SIR ROBERT PEEL AND THE KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

The eighth annual festival in aid of the Funds of the King's College Hospital was lately held in London. For the purpose of inducing a larger attendance than usual for the purpose of recruiting the funds of the institution, Sir Robert Peel was prevailed on to preside. There was in consequence a large demand for tickets, and about 300 gentlemen attended. The dinner was provided in Stationer's Hall, and it was furnished with all the delicacies of the season. The following proceedings, for the insight which they give into the history of the institution, will be read with interest. It will be perceived that a subscription was raised on the spot of £1,700.

At the other tables sat the various professors of the college and the friends of the hospital, forming altogether a highly respectable assemblage.

The cloth having been removed, the Chairman, SIR ROBERT PEEL, rose and said,—I beg to propose "The health of Her Majesty the Queen," and I cannot doubt that in any society composed of the subjects of Her Majesty, that name would be received with cordial demonstrations of respect from pure abstract feelings of loyalty towards our Sovereign. (Cheers.) But we who are connected with, or interested in the prosperity of the King's College Hospital, stand in a special and peculiar relation to Her Majesty. As the patron of that institution, Her Majesty has given repeated proofs of the interest she takes in its welfare by liberal contributions, not out of any public fund, but out of that private fund which constitutes the private fortune of Her Majesty.—(Cheers.) On that ground, also, we shall mark our cordial respect for the Queen, but I cannot propose this toast without adding, as another claim to the attachment and affection of Englishmen, that Her Majesty sets in every relation of life, as a wife and as a mother, the brightest example of domestic virtue. I beg, therefore, to propose to you "The health of the Queen," and I am sure you will receive it with all attachment and enthusiasm. (The toast was drunk with all the honors and followed by the national anthem.)

The Chairman.—I will now give you "The Queen Dowager, Prince Albert, Albert Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal family." (Cheers.) You will find among the members of the Royal family many liberal contributors to this institution; the Queen Dowager, Prince Albert, and, I may specially name the Duke of Cambridge, who have all marked by the liberality of their contributions and in some instances by persevering personal exertions, their desire to promote the welfare of the hospital of King's College. (Loud cheers.)

The Chairman.—I now rise to propose to you "The Church," (loud cheers); and it gives me the greatest satisfaction to associate with that venerable institution, the name of a prelate, who is full of years and honors, who, by his mild virtues, his discretion, his forbearance, and his judgment, as well as by the purity of his private character, has served the interests of the establishment, and founded the strongest claims to the attachment and respect of his fellow countrymen. (Loud cheers.)

The Dean of Westminster returned thanks, and eloquently expatiated on the benefits derived by the poor in such institutions as the hospital of King's College.

The Chairman.—I now give "The Army and Navy." Although above thirty years have elapsed since, during the period of a general war, the army and navy were called upon to make the utmost exertions in support of the interests and in vindication of the honor of this country, yet in that interval of long peace there have been frequent occasions, in India (cheers), and in other parts of the world, in which the services of the army and the navy in active warfare have been demanded; and we know that these gallant professions have nobly supported the reputation which they inherit from their predecessors. (Cheers.) We have had recent occasions of doing honor to the names of Hardinge (cheers), and of Gough, of Sale, and of Smith (loud cheers); and we feel the utmost confidence that if on a more extended sphere of action, in vindication of the honor or in the protection of the essential interests of this country, the services of our fleets and of our armies should be required, all the glories of the Peninsula and of Waterloo will again shine forth with equal lustre. (Loud cheers.)

Major Oliphant returned thanks for the army.

Sir R. Peel then rose and said—It is now my duty to advert to the particular object which has called us together this evening, which I rejoice to hear has rendered it necessary for the stewards of this dinner to seek more enlarged and extended accommodation than that which they originally contemplated.—(Cheers.) And as the interests of this institution are on this night committed, in some manner, to my hands (loud and continued cheers), accustomed as I may be to address public assemblies, I do feel a deep anxiety, from which I can only be relieved by my confidence in your liberality. (Cheers.) It is my duty to recommend to that liberality an institution which contemplates two noble objects: first, the immediate mitigation of that suffering which is connected with disease or accident; and secondly, the promotion of that knowledge founded on actual experience, without which all efforts at mitigation must be ineffectual and incomplete. (Cheers.) Allow me to call your attention to some circumstances that may not at first sight appear immediately connected with this institution. We are sitting here in the very heart and centre of one of the greatest communities that exists upon the face of the globe—the metropolis of the greatest and most powerful empire. We see around us in this locality no great evidence of change. These walls existed as they now exist some hundred years since; but it is impossible to look beyond these walls, and to witness without emotions of astonishment and admiration the changes that are taking place in the constitution of society within this metropolis. Let me take a privilege often taken on similar occasions, and suppose it were possible to recal some one who existed within this metropolis 100 years ago, and was conversant with the state of its population and the institutions that existed at that time. He would be impressed with an awe in contemplating the wonderful changes that have taken place. He would see around him every evidence of increased population, increased wealth, increased refinement, and increased civilization. I know not what the population of this great metropolis might have been at the time of which I speak, but we have the means of estimating what has been its probable increase from the facts to which we have access. Within 30 years, from 1800 to 1831, the population of this metropolis increased not less than 70 per cent. The number of houses increased, I believe, at the rate of 63 per cent.; within some portions of the metropolis, I speak more particularly of those districts that are in the environs of London, and now constituting great Parliamentary boroughs, the increase of houses in that short period has been not less than 95 per cent., and the increase of the population was not less than 105 per cent. You may judge from these facts what must have been the increase within the period of 100 years. Then let me suppose that individual revisiting the scenes with which, so far as locality is concerned, he would have been conversant. He would see around him a vastly increased population; he would see the evidences of enormous wealth; he would see the increase of establishments connected with the promotion of art, of literature, and science; he would see new theatres, he would see new club-houses rivalling palaces in magnificence; he would see new squares, new streets—everything that can administer to the amusement and the rational recreation of the people. But, suppose he inquired what has been the increase of your hospitals? The answer to that question would be anything but satisfactory. (Cheers.) He would be told, there now exists within this metropolis, which comprises a population of not less than 1,500,000 souls, limiting myself to those districts which return members to Parliament, there now exists (speaking of hospitals for general purposes, for the reception of patients and the dispensation of medicines) only 10 hospitals, and he would answer with surprise and regret that at the period he lived, 100 years ago, not less than seven of these hospitals were then in existence, seven the most richly endowed with the means of support, and the most capable from the extent of their accommodation to give relief in cases of disease or accident.

He would tell us that Guy's Hospital, Middlesex Hospital, London Hospital, St Bartholomew's Hospital, and Westminster Hospital, all existed at the period in which he lived, and that since that period, to the seven hospitals so richly endowed either by the munificence of our Sovereigns or by private bounty, there has been the addition of only three hospitals, and these on the most limited scale, namely the Charing-cross Hospital, and the two in connexion with University College and King's College—those three additional hospitals having been built within the last 18 years. Now it is in behalf of one of these three hospitals, that connected with King's College, that it is my duty to-night to make an appeal to your benevolence and liberality (cheers); and to try to impress upon you the duty which is incumbent upon us all, having before us those evidences of increased population, increased wealth, increased refinement, increased institutions for every purpose that can contribute to recreation and amusement—the moral obligation that is imposed on us to do something towards repairing the great deficiency which exists, comparing these with former times in respect to the means of mitigating the suffering consequent upon accident or disease. (Cheers.) This hospital is dependent for its support upon voluntary contributions. It is on a very limited scale—it is not in a very suitable place, but with its limited funds, and in its unsuitable position, see what good it has accomplished. It makes up not more than 120 beds. It has scarcely a shilling, except what is derived from voluntary contributions, or from a meeting like this, when an annual collection takes place. With the means of accommodating within the hospital 120 patients, I believe that not less than 1,276 patients were received within the walls in the course of the last year. (Cheers.)—But the relief given was not confined to those received within the walls. With these limited means, on account of the necessities of this vast population, because there is a deficiency in the means of giving relief, not less than 16,547 cases were relieved without the walls in the course of the past year.—(Cheers.) Besides these there were many other cases where the demand for relief being pressing there was no opportunity for registration; and therefore the total number registered is but an imperfect index of the quantity of relief afforded. But, taking the registered cases of external relief, and adding to them the cases of relief administered within the walls of the hospital, with its limited means, you have not less than 17,823 persons receiving from this institution during the past year an alleviation of their sufferings. (Cheers.) There were not less than 450 cases in which poor married women, unable, from their own earnings to procure relief during there confinement, had a mitigation of their sufferings through the intervention of the officers of this institution. (Cheers.) Such is the extent of good which has been done by the hospital in connexion with King's College; and that is good against which no possibility of objection can be raised. (Cheers.) There are causes of benevolence and charity where, however unquestionable your motives, it is possible you may be relaxing exertion and engendering habits of dependence on external assistance; but here there is no possibility of objection on any such ground to the exercise of your charity, (Cheers.) Here are cases of actual suffering in which human misery was mitigated, in which no habits of self-dependence were relaxed, no motives to continuous exertion interfered with—(Cheers. You will therefore, bear in mind that every contribution which you may make towards the funds of this society will not only lessen the sum of human misery, not only mitigate the severe suffering of thousands of your fellow-creatures, but that, to your charity for that purpose, no legitimate objection can be made. (Cheers.)

Such is one of the objects, the immediate mitigation of suffering, for which this institution is intended; but it has another object, and an equally important one, in view. It constitutes a school where knowledge of the human frame can be acquired—where there can be a close observation of the appearance and progress of disease. You not only, therefore, by contributing towards the funds of this society, are mitigating present suffering, but you are providing means by which, in this densely crowded metropolis, the powers of future mitigation shall be applied. (Cheers.) You are training up those who, to the coming generation, shall be enabled to administer assistance and relief. (Cheers.) And, if you want any other motive for contributing liberally, you have it in this, that you are contributing towards an institution which recognizes the great truths of revealed religion, and is intimately connected with the established church. (Loud cheers.) Within the walls of this hospital those who receive relief are called upon to offer their acknowledgments to the Author of their being. (Cheers.) Those who are entering into the school, enter it under a deep sense of religious duty; and there is every opportunity afforded to them of being impressed with the sanctions and obligations of religion. While they are contemplating the human frame, they are called upon to recognize, in the admitted fact that we are "fearfully and wonderfully made," a new obligation to reverence the omniscience and benevolence of the Deity; but above all, in the wonderful constitution of the human frame, and the marvellous connection between its material and spiritual part to discover additional evidence, not merely of Natural Religion, but of that revealed truth it is the object of our Church to teach and propagate. (Loud cheers.) I call upon you then not merely as friends of humanity, but as friends of the established church, as friends of religion, desirous of promoting the connection between medical science and that form of religious faith we confess—by all these motives I implore you to mark your sense of the importance of this institution by a liberal contribution this night. (Cheers.) It is possible that before you entered these walls you may have made up your minds to the subscription of some particular sum. It is just possible that the stewards may have already recorded particular amounts in their subscription papers; but let me make to you the consolatory announcement that there is a *locus pœnitentiæ*. (Loud cheers.) You are in no degree bound or concluded by any communication you may have made to these respectable gentlemen, (loud cheers); and if you are deeply convinced, as I am, of the truth I am about to state, that if he who made up his mind to give 5*l.* will give 10*l.*, and he who made up his mind to give 20*l.* will give 50*l.*, and he who purposed giving 50*l.* will give 100*l.*, I venture to say you will not only proportionately mitigate the sum of human suffering, but my firm conviction is, you will thereby add to your own enjoyment; you will reflect with pleasure that you had made a convivial meeting auxiliary to the purposes of charity; you will never see or hear of the King's College Hospital without reflecting with pride that you had by your liberal contributions of this night rescued it from the difficulties in which it is placed from deficient means, contributed to its prosperity, and, through its prosperity, enabled it not only to diminish present suffering, but to train up in the school of science, and not only of science, but of religion and virtue, members of that noble profession—for noble the medical profession is in all its branches—having for its immediate object the alleviation of those grievous sufferings which are the lot of our common humanity. I give "Prosperity to the King's College Hospital." (Loud and continued cheers.)

The Duke of St. Alban's proposed "the health of Sir R. Peel, and thanks for his presidency on this occasion."

The toast was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm.

Sir R. Peel in returning thanks, said: I wish very briefly, but with the utmost sincerity, to return you my warmest acknowledgments for the very flattering manner in which, on the proposal of the noble Duke on my right, you have had the goodness to receive my health. I attended the first meeting which was held for the establishment of King's College (cheers); and, although the very important occupations in which for some years past I have been engaged have prevented me from giving very close attention to the concerns of that institution, yet I have always felt the deepest interest in its welfare, and it is because I felt assured it was one effectual mode of promoting its welfare to see it connected with one of the best regulated medical schools of the metropolis, that I have been induced to appear here this evening; though I must say the gratification I have had in meeting so very respectable a body of my fellow subjects in this ancient hall has been far more than a sufficient remuneration to me for any sacrifice I have made to be present. (Loud cheers.)

The Right Hon. Baronet then proposed the Treasurer, Mr. Alderman Copeland's health, which was drunk amidst loud cheers.

Mr. Alderman Copeland briefly acknowledged the compliment, and read a list of subscriptions, which were announced to amount to the large sum of nearly 1,700*l.*; Sir R. Peel contributing 100*l.*

REPORTED CAPTURE OF THE CITY OF MEXICO.—News was received here by telegraph from Richmond yesterday afternoon, which has since been partially confirmed through the same channel, that Gen. Scott entered the Mexican Capital on the 17th ult. after a battle in which the Americans lost 300 men and the Mexicans a much larger number.

The general facts stated, are such as every body here anticipated, but recent accounts had led us to suppose that Gen Scott did not leave Puebla sooner than July 15th, in which case it is quite impossible that he should have entered the capital on the 17th,—the distance being 78 miles.

The first despatch states that the battle was fought only eight miles from the City of Mexico; while the second says it was fought at Rio Frio. Now Rio Frio is less than half way from Puebla to the capital. If the army moved from the latter place on the 15th, (as a Vera Cruz letter of the 22d, quoted in the N. Orleans Spanish paper La Patria, says it did, leaving the two fortified points with small garrisons,) it would have reached Rio Frio on the 17th. But in that case, the capital could not have been entered before the 19th or 20th, the distance from Rio Frio being about 45 miles, or full two days' march.

Had a battle occurred at Rio Frio on the 17th, the fact that the news of it which had not reached Vera Cruz on the 23d, (the date of our former advices), can only be accounted for by the interruption of communications between the two points.

On the whole we are inclined to think that the battle took place on the 17th, and that the capital was entered on the 19th or 20th. It is stated that after the battle the civil authorities *met* Gen Scott and capitulated. It is not improbable they may have met him eight miles from the capital, and that hence the confusion of places and dates may have arisen.

If it be true that the capital with its 200,000 inhabitants has succumbed, and that our army is quartered there, it would really seem as if we *ought* to be on the eve of a settled Peace. But whether we are, or not, is a different question. After every important victory hitherto, Americans have reasoned in the same way, and been disappointed.—[N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The Last News from Mexico—Is Gen. Scott in the City of Mexico?—The last report from the seat of war is not generally believed. The dates, distances, &c. &c., are too much at variance with each other. But after all, it is only a mistake in dates and distances; for whether this particular news be true or not, our army must by this time be in possession of the City of Mexico, or a suspension of hostilities has occurred; for long before this, some answer must have been given by the Mexican Congress to the peace propositions which Mr. Trist was authorised to offer on the part of the American government.

If such answer was unfavorable to peace, Gen. Scott is not the man to remain penned up in Puebla an hour longer than he could avoid, and in such case has, without doubt, ere this, marched to the capital and taken possession of it. If, on the contrary, those propositions were accepted, the war may be said to be at an end. The next arrival from Vera Cruz will without doubt inform us rightly on the subject, and at the same time decide the accuracy of the late exciting rumors from the seat of war.—*New York Herald.*

MEXICO.—The following are the comments of the Mexican Diario, of June 18, on publishing a translation of Gen. Kearny's proclamation of the 1st of March last, at California:—

"It is inordinately exciting to the passions to behold the bad faith, the perfidy, and the shamelessness of the government of the U. States of North America, in taking possession of, and acting as masters in, a country to which they have no other title than the brutal one of force and conquest.

We shall not enter into an examination of this debated point, as it has already been frequently discussed; but we cannot omit to present some casual reflections, which naturally occur on view of the foregoing, in opposition to the bastard suggestion of the conclusion of a peace with the government mentioned.

Leaving out of the question the hostile attitude which the United States maintain with respect to us, which can never afford a proper basis for negotiations; and leaving out of view, also, the innumerable violations, as well of the solemn treaties concluded between the two powers, as of the sacred principles of international law; and, finally, even of the rules generally observed during war,—the course pursued by the American government in the countries which it seeks to usurp from us, among which are the Californias, is sufficient of itself to induce us to abstain from such negotiations, and to repel every suggestion of peace. We perceive that there the United States have not merely confined themselves to a military occupation, but already speak of establishing a government *similar to those of its other territories.* How, in the face of this, can a negotiation be opened? And, supposing that it should be opened, what would be the result of it? It is easy to foresee that either an ignominious treaty would be signed, or the negotiations must be suspended, and the war vigorously continued, as soon as knowledge was obtained of the extravagant pretensions of the American Union, which, relying on its advantageous position, would be governed neither by justice nor reciprocity—principles indispensable in every negotiation, and which, above all, would manifest, with respect to the Californias and various other departments in the north, its ambitious tendencies to the *uti possidetis*—that is to say, to the permanent possession of the territories occupied by its troops.

This cannot be concealed from any one; even the partisans of peace are aware of it, but are unwilling or afraid to confess it. We conclude, then, by a renewed declaration of our opinion that the word *peace* should not even be mentioned while a single United States regiment is found in our territory, nor until things are re-established in the position in which they were previous to the first act of hostility on the part of that nation. This is in accordance with law and with justice, and we flatter ourselves that it is the opinion of the majority of Mexicans."

EMIGRANTS.—We observe groups of emigrants wandering through our streets in a state of apparent destitution. We would remind them that the sources for employment in all quarters, both in the adjoining States and neighboring counties, are immense. The farmers, now in harvesting time almost everywhere, are calling out for additional supplies. The public works, in many of our neighboring States, offer a premium for labor. In fact, there appears to be a sort of rivalry between them, just now, for additional hands. Why should any of the emigrants linger here in idleness and destitution, when they can find abundant market for their labor in so many parts of the country? Many of these poor people are destitute, and unable to go for want of means. The emigration offices should make out some grand scheme to facilitate the transit of laborers where they are most wanted, during the present season. And it should be borne in mind that many of the farmers apprehend danger to the crops in consequence of not being able to procure the requisite supply of hands. The vast additional amount of cultivation in the new soils has created this demand for labor. We occasionally see advertisements in the different journals for "one thousand," "five hundred," &c. &c., laborers for some of our public works. Many are here unable to avail themselves of the inducements held out to them, through want of means, and if the companies or parties advertising, made such arrangement as would enable the laborer to leave our city, and pay "in kind" afterwards, neither would the laborer want employment nor the contractor or farmer hands. There is an immense number of poor, though industrious and honestly disposed laborers, who would thus be relieved, and prove of advantage not only to the employer, but to the cities on our seaboard in general—not to dwell upon the relief it would afford to the poor laborers themselves, giving them a fair opening for the exercise of their industry. It is in vain to advertise in many instances for hands, unless some such plan as we suggest be adopted—for the poor laborers here are many of them without means, and thus are unable to proceed. This in itself adds considerably to the list of paupers, and fills our alms houses with such an enormous amount of paupers.—*N. York Herald.*

THE LATE CAPT. BUNKER.—Capt. Elihu S. Bunker, who died in this city on the 4th inst. at the age of 75, who was the first captain who undertook the navigation of Long Island Sound by Steamers, and who overcame the supposed difficulty of encountering the waves of the Sound and the Ocean. To the surprise of the people of that day, he successfully opened the Navigation of our Eastern waters, and for many years navigated them without an accident happening either to the passengers or the vessel he commanded.

The many thousands of passengers whom he in the course of his command conveyed to and from the East, will bear testimony to the kindness and urbanity of his manners, and his zeal for their comfort on all occasions.

He was a man of enterprising character, not easily baffled by adverse circumstances, but endowed with uncommon perseverance, and seldom failed in accomplishing his views. Possessing high moral principles, a peculiar blandness of manners, a frank and open disposition, and a character of unsullied integrity, he has gone to his fathers, bearing a name respected by all who ever came in contact with him, or who enjoyed his acquaintance.—[N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The Observer.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1847.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—Yesterday morning the trial of Nice, Seely, and Harding, the three young men charged with the murder of James White, commenced and was continued throughout the day. The witnesses for and against the prisoners being very numerous, the trial is not yet concluded; and we therefore can express no opinion on its probable result.

At the opening of the Court yesterday, His Honor Mr. Justice Parker informed the gentlemen of the Bar, that on the termination of the criminal business, the Civil Docket would again be proceeded with during the present week; but that after that period, none but *Summary* causes will be taken up. On Monday next, therefore, the Court will commence trying the 4 or 5 Summary causes that remain for trial, and will dispose of the whole of them; after which the Court will adjourn till Monday the 22d November next.

QUARANTINE.—Dr. G. J. Harding, the medical officer in charge of the Station at Partridge Island, whose duties this season have been of a most extremely arduous and trying nature, was, we regret to state, attacked with typhus fever in the beginning of last week, and is yet very ill, though we learned this morning that he was somewhat better. Doctors Wetmore and W. S. Harding have been engaged for the present to attend to the medical duties at the Station, whither they proceeded on Friday last.

The emigrants on the Island and those on board vessels at the quarantine ground, amounted on Saturday last to upwards of thirteen hundred.—Two or three vessels with passengers have arrived since, at quarantine.

EMIGRANT HOSPITAL.—The number of patients in the Emigrant Hospital on the 13th inst. was 516. There were 116 admitted, 18 deaths, and 49 discharged during the week ending that day. Dr. W. Bayard, physician to the hospital, being for some time seriously ill with typhus fever, Dr. Paddock has been appointed by the Commissioners to attend to the duties for the present.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.—The *Colonial Advocate* of Thursday last says: "The Elders and Trustees of St. Andrew's Church in this city, have resolved to put their hands energetically to the work of improving the status of that Establishment. Several members have resolved to contribute annually, out of their private incomes, a sum which will enable that Church to advance its permanent Ministers' stipend to £500 a-year, and are about giving power to the Colonial Committee of the General Assembly, through the Deputation at present on a mission to these Colonies, to choose them on this ground, a gentleman who in all probability may pass his life among them: meantime the Deputation have been already impowered to send for a young man to occupy the pulpit until such a permanent Minister can be secured, at a stipend of £300, free of all travelling charges, for one year.

"The permanent situation alluded to, was offered on Tuesday to the Rev. Mr. Gilchrist, now officiating for Mr. Halket, and declined, to the great regret of many, if not all of the congregation with whom we are acquainted. Mr. Gilchrist has a fine charge at home in Fifeshire, to whom he is attached, and they to him, and the small superiority of the stipend was to him, he said, a consideration of no weight in the scale of his decision."

The Rev. Mr. Stevenson, one of the Deputation, returned to this City from Charlotte County on Saturday, and preached an excellent Sermon in St. Andrew's Church on Sunday morning; he also preached in St. Stephen's Church in the evening. The Rev. Gentleman will leave town to-day for Eastport, where he will meet the other members of the Deputation from St. Andrews, and thence they will proceed in the steamer Admiral for Boston, on their way to Canada.

The address of the Minister, Elders and Trustees of St. Paul's Church, Fredericton, to the Deputation, and the Rev. Mr. Stevenson's reply, will be published in our next paper.

The Rev. Enoch Wood, late Chairman of the Wesleyan Missions in the New Brunswick District, and family, left this city on Wednesday last, in the steamer *Admiral*, for Boston, on their way to Toronto. Mr. Wood has resided in this Province for 17 or 18 years past, a large portion of the time in Saint John, and was highly respected and esteemed, not only by the members of the Wesleyan Society, but also by those of other denominations generally; and the departure from among us of so active, useful, and zealous a christian minister, is very deeply regretted.—Mr. Wood, we learn, has been appointed by the Committee of the Parent Society in London to the highly responsible and distinguished office of Superintendent of the Wesleyan Missions in Canada West, to reside at Toronto. A number of the friends of Mr. Wood in this city, presented him with an Address previous to his departure, accompanied with a splendid Gold Watch, as a testimonial of their sincere regard and esteem. "He takes with him however, (says a Fredericton contemporary) what must be more accordant with his feelings—the love of his own people—the respect of all."

The Rev. S. D. Rice, Wesleyan Minister, and family, also left this District in company with Mr. Wood, and we learn is likewise to reside at Toronto. Mr. Rice's mild and amiable deportment had won for him many friends among all denominations, by whom his departure is much regretted.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—An Inquest was held yesterday before H. Porter, and W. O. Smith, Esquires, Justices, on view of the body of Matthew Butteree, a seaman, who was accidentally drowned by falling into Lovett's Slip on Sunday afternoon, when in a state of intoxication.—Verdict accordingly.—A very respectable Jury empannelled on the occasion, expressed their opinion that the street at the head of Lovett's Slip was in an extremely dangerous state, in consequence of no railing or fence being there placed for the protection of passengers, and requested an urgent call being made on the proper authorities to have the evil remedied forthwith.

An Inquest was also held the same afternoon, before the same Justices, (in the absence of the Coroner, who still continues confined to his house by illness) on view of the body of a child of four years old, named Thomas Dunn, who was killed at noon the same day, by the wheel of a loaded cart passing over its body in Prince William Street—Verdict, "Accidental death." It appeared that the child was in the crowd who were following the Circus Band, then playing through the streets; and that the cartman was driving at a moderate walk, standing on the left side of the front of his cart, with the reins in his hand, while the child was knocked down and driven over by the wheel on the opposite side.

The frequent occurrence of such melancholy accidents should act as a caution to cartmen and others, to be more careful in driving through our crowded streets; and should also be a warning to parents to keep their children off the streets as much as possible.

CIRCUS.—The splendid New York Circus of Messrs Rockwell & Co. arrived in this City on Saturday last, and commenced their performances last evening. The Circus will be open at 2 and 7 o'clock every afternoon and evening during this week. The performances are stated to be of a very superior order, and they will doubtless be numerously attended.

CHIGNECTO RAILWAY.—We have much pleasure in publishing the subjoined accounts of public meetings held at Shediac and the Bend of Petitcodiac on the subject of the Chignecto Railway; and are pleased that this highly important enterprise is exciting so laudable an interest among the good people of Westmorland County, particularly in those localities through which the contemplated railway is expected to pass. It will be seen that the inhabitants both of Shediac and the Parish of Monckton offer to subscribe liberally for Stock, &c. should the railway be constructed between those places.

PUBLIC MEETING AT SHEDIAC.

At a Public Meeting held at the Madras School House in Shediac, on Monday the 2d day of August, 1847, for the purpose of facilitating the preliminary business connected with the above named Railway:—

Daniel Hannington, Esq. M. E. P., having been called to the Chair, and Mr. Anthony B. Tayte requested to act as Secretary.—

It was, on motion of Thomas E. Smith, Esq. seconded by Mr. R. C. Scovil, unanimously resolved

1. That the Chignecto Railway Company, incorporated at the last Session of the General Assembly, for the purpose of constructing a Railway to open the communication between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy, having, under the direction of the Provisional Committee thereof, opened Share Lists at the City of St. John; this Meeting, convinced of the great public benefits to result from the undertaking, pledge themselves to use every means in their power to promote the objects of the said Company.

2. Moved by Dr. C. S. Theal, seconded by Mr. Alexander McGhie, and unanimously resolved—That from the well known capabilities of the harbour of Shediac, not only as a perfectly sheltered haven, but as possessing greater depth of water and being more accessible than any other in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which can possibly connect with the Railway; it is the opinion of this meeting, that Shediac should be chosen as the point from which the said Railway is to commence, and they refer with confidence to the following facts in support of such opinion:—

First:—The number of vessels of large tonnage which have entered and loaded at Shediac harbour, of which the following may be particularized, viz.:

In 1836, H. M. Steamer "Medea," which conveyed from hence part of the 65th Regiment.
" The Transport ship "Sophia," with remainder of some Regiment.
" The "Hercules," Merchant Ship, 300 tons.
" " Jane & Margaret," - 750 "
" " Jessie," - - - 750 "
1842, " Anne Armstrong," - 632 "
1846, " Asia," - - - 900 "
" " Marchioness of Clydesdale," 650 "
" " Severn," - - - 650 "
1847, " Sultana," - - - 1150 "

Secondly:—An Extract from the Report of Capt. Bayfield, R. N., Naval Surveyor of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, contained in the following letter:

(Copy.) " SHEDIAC, 25th January, 1841.

" Messrs. MILNE, Harbour Masters } and Pilots, Shediac:

" GENTLEMEN:—Having surveyed your Harbour in 1839, and visited it several times last year, I am of opinion that when accident or stress of weather may render a harbour of refuge desirable, Shediac is *the only harbour of New-Brunswick, eastward of Miramichi*, which a vessel in distress could safely attempt to enter in heavy northerly gales—its entrance being less difficult and dangerous than any other on the coast.

(Signed, HENRY WM. BAYFIELD."

3. Moved by Mr. Richard C. Scovil, and seconded by Mr. John Harshman, and unanimously resolved—That in the event of Shediac Harbour being chosen, this Meeting will guarantee the disposal of One Hundred Shares at least in the Capital Stock of the said Company; and will do their utmost to obtain the consent of the proprietors of land, as well above as below high water mark, within the Parish, for the passage of the Railway thereon, free of cost to the Company, and for the erection in the Harbour of all Wharves, Piers, Dykes and other Buildings necessary for the said Railway.

4. Moved by Mr. Alexander McGhie, seconded by Mr. Richard Bell, and unanimously resolved—That Daniel Hannington, Esq. M. P. P., Thomas E. Smith, Esq. Mr. Anthony B. Tayte, Mr. Alexander McGhie, and Mr. Richard C. Scovil, be a Committee for carrying out the intentions of this Meeting; and that a copy of the foregoing resolutions, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be forthwith communicated to the Provisional Committee at Saint John, together with a tender of co-operation in every measure calculated to secure the establishment of the undertaking.

DANIEL HANNINGTON, *Chairman.*

ANDREW B. TAYTE, *Secretary.*

PUBLIC MEETING AT THE BEND OF PETITCODIAC.

At a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of the Bend of Petitcodiac, held on the 8th of May, 1847, for the purpose of taking into consideration the facilities afforded between Shediac and the Bend of Petitcodiac for the construction of the projected Railroad to connect the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence with those of the Bay of Fundy.—Stephen Binney, Esquire, was called to the Chair, and Jas. Steadman, Esquire, requested to act as Secretary, and the following Resolutions adopted:—

1. Resolved, That this Meeting have witnessed with great satisfaction the proceedings adopted at a recent public meeting in Saint John, having for its object the construction of a Railroad, to connect the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence with those of the Bay of Fundy, and being of opinion that the most eligible route which can possibly be selected is that from the Bend of Petitcodiac to Shediac, as well on account of the shortness of the distance, (being less than twelve miles) as the greater amount of profits that must be realized by the stockholders on the capital expended.

2. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that should the route from Shediac to the Bend of Petitcodiac be selected for the line of the projected Railroad, the proprietors of the soil through which the Road will run would be disposed to make free grants of sufficient ground for the Road, and also sufficient ground for a public road on each side Hall's Creek, should it be considered desirable to construct a Dock in connection with the contemplated Railroad, which might be made to contain at least one hundred sail of ships.

3. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that the unfavourable opinion of the navigation of the River Petitcodiac has arisen solely on account of its being a tidal harbour, and vessels having to take ground at low water, and there not being any wharves or mooring-places heretofore for the accommodation of ships to discharge or take in cargoes; and that the whole (or nearly the whole) of the carrying trade between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy has been on the Petitcodiac River, and not one instance of loss has been sustained by any individual engaged in the same.

4. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that upon a Wet Dock being constructed at Hall's Creek, vessels of one thousand tons and upwards may with safety be towed up the River Petitcodiac by steam, loaded and conveyed to sea—the time occupied in towing up or down not exceeding two hours; and that, in the opinion of competent shipmasters, no real impediments whatever exist to the navigation of the River Petitcodiac.

5. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that should the Railroad be constructed between Shediac and the Bend, the inhabitants of Monkton and its vicinity will take at least one hundred shares, and otherwise forward the undertaking by every means in their power.

6. Resolved, That Mr. Binney, Mr. Botsford, Mr. Steadman, Mr. Humphrey, and Mr. Harris be a Committee to correspond with the Provisional Committee in Saint John, and to take such other steps as may be deemed necessary to carry out the views of this Meeting.

S. BINNEY, Chairman.

JAMES STEADMAN, Secretary.

An Inquest was held in the Gaol in this City on Friday last, before H. Porter and W. O. Smith, Esquires, Justices, (in the absence of the Coroner, who has been for some days past confined to his house by severe illness,) on view of the body of Daniel Hayes, a prisoner, who had died in gaol that morning, of dysentery. Verdict—Died by the visitation of God.

In consequence of the ill health of Mr. Sancton, he has recently disposed of the "Herald" establishment to Mr. G. C. H. Patten, a young man who served his apprentice-ship in the office. We wish the new proprietor every success.

LAUNCHED, on Tuesday last, from the Building Yard of Messrs. McLauchlan & Stackhouse, in Carleton, a beautiful ship of 591 tons measurement, named the *Orleans*. She is one of the finest specimens of naval architecture which ever floated on the water, and is pronounced by nautical men to be the *beau ideal* of a perfect ship, so far as model and symmetry are concerned. We also learn that in her construction, the same regard has been manifested, as to her strength and durability; being essentially copper fastened and built of the very best materials the Province can afford. Great credit is due to the enterprising builders, who have established their reputation as workmen of the first order, and also to Mr. J. Ring, the draughtsman for producing a model of such perfect proportions. The Orleans is owned by Messrs. J. W. M. Irish, Thos. Leavitt, and Capt. S. Howard, and is to be under the command of Capt. Isaac Bogart.

Towed into this harbour on Thursday morning, a fine ship of 750 tons old measurement, named the *Ion*, built at Tynemouth Creek, by Messrs. Lovatt & Parker, for Messrs. James Adam and William Davidson, of this city. She is a superb vessel, having been built of excellent materials, and combines beauty of model with good carrying capabilities. Much credit is due to her builders, for the faithful manner in which she has been constructed. She is to be commanded by Capt. P. Burns.—*New-Brunswicker.*

Towed into this harbour on Thursday last, a pretty modelled and substantial built vessel of 330 tons, named the *Kate Kerney*. She was built at Red Head, by Messrs. Lloyd and Saunders, for Mr. Thomas Wallace, of this city; is constructed of excellent materials, copper fastened, and reflects much credit on the builders.—*Ib.*

SUPREME COURT, WESTMORLAND COUNTY.—The trial of *William Kinread*, for the murder of *Stephen Atkinson*, at Shediac, in October last, was held at Dorchester, on Thursday, the 29th ultimo, before His Honor Judge Street. The prosecution on behalf of the crown, was conducted by William Carman, jr., Esquire, and the defence of the prisoner by the Hon. Edward B. Chandler, and Albert J. Smith, Esquire. A verdict of *manslaughter* was returned, and the prisoner has been sentenced to receive eighteen months imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

SENTENCE OF DEATH AT RICHIBUCTO.—At the sitting of the Circuit Court for the County of Kent, last week, William Chiswell, formerly a Schoolmaster, was found guilty of a rape upon a female child under 10 years of age, and was sentenced to be hanged at Richibucto on the 2d day of November next. His Honor Judge Street presided.—*New-Brunswicker.*

HALIFAX, August 13.

We give below the names of the Representatives chosen by the different constituencies, affixing to each the letter (c) or (L) according to the party, Conservative or Liberal, by which they are claimed; and distinguishing those of Members of the late House of Assembly by printing them in *Italics.*

COUNTIES.

Halifax—*Joseph Howe*, H. Y. Mott, (L.)
Colchester—Samuel Creelman, (L.)
Pictou—*G. R. Young*, Andrew Robertson, (L.)
Cumberland—*R. McG. Dickey, Stephen Fulton*, (c.)
Hants—J. McDougall, Wm. Card, (L.)
Kings—*John C. Hall*, David Moore, (c.)
Annapolis—*Hon. J. W. Johnston*, (c.)
Digby—*Fras. Bourneuf*, (L.)
Yarmouth—*H. Huntington*, (L.)
Shelburne—G. McKenna, (L.)
Queen's—*S. P. Freeman, J. Campbell*, (c.)
Lunenburg—G. Ernst, H. Mignowitz, (L.)
Sydney—W. A. Henry, J. McLeod, (L.)
Guysborough—*W. F. Desbarres*, H. McDonald, (L.)
Cape Breton—*James B. Uniacke*, (L.)
Inverness—*Wm. Young*, P. Smith, (L.)
Richmond—C. F. Harrington, (c.)

TOWNSHIPS.

Halifax—*Jas. McNab, L. O'C. Doyle*, (L.)
Truro—*Wm. Fleming*, (c.)
Onslow—*John Crowe*, (c.)
Londonderry—John Wier, (c.)
Pictou—*H. Blackadar*, (c.)
Amherst—W. W. Bent, (c.)
Windsor—*Jas. D. Fraser*, (c.)
Newport—*Ichabod Dimock*, (L.)
Falmouth—Jas. Songster, (L.)
Cornwallis—*Mayhew Beckwith*, (c.)
Horton—Dr. Brown, (L.)
Granville—*S. S. Thorne*, (c.)
Annapolis—*Alfred Whitman*, (c.)
Digby—*Charles Budd*, (c.)
Clare—*A