

mitted to attend. He deemed it necessary for him to explain how the present professors happened all to be members of the Church of England. When found necessary to name professors in virtue of the charter of the college, his late father, then Bishop of the Diocese, had submitted several names to His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie for these offices, among which, those of the Rev. Archdeacon Strachan, and the Rev. Dr. Harkness, having been proposed eligible, either to one or the other, to the same Professorship, His Excellency, whether swayed by a feeling of delicacy and desire to avoid the appearance of partiality, on account of his being himself a member of the Church of Scotland, or from whatever cause—decided in favour of the former gentleman. This circumstance was mentioned in proof, that the original as well as the present intention of the Governors was in all respects to show due respect to the intentions of the will of Mr. McGill and the terms of the charter. It had been deemed necessary for the present to declare that the professors should be graduates of some British University, but that a preference should hereafter be shown to those who had graduated within its walls. The Governors would feel it to be their duty under all discouraging obstacles to push on the great undertaking, and never to cease in their exertions for its prosperity. They hoped they would meet with general support, and they trusted with confidence that they would be assisted by all, when the very liberal terms of the will and charter were considered. It would be necessary for them to make a strong and powerful appeal to the Mother Country, and they also expected great pecuniary assistance from those resident near the establishment, and more directly interested in its prosperity. They would as soon as possible establish a system of collegiate education, and there was a predisposition to engraft upon the college the well known and respectable Medical Institution now in existence in the city. The door of the building was at length open, and it was the duty of all to proceed with vigor. They might at first complain of a great want of means for such an institution, for it required much to place it on a respectable footing, but while they thus looked forward with confidence, they should not be unmindful that the province was highly indebted to the very liberal disposition of Mr. McGill, who had set such a praiseworthy example to his fellow citizens, whose duty it now became generally to aid his work and follow up his magnificent views. The Archdeacon concluded his address by expressing his conviction that all who were present felt alike the dependence of every human undertaking for its success, upon the blessing of divine providence, and would therefore be unanimously ready to join in the religious services, with which it was proposed to conclude the business of the day; and in which he accordingly proceeded.

The 8th chapter of proverbs, which had been selected as appropriate to the occasion, was first read; after which, the following verses selected from different Psalms were repeated in the way of alternation—the responsive part being sustained by the other Clergy of the Church of England who were present.

The Lord hath been mindful of us, and shall bless us: even he shall bless the house of Israel; he shall bless the house of Aaron.

He shall bless them that fear the Lord both small and great.

The Lord shall increase you more, both you and your children.

All the whole Heavens are the Lord's: the earth hath he given to the children of men.

The lot is fallen unto me in fair ground: yea I have a goodly heritage.

Lord thou art become gracious unto thy land:—thou sendest a gracious rain upon thine inheritance, and refreshed it when it was weary.

O pray for the peace of Jerusalem—they shall prosper that love thee.

Peace be in thy walls, and plentyousness within thy palaces.

For my brethren and companions' sakes, I will wish thee prosperity.

Yea because of the house of the Lord our God, I will seek to do thee good.

Except the Lord build the house; their labour is but lost that build it.

Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name give the praise; for thy loving mercy and for thy truth's sake.

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost.

As it was in the beginning, it now and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.

The ARCHDEACON then proceeded with the following prayers.

O blessed and eternal God, who by wisdom hast founded the earth and by understanding hast stretched out the Heavens,—Father of Light, and Author of every good and perfect gift, from whom we receive all that we have and all that we are made capable of performing—upon whose pleasure both we and our works, and all creation depends—look down from the habitation of thy holiness and glory; and favor the undertaking which is here before us; let thy blessing rest upon it; let the cloud and pillar of thy presence go with us; establish the work of our hands upon us, yea the work of our hands establish thou it. Our hope is in thee and thou art able to do for us, in things temporal as well as spiritual, exceedingly abundantly above all that we can ask or think. Raise us means, we beseech thee, to provide for the wants of this Institution: dispose the hearts of men and order the course of events favorable towards it; shed down the spirit of wisdom and of patient continuance upon those who plant and those who water, and do thou give the increase from on high. Sanctify all the instruction which shall hereafter be given and all the studies which shall be pursued in this Institution, and render them subservient to thy glory and the good of mankind. Grant that all the stores of knowledge and science, which shall be here opened to the minds of youth, may form them to the greater love of thy holy name, and lead them to magnify thee in thy wonderful works. O righteous Father, who hast hid the highest of all knowledge from the wise and prudent of this world, and revealed it unto babes, grant that none may be here spoiled, through philosophy and vain deceit, nor lifted up in heart through the opposition of science falsely so called, but give them grace to cast down imaginations and every high thing which exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, and to bring into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ.—Yet, O Lord, while they are subject to this gentle and blessed yoke, enrich this Institution, we pray thee, with ample streams of all sound learning and science; and as we are taught in thy holy word that the Lawgiver of thy ancient people was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, and the blessed Apostle St. Paul profited above his equals, as well in the studies of his time and people, as in the learned lore of the ancients at large—and as thou didst miraculously supply to the first planters of our holy faith that knowledge which, under thy blessing, must now be acquired by labour and length of time—grant that all beneficence and industry may be exerted in the endowment and enlargement, the furtherance and prosperity of this Institution; grant that the grain of seed which is here sown may become, in process of time, a great and goodly tree; that Science and Literature may spring up and flourish upon this dedicated spot, and bear fruit an hundredfold.

With these our prayers, O Father of Heaven and Earth, we offer up our humble thanksgiving for all thy mercies manifested to us, and especially for that thou didst put it into the heart of thy servant, the Founder of this Institution, to provide out of the means which thou hast given him, for so useful a work:—And, alike in thanksgiving or prayer, we approach thy Throne in the prevailing name and through the powerful mediation of Jesus Christ, whose own holy words also, we couple still with our imperfect address. The Archdeacon here repeated the Lord's Prayer.

Then followed the Prayer for the Church Militant, from the Liturgy, with some adaptations to render it immediately applicable to the local authorities and to the occasion of the day. The assembly was dismissed by a blessing pronounced by the Bishop.

Before closing this subject, we deem it but justice to the Venerable Archdeacon Strachan, to state, that to that Rev. Gentleman, the Province is greatly indebted for McGill College, as to his suggestions on this subject, his friend and relative, the late Mr. McGill, lent a ready and willing ear, and was induced to frame the bequest, which is now about to be employed according to the intentions of its donor. To that gentleman, we understand, is also due the very liberal arrangement which was announced by the Principal, with regard to the total absence of any tests for the admission of Professors or Students.—*Montreal Gazette.*

#### BERMUDA, June 16.

The brig Wellington, of Cork, 360 tons burthen, John Kelly, master, from Jamaica, bound to Liverpool, England, laden with sugar, rum, coffee, and pimento, ran on the south part of Long Bar, on Monday evening, 8th instant; after being on the rocks for 6 hours, she was got off, and on the following morning proceeded on her voyage in a leaky

state, having had her false keel knocked off and other damage done.

As soon as the Wellington was discovered to be on the rocks, a pilot boat put off to her assistance, and when it reached her, which was about half past five o'clock, one hour after she struck, the whole of her sails were set, and just as they were, when she first struck. The pilot recommended the sails being handed, and before it was accomplished 6 other boats had reached the vessel. The Captain at first could not be persuaded to employ the crews of these boats, saying that four would be sufficient, but at length consented thereto, and not until five hours constant exertion did they succeed in getting her afloat. During nearly the whole of this time the Captain rather impeded than accelerated the means adopted to lay out hawsers, &c., and when preparations were making by the pilots, to have her hove a greater distance from the reef, the captain forbade them carrying out a hawser for that purpose, and ordered the boats to be taken in, and the vessel to put to sea. Captain Burrows (one of the gentlemen who went to her assistance, as a branch pilot, by certificate from Sir J. B. Warren,) advised him not to attempt it till day light, but if Captain K. persisted in getting the vessel under sail, those men who had assisted in extricating her from the perilous situation in which they found her, would leave, and be in no wise instrumental in her destruction; Captain K. (who had before given proof of his being inebriated,) replied with abuse, directed the muskets and pistols to be loaded and in readiness; ordered the men from the shore in their boats, and with an oath declared he would shoot one half of them.

Remonstrance being of no avail, and fearing that he would in some measure put his threats into execution, Captain Burrows and Evans, with the others, left the vessel; she was then lying about 50 yards from the reef on which she had been, and which extended nearly 6 miles to leeward, her stern to the wind, with a small anchor and a short scope of chain. Captains Burrows and Evans having thought it advisable to report the state in which the vessel was left to the senior naval officer, proceeded to H. M. S. Columbus, then lying at Grassy Bay for that purpose. On the report being made, Captain Townshend despatched a boat in charge of Lieutenant Wilson, who, with Captain B. reached the Wellington at half past 4 A. M., (Tuesday,) she was in the same place as when left by Captain B. & E., but on getting on deck they were not a little surprised at finding the whole of the crew, with the captain and mate, below and asleep. After getting the crew of the brig up, and with the assistance of the man of war's men, and some from the shore, at 9 o'clock they succeeded in getting the vessel out of danger; she had made a considerable quantity of water, of which she was freed, and put to sea, leaving a jolly boat which broke adrift, and a kedge and hawser behind.

To Captains Burrows and Evans' knowledge and perseverance may be ascribed the saving of this valuable vessel and cargo, and we are sorry to hear their services were so undervalued, as to induce them to refuse some trifling sum which was offered by the Captain. No doubt exists but that on a statement of the circumstance being laid before the owners of the Wellington, (Messrs. Morgan and Reeves, of Cork,) and the Underwriters, they will be fully remunerated for their services.

PERTH, U. C., June 26.

Another Tornado.—A most impetuous storm passed, last week, through the middle of the township of Drummond, in a North East direction. It did not spread widely, but it has done a great deal of injury in its narrow range. Many Cattle in the woods, or on the verge of them, were killed by the falling of trees, sundry houses materially injured by the fury of the wind and hail, and whole fields of corn cut off as completely as if they had been mown with a scythe. We are assured by a person, on whose veracity we can put entire confidence, that he gathered some of the hail, which was a solid lump in form of a die, and that it measured two inches on the edge, without calculating the length of the various spars of something like hoary frost which projected from the side. This piece, which is described to us as hard as if it had been cut from the river in the middle of winter, would contain eight solid or cubic inches. Besides destroying all kinds of crop, as far as it reached, it may well be supposed no windows against which it was driven escaped breakage. In Mr. Balderson's house alone 50 panes were broken. A young man who was driving oxen from Lanark, with a load for Mr. Coleman, assures us, that he was actually knocked down by the hail, so violent was the impetus of the tempest on which it was wafted.—*Examiner.*