

## India.

## MADRAS.

On Sunday, Dec. 13th, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay entered Camp at Kalladghee, in his progress through the territories recently ceded to his jurisdiction from the Madras Presidency. Remours of his approach from Beejapoor had long preceded him; amid the picturesque ruins of which place he held a durbar of the native Jagheerdars and others of the neighbouring districts. The morning of his arrival here was ushered in by a continual influx of the multitudinous attendants on a great man travelling in the East. The escort, consisting of a squadron of the Madras 7th Cavalry, and a body of Spiller's Horse, came in early. Elephants, camels, and all the "minora sidera" of beasts of burden, swarmed in every moment of the day, "frighting" our heretofore peaceful station "from its propriety." The magnificent tents of the Governor, and those of his suite and retinue, formed a very considerable encampment. Both European and Native curiosity was on tiptoe, when, shortly before six in the evening, Sir John Malcolm rode in, surrounded by his suite. Our Artillery peeled forth the salute due to his high rank, and His Excellency rode down the ranks of the Kalladghee Light Field Brigade, which had been drawn up in line, in full dress review order, to receive him, noticing in high terms of approbation the general appearance of the force—since his arrival in the country, the first he had seen of that army.

The following day, being Sunday, Divine Service was performed in the Governor's tent, by His Excellency's Chaplain, and the beautiful Liturgy of our Church was read in that remote spot of our Indian Empire, I imagine, publicly, for the first time—

For the sound of the Church-going bell  
These valleys and rocks never heard;  
Never sigh'd at the sound of the knell,  
Or smil'd when a Sabbath appear'd.

On Monday evening the Honourable the Governor honoured a dinner by his presence, to which he had been invited in the name of Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, C. B., and all the Officers of the Brigade. Upwards of 50 sat down to table, including Mr. Newnham, Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government; Mr. Nisbit and the other Doab Civil Authorities, with the Governor, together with the whole of the suite. The cloth being removed, and the usual preliminary loyal toasts being got over, the health of our distinguished guest was proposed and drunk with that cordiality and enthusiasm it so richly merited. In returning thanks, Sir John Malcolm adverted to his early career in the Madras Army, and spoke in glowing terms of the pride and satisfaction he felt in belonging to such a service; while his evident emotion indicated the sincerity of his declarations. Numerous toasts followed in succession; and our guest quitted at no early hour.

On the following morning, the Brigade was exhibited in a grand field-day, and his Excellency expressed his unqualified approbation at the dexterity and precision of the evolutions, and the admirable order and condition of all its parts.

In the evening we became the guests of the Governor at a sumptuous dinner, laid out in his splendid and extensive tents, which appeared more like the interior of a vast palace than the temporary accommodation of canvass alone. Sir J. Malcolm sustained the character of an affable, liberal, and entertaining host, and the evening past in conviviality and the utmost good humour.

On Wednesday, an evening party was given by his Excellency, at which all our fair countrywomen at Kalladghee were present: a most essential component of society, in which our Station is, unhappily, rather deficient. All our male community were also there. A native Nauteh served as a divertimento, and a delightful little supper concluded the convivialities which our passing visitant brought in his train. His Excellency separated very early on the following morning on his route to Bulgeum via Gokank.

The following are extracts from the *Message des Chambers*.

On the 5th April the Russian squadron was at Poros, to the number of four ships of the line, three frigates, a corvette, and two brigs. It was reported in that island that Admiral Heyden having considered with the President what place of refuge

the squadron should choose in case of war with England, the port of Napoli had been chosen; and that in consequence thirty pieces of cannon, (twenty-four pounders) had been placed at the entrance of it. It is added, that the Admiral having since become sensible that it was impossible to escape in that port from the English fleet, had resolved to join his squadron to that which is blockading the Dardanelles; and in case of a declaration of war, immediately to force the passage to proceed into the Black Sea. It was affirmed at Poros, that this junction would very soon be effected—*Courier de Smyrne, April 12.*

There appears to be a strange desire in some of the French Papers to inculcate the expectation of immediate hostilities in the Mediterranean between the British and Russian Squadrons. The *Courier de Smyrne*, influenced by Turkish politics would no doubt rejoice at such an event, but it is with some surprise we see the article copied into a Paris paper, which has a demi-official character.

## Colonial.

## M'GILL COLLEGE.

In consequence of a notification having been published that this College would be opened, and that formal possession of the estate of BURNSIDE, upon which it was established, would take place on Wednesday, the 24th June, a numerous assemblage of the Inhabitants of this city were present at what we consider to be one of the most important and interesting ceremonies lately witnessed in this part of the Province. Though there was none of the gaudy appearance and display, characteristic of religious or Masonic Processions, yet to the mind of the philosopher and friend of education, the simple and appropriate ceremony, an account of which we are about to lay before our readers, presented more charms than if decked out with all the pageantry of chivalry and romance.

A large room in the house, which has been for some time existing on the estate, having been fitted up, it was soon after one o'clock filled by the numerous and respectable individuals who had assembled to witness the ceremony. Among the company we noticed several officers of the government, the principal members of the Bar; the lecturers at the Montreal Medical Institution, and several gentlemen, more or less connected with the proposed College.

The Right Reverend the Lord-Bishop of the Diocese, attended by the Rev. G. J. Mountain, D. D.; the Rev. J. L. Mills, D. D.; the Rev. B. B. Stephens, A. M.; the Rev. A. Norman; and the Rev. A. F. Atkinson of Montreal; the Rev. James Reid of St. Armand; the Rev. W. Abbott of St. Andrews; the Rev. J. Abbott of Yamaska; the Rev. I. Braithwaite, A. B. of Chambly; and the Rev. H. Esson, and E. Black of the Kirk of Scotland in Montreal, having entered the Hall, the business of the day was soon after proceeded upon.

The Royal Charter which incorporated the Governors and Professors of the University being placed on the table. His Lordship the Bishop of Quebec rose and addressed the assembled body. He stated that in consequence of the absence of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, who was one of the Governors of the corporation of M'Gill College, it became incumbent on him to make a few remarks on the present occasion. He would, however, first state that he was commissioned by His Excellency to express his regret, that in consequence of the very late arrivals of the April and May mails, he was unable to leave Quebec in time to assist at the ceremony of promulgating the charter which had been conferred on the College. His Excellency in his letter was pleased to add that he would not fail to use all his exertions to promote the Institution. Having fulfilled this duty, the Lord Bishop begged to observe that the bequest which had been made in favor of this College by the late Hon. James M'Gill, consisted of the valuable estate of Burnside comprising the building in which they were then assembled, and the garden and grounds adjoining, together with the sum of £10,000, in furtherance of his benevolent intention. This liberal bequest was made in 1811 (two years previous to the death of Mr. M'Gill) in trust to a corporation called the Royal Institution, which was contemplated by an act passed in 1810; this Institution was to transfer the bequest, when a College, in pursuance of his views, was established, and bearing his name. To this most benevolent legacy, he could not help referring as characteristic of its liberal donor, with whom he had the honor of an acquaintance, and as furnishing an example which he hoped to see more frequently followed in the Province. The late Mr. M'Gill, who had amassed a very considerable fortune within the country, did not, like many others, leave the

Province and spend his money in some other part of the globe, but having no direct heirs, he had left a very handsome legacy for the laudable purpose of commencing an University in a country where such an establishment was very desirable. The Institution was to bear the name of its excellent founder, and he firmly hoped that it might prove a blessing to many generations yet to come, that it might tend to immortalize his name, and be the best monument that could be erected to his memory. The Royal Institution was incorporated in 1818, and through their instrumentality, this College was in pursuance of the will of Mr. M'Gill incorporated in 1821, by a charter which would be read to them. Under that charter the Governors of the College were the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Lower Canada, the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, and the Chief Justices of Montreal and Upper Canada, the Lord Bishop of Quebec and the principal of the College. It would be needless for him to refer to the deceptions and obstacles, which had hitherto prevented the College from going into operation; it was known that they arose from the residuary legatee under the will of Mr. M'Gill, disputing the legality of the bequest, and carrying his opposition through all the Courts of the Province, till His Majesty in his Privy Council had finally given the decision in favor of the Institution, whose duty it had become to prosecute for the recovery of the bequest. The suit in relation to the money bequeathed to the College was still before the Council, but he was happy to say that that unfortunate dispute would soon be terminated as it was understood the residuary legatee intended to withdraw all further opposition. It was the intention of the Royal Institution to transfer to the Governors of the College the property of Burnside, and on the part of the Governors, he was authorized to say that they were willing to accept of it. A majority of them were either now present or consenting, for he was charged with the consent of the Governor of this, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the adjoining Province, both of whom had expressed a desire to attend on the present occasion, and it was known that there was now no Chief Justice in Upper Canada. On the part of the majority, he accepted from the Royal Institution, the Charter which the Secretary of that body would now read.

The Rev. Dr. Mills, Secretary to the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, then read at length the Charter of the College.

The Lord Bishop then again rose and said that he was authorized on the part of the governors of the new college to state it to be their intention as far as it was in their power so carry into effect the liberal intentions of the late Mr. M'Gill. It was not a work in which they themselves were solely interested, but it was an Institution which concerned every inhabitant of the Province, and under such feelings the governors were determined that no obstacles should deter them from following up and prosecuting the views of the testator. He deemed it unnecessary for him to exhort them upon the advantages of education, as he was sure they were all of opinion that a moral and religious education on christian principles, and a scientific course of studies on a true philosophical system, were what it was their bounden duty to promote. The governors in assuming the charter hoped that their exertions would meet with the co-operation of every individual within the Province.

The venerable Archdeacon Mountain then rose, and stated that as the individual named, to fill the honourable post of Principal of the new College, it became his duty now to say a few words. He could not but express his sense of his own unworthiness for such a distinguished office, and he firmly hoped that he would be succeeded by a long line of eminent and learned principals. He had it in charge from his colleagues to state their anxiety to put the college into immediate operation, and he might urge as a proof of their wish, that they had not been idle in this respect. With the assistance of the Hon. Mr. Cochran then present, they had been engaged in preparing and modelling a constitution, and rules for the government of the institution. Although it was not necessary to detail at present their precise nature, yet he could take upon himself to state that they were liberal, in every sense of the word, imposing no test upon professors or students. In thus applying the term liberal he wished it distinctly to be understood, that he was not conveying the charge of illiberality against these noble and venerable Institutions of the Mother Country, in which a test was properly exacted of conformity to the National Religion,—but there were local circumstances which required local adaptation, and according both to the terms of the will and the provisions of the Royal Charter, all officers whatever in M'Gill College were left freely open either to Protestants or Roman Catholics, and Students of all denominations would be per-