler, a scholar of the Collegiate School, was entitled to the Silver Medal; and that another scholar was so nearly equal in proficiency, as to merit an equal distinction. The Council consequently directed, on His Excellency the Chancellor's proposition, that Classical works, appropriately bound and decorated, should be presented to Messrs. T. S. Peters and Stayner, and to Master W. B. Robinson. Suitable rewards were also provided for other scholars.

Wednesday, June the 24th, was occupied in the examination of the two scholarships which had been proposed to general competition. They were examined by Dr. Jacob in Classical authors, the principles of Grammar, Composition, History and Geography; by Dr. Robb in Chemistry; and by Mr. E. Wilmot in Geometry, Algebra, and Arithmetic. The successful Candidates were Mr. T. G. Street, a student of the College, formerly a pupil of Mr. Siverwright at Miramichi; and Mr. J. M. Wood, the senior pupil in the Collegiate School, at Fredericton, under the charge of Messrs. Roberts and Holbrook.

On Thursday, June the 25th, His Excellency the Chancellor proceeded to the College Chapel, and held the Public Academical Act in commemoration of the foundation of the University. The Annual Oration, as required by the Statutes, was delivered by the Vice President and Principal, in his capacity of Professor of History. In this Oration, after a just tribute to the founders and benefactors of the College, some of whom, Dr. Jacob observed, are already numbered with our fathers, while others have been removed to distant scenes, unlikely ever to behold the fruit of their labours, he took an enlarged view of the proper design and character of a College, invested with the high privileges of a British University; its object being nothing less than to place the student in the midst of all the lights, aids and encouragements which mankind have known. He adduced a variety of considerations calculated to impress the minds of the Students with the vast importance of mental cultivation; and ended with remarking: "In the conclusion of an Oration, which it was my province to deliver from this place several years since, I added a few words on the comparative inefficiency with which our College had then been not unfrequently reproached. I did not enquire with how much justice those reproaches might have been cast upon it; still less could I think of retorting the obliquy; remembering that on this subject, as on all others, reason and truth would eventually prevail: and that patient endurance, even were it not a cardinal virtue, and one of the prime secrets of mortal happiness, would often be found the best confutation, as it is always the most dignified rebuke of an adversary. In the meantime, however, I ventured to suggest, whether our Collegiate system might not admit of some real improvement; whether a more careful adaptation of its external aspect and internal constitution to the known state, sentiments and habits, of the provincial population, might not render it, I would not say more attractive, but capable of communicating more extensive benefits. The difficulties which then opposed such amendments were, I was painfully sensible, great and discouraging; but I consoled myself with reflecting that there was a power which could overcome or dissolve them all. The power I mean is that expansive benevolence, which, applied to a country, becomes true patriotism, which our religion has consecrated by the name of charity. On the present occasion I will merely allow myself to express the hope that my anticipations may not prove to have been entirely unfounded; and to add my humble prayer to the source of all good, that that divine power (for such I cannot hesitate to term it) may continually preside in our councils, and uniformly direct our measures; assured that it will eventually be found in our moral world, what the long sought gem was expected to be in the natural; converting misconception, error, prejudice and dislike, to its own golden purity and sterling worth."

Mr. George Lee, a graduate who had on two former occasions occupied the rostrum on his own behalf, now proceeded to read Mr. Millidge's Essay; the author, although present, being unequal to the task from the effects of recent illness. The Essay contained a very ample description of the most important virtue which formed its subject; abounding with moral observations, and practical illustrations and applications, which indicated a diligence and strength of research and of reflection hardly to have been expected at so early an age.

Mr. Lee and Mr. W. Scovil were next presented for the Degree of Master of Arts; which they had the honour of receiving from His Excellency the Chancellor.

His Excellency was then pleased to address the Academical assemblage in the following words:—

"*Reverend Gentlemen and Gentlemen,*

It is now three years since I addressed you in this place, upon the occasion of my first presenting myself to you as the *Ex Officio* Chancellor of this University.

In the course of the period which has since elapsed, I have not failed to devote my attention to those considerations, which appeared to me to belong to the promotion of the efficiency of the College and of the Collegiate School. In doing this, it is gratifying to me to be able to state, that I have experienced the most zealous and liberal support from the members of the College Council generally; and I entertain the hope shortly to be enabled to announce the assent of the Queen to arrangements, which are, in our judgment, calculated and required, for the purpose of increasing and extending the utility of the establishment; and therefore ensuring for it the continued approbation and support of the Legislature and of the Country.

In the mean time, while declaring my conviction that King's College, and its auxiliary, the Collegiate School, are singularly fortunate in the services of instructors peculiarly qualified for their respective walks of tuition, a sense of justice compels me to remark, with reference to the Classical part of that instruction, that the establishment appears to me to possess in the individual more especially presiding over that important branch of education, a highly gifted and most accomplished scholar. I have felt myself unable to resist the opportunity, which the present occasion offers, of publicly expressing my high estimation of the present learned Principal of King's College.

The public examinations of this and succeeding years, with the Essay which has this day been read before you, and I will add others, some the productions of students now present, of the merits of which a very favourable judgment has been pronounced by the Examiners; (so equal indeed, in the present case, have two of these compositions appeared, as to render it a matter of considerable difficulty to assign the palm of superiority;) these evidences must afford ample promise that King's College is destined to fulfil the objects of its institution, by conferring upon the youth of the Province the means of acquiring a high proficiency in every branch of literary and scientific attainments.

Adverting to the prize awarded to the successful Essay, although, for the reason to which I have alluded, it might scarcely seem correct strictly to apply to that award the principle by which such decisions are generally understood to be governed,—that of "*detur digniori*;" yet it may be said, in a spirit which will excite no feeling of jealousy in the breast of an unsuccessful candidate, "*Palmam qui contigit ferat.*" (I shall be pardoned the slight but necessary alteration in this quotation.) And to the bearers of those honorable badges, and to their fellow students, I would say; let them remind them in after days, of their great good fortune in having had their lot cast in a Province in which education is so liberally promoted, and merit so nobly rewarded.

Neither will it derogate from the strength and purity of this patriotic feeling, to associate with it a grateful recollection of that distinguished individual to whose active and enlightened patronage this noble establishment is so largely indebted; and by whose personal bounty this honorable, and therefore valuable, incentive to mental exertion on the part of the students, was conferred upon it:—I need not name "SIR HOWARD DOUGLAS."

Occupying *pro tempore*, as the representative of my Sovereign, a post of such distinction as the chair of this University, I do not affect to conceal from myself, what others cannot fail to perceive, that I have no pretensions to that high honor, other than those attaching to my official position. Nevertheless, if a deep conviction of the inestimable advantages of a liberal education, based upon, and sustained by, sound principles of religion and morality, with the most anxious desire to secure to the rising generation in this Province these great blessings by every means which my situation affords me, may be regarded as conferring upon me any claims to the confidence of those most interested in the prosperity of this establishment; to that extent, and on such grounds, I can confidently appeal for their support and good will.

In conclusion, I cannot refrain from warmly congratulating the inhabitants of this Province upon the possession of an establishment which, receiving the pupil at an early age, and upon moderate terms, is capable of conducting him, under able, sound, and admirably qualified instructors, to the moment when the business of active life is to commence; and of eminently fitting him, in point of educational attainments, for the pursuit or profession of his choice; and at the same time making him a loyal subject, and a useful member of society. In proportion as these blessings are valued by the enlightened inhabitants of New Brunswick, will, I trust, be the support which they will continue to extend to an institution so well qualified to confer them.

His Excellency concluded the proceedings of the Encænia, by presenting the Gold and Silver Medals agreeably to the award of the Examiners, with another prize to Mr. Hanford, a student of the College, for the highest proficiency in Chemistry; and proposed the following subject for an Essay for the Gold Medal of the ensuing year, viz:

"THE CONNEXION OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE."

The Encænia was graced with the presence of LADY HARVEY and a highly respectable assemblage from the families resident in and around this Provincial Capital.

From the Halifax Guardian, July 1.

NOVA SCOTIA BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of this useful Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society was held on Monday evening, in one of the Acadian School Rooms, which was well filled with a most respectable assemblage of Ladies and Gentlemen, connected with all the Religious denominations in Town.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the Patron of the Society, presided over the meeting with his accustomed attention and affability, and took a very deep and lively interest in the business of the evening. Around His Excellency on the platform we observed the Hon. H. H. Cogswell, President of the Society, Hon. the Master of the Rolls, the Rev. Dr. Twining, Dep. Commissary General Robinson, M. G. Black, Esq., Rev. F. R. Uniacke, J. W. Nutting, Esq., Rev. James Thomson, Rev. John Scott, Rev. John Martin, Rev. William Cogswell, Wm. Pryor, Junr. Esq., Rev. Charles Churchill, David Allison, Esq., Rev. D. N. Seldon, Rev. J. Storr, and other friends and supporters of the Society.

The business of the Meeting commenced with singing a portion of the 100th Psalm, in which the whole assembly joined with great fervour and devotion. A beautiful and appropriate prayer was then offered up by the Rev. John Scott, for the Divine assistance and blessing. The Report which was afterwards read by the Secretary, J. W. Nutting, Esq., furnished a full and satisfactory narrative of the proceedings of the Society for the two preceding years, and afforded ample evidence that not only in Halifax, but also in a great many districts throughout the Province, the cause of the Bible Society is warmly advocated, and liberally supported, and the exertions of its friends are crowned with distinguished success.

The efforts of the Ladies' Bible Associations in different places, were particularly mentioned, as entitled to peculiar applause, and highly deserving of imitation.

After the third resolution had been moved and passed, the Rev. James Thomson, the accredited agent of the parent society to these colonies, rose and addressed the assemblage in a speech of great length, and in a strain of unaffected earnestness and sincerity, relating in the most unostentatious but captivating manner, what he himself had personally witnessed in other lands, and what he had endeavoured to do for the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom in the world. Mr. Thomson, it is well known, is not only a man of words but of deeds, and his speech on the present occasion, was not so much a studied and eloquent panegyric on the Bible Society, as a striking and affecting narrative of important facts and events, a history of what unwearied industry, ardent zeal, and devoted piety, under the direction and blessing of heaven, are able to accomplish, in circumstances often of the most critical and discouraging nature.

The account which Mr. Thomson gave, in the latter end of his speech, of his own travels and exertions, for the formation of elementary schools in Buenos Ayres, in Chili, and in Peru, and for the organization of Bible Societies, and the circulation of the Sacred Scriptures over the continent of South America, through the Republic of Mexico, in the West Indies, and latterly in the Canadas, although it occupied more than an hour, was listened to with breathless attention by the whole audience, and could not fail to produce a powerful and lasting impression upon all who heard it.

After the usual resolutions had been moved and passed, a collection was made in aid of the funds of the Society, which amounted to the liberal sum of £25 6s. 8d. A vote of thanks to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, for his support of the Society, and his conduct in the chair, was then moved by the Rev. Dr. Twining, seconded by the Rev. Wm. Cogswell, and passed with the warmest acclamation, and the meeting was closed, as it had been commenced by singing the Praise of God in the words of the Doxology, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

The attendance at the meeting was the largest and the most respectable, that we have ever witnessed in Halifax.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—There is now no doubt that his Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL will be here in a few days—and the enquiry seems to be, what are the objects of his mission? We do not pretend to know any more on this point than our neighbours. It may be, that his Excellency wishes to see the Lower Provinces—to judge for himself of their political and commercial capabilities,—it may be, that he wants rest and refreshment after the fatigues of a laborious winter,—but, it is more than probable, that he comes to take the troubled affairs of Nova Scotia into his own hands, and to reduce them to something like consistency and order. We shall not waste words in vain speculation, as to what views he may take, or what he may do. We believe Mr. Thomson to be a man of business—a practical statesman—accustomed to the exercise of large powers, and prepared to assume the responsibility of doing what his own judgment tells him is necessary and right. He is the organ of a Government that we believe to be sincerely desirous to settle Colonial questions on a rational and permanent basis—and therefore, we hail his approach to our shores with unmixed satisfaction. Without holding out extravagant expectations, which may not be realized, or raising doubts upon slight foundations, we ask our readers to wait patiently for a few days, until the Governor General becomes the expounder of his own policy; and, in the mean time, to hope for justice, and not to anticipate evil.—*Novascotian.*

Schooner Vernon.—We learn by advices from Havana, via New-Orleans, that seven of the pirates who decoyed and shockingly murdered Capt. Cunningham with two of the crew of the schr. Vernon, off Cape Antonio, on the 22d May last, were to have been execut