

emigrants who will leave that country for the United States during the present summer, nearly all through the ports of Bremen, Hamburg and Lubec, at 250,000, many of them men of property.

The Frankfurt Parliament which is struggling for the Union of thirty small governments of Germany as one nation, some months ago, says a writer in the Journal of Commerce, established a Central Emigration Committee, which has its branches in every German State and that the agents of the Suabian branch have already arrived in this country to report on the soil, climate and capacity of those States of our Union best adapted to a colonization by Germans. Forty thousand florins have alone been appropriated for this exploring expedition.

The Agents will no doubt make an early report; and we may soon expect a sturdy and opulent population from Germany filling up the gaps left by our own emigrants to California. Thus the precious metals are sure to flow into the country from all sides; the gold dust of California from the Pacific, and the coin from across the Atlantic. The civil wars of Europe have always furnished us with the best portion of our population from abroad.—Those of England have been the means of settling our large Atlantic States; those of the Continent of Europe will largely contribute to the wealth and prosperity of the Valley of the Mississippi.—*Newburyport Herald.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

ANNIVERSARY AT HORTON.

Friday the 24th was devoted to the College anniversary—and a throng of carriages around the Buildings on the Hill, and a crowded audience of most respectable people, male and female, from almost all parts of the Province, filling the great Hall to overflowing, long before the exercises commenced, testified the increasing interest the public is taking in Acadia College. We had noticed a rapid improvement in this respect from year to year, but never have yet seen so very crowded an attendance at the College anniversary as occurred this year. It is a truly cheering indication of public sentiment.

We have no official note of the exercises, but shall endeavour to give a statement of the subjects as well as our memory will serve us. We think the following was their order and general bearing:—

Importance of Chemical Studies:

Mr. W. Archibald.

True Grandeur of Nature:

Mr. A. Crawley.

Prophetic power of Philosophy:

Mr. H. Crawley.

Moral Dignity of the Struggle for Religious Liberty:

Mr. E. B. Demill.

Pleasures of Memory:

Mr. T. Crawley.

Phases of Genius:

Mr. D. Freeman.

Of all these exercises we cannot hesitate to say they were excellent in matter and manner, and conferred great credit on the authors and their indefatigable Professors. Some of them soared high with lofty and noble thoughts clothed in diction not unworthy of the theme.

Much disappointment was felt by many that the Rev. Mr. Elder was not present to deliver a *Jubilee* poem which had been anticipated, but it was not a disappointment that was felt by any deficiency in interest in the exercises of the day, for in that there seemed no flagging from the commencement to the close, an effect which was not a little aided by some very good music given at intervals by several amateur singers selected from the Seminary and the neighbourhood, whose tasteful and scientific execution of their task did them very great credit.

After the College exercises the degree of A. B. was conferred by Dr. Pryor, the President of Acadia College, on Mr. E. B. Demill, of St. John, N. B., and Messrs. H. Crawley, and A. Crawley, of Sydney, C. B.

These exercises were followed by a valuable address on the importance of high mental culture, from the Hon. J. W. Johnston, one of the Governors of the College, and the whole was concluded by the noble strains of the national anthem, in which the whole audience rising seemed to unite, and so ended the anniversary of Acadia College for 1849, with one sentiment we are persuaded in the breasts of its friends, that of intense gratification.—*Christian Messenger.*

COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

The ninth general report of this commission to the Colonial Secretary of State has been published, from which we learn that in the year 1846 the number of emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland amounted to 129,851, whereas in 1847 it rose to 258,270 persons, and in 1848 to 248,089. The total emigration to North America in that year was 219,298, but of these 188,233 proceeded to the United States, and only 31,065 to the British Colonies. Of the emigrants to America, 59,675 went from Ireland, and 129,576 (also Irish) from Liverpool, making a grand total of 189,251 Irish emigrants. It appears that the Irish settled in America are very liberal in their advances of money to friends and relations at home to enable the latter to emigrate likewise. It has been ascertained that the amount paid in the United States for passages, or remitted through houses in Liverpool and in Ireland, for intending emigrants (exclusive of the house of Baring Brothers, at Liverpool,) was, in 1848 upwards of £460,000. It is assumed that three-fourths of the whole expense of the emigration from Ireland last year was defrayed by those who had emigrated in the previous years.

The report then gives the number of emigrants who arrived at New York in 1848, amounting to 127,538, of whom 98,061 were from Ireland, and 23,062 from England, and remarks that the emigration to Australia and the Cape of Good Hope under government superintendence has exceeded, in a still greater proportion, that of recent years. The number of ships despatched since November 1847 up to the present time, is 115, and the number of emigrants 28,158. Of these persons the total number despatched last year was 18,611, and the importance of this increase to emigration will appear from the statement that the total number of emigrants who proceeded to the Australian colonies in 1847, when the resumption of the New South Wales emigration had already begun to tell, was less than 5,000; in 1846, about 2,000; and in 1845, only 830. A general tabulate statement shows that 248,198 persons emigrated in 1848, against 258,270 in 1847, to America, the North American colonies, the West Indies, and to Australia. Of the 248,198 emigrants in 1848, 132,218 were males, and 103,513 females, making a total of 235,731 steerage, in addition to 12,358 cabin passengers.

THE PANAMA RAILROAD.

The subscription book for one million of dollars, to construct so much of the road as will connect Panama with the navigable waters of the Chagres river, were opened last week at New-York, and the whole stock was taken up in one day, and such was the desire to obtain it, that 5 per cent, premium was offered the next day. This shows the confidence business men have, not only in the feasibility of the project, but the profitableness of the investment. In 1851, the passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific will be made in less than twelve hours; and in ten years, a trip to China, via. the isthmus, will be as fashionable as one now is to Europe. Some ambitious housewives may go out to select their annual stock of teas, and to repair the damage made by careless servants in the china closet.

FATHER MATHEW IN NEW YORK.—Father Mathew landed at New York on Monday the 2d instant. His reception by the Mayor and Corporation of the City, and the assembled thousands of citizens was most imposing. Upon landing at the Battery, Mayor Woodhull welcomed him to the city in a speech of some length, to which Mr. Mathew replied briefly, expressing himself quite overcome by the kindness of his reception. He was then escorted in procession from the Battery, through Broadway, to the City Hall in the Park—the Rev. guest riding in an open carriage with his Honor the Mayor, the Rev. Dr. Pise, and Alderman Haws. The multitude assembled in and about the Battery, and the enthusiasm of the people, exceeded anything ever before witnessed. Broadway was lined on both sides with a dense mass of human beings of all classes and descriptions, all cheering and shouting, while the windows of the houses on each side were crowded with fair spectators, all waving their welcome, Father Mathew acknowledging the compliment by bowing to the enthusiastic assemblages.

Having reached the City Hall, the Mayor appeared upon the balcony and introduced Father Mathew to the people assembled in the Park, who received him with long repeated cheers. Leaving the Hall, the authorities then escorted their guest to the "Irving House," and committed him to the care of his worthy host.

The reception of the Rev. Mr. Mathew by the American Temperance Union took place on Tuesday evening last, at the Tabernacle. At 8 o'clock Mr. Mathew, accompanied by the officers of the

meeting, took his place on the platform, when the services were opened by prayer by Rev. Dr. DeWitt, of the Reformed Dutch Church. The audience was then addressed by the Rev. Dr. Cox, who, filling a glass with water, observed that he "took his text before commencing his sermon." After a rather humorous preface, in which he characterized cold water as the "beverage with which was celebrated the marriage of Adam and Eve," he proceeded to reconnoitre, as he said, some of the principles of the temperance cause. Wherever human nature had an identity, they were equally applicable.—They were also leveling, but they leveled upwards, and though we were told by some that we must not connect religion with them, he regarded them as principles with which religion was most intimately connected. It was because he valued this cause so much, that we value the character and efforts of him who is now the nation's guest. He was glad, since every cause has its epochs and changes, that this was the chosen time for its renovation in this country.

The audience was afterwards gratified with an address from Mr. Mathew. He appeared in excellent health, though evidently much embarrassed by the enthusiastic demonstrations with which his appearance was greeted. Owing to slight temporary indisposition, he limited his remarks to about ten minutes, preferring to speak again on some future occasion. In the course of his speech, Mr. M. said, "In consequence of my labors, upwards of 5,000,000 of Irish have taken the pledge of total abstinence. Of them, I cannot learn that more than 1 in 500 have broken it, and I hope before I return, those who have relapsed, will again return to the fold of temperance."

A RECOMMENDATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—At a season when the Providence of God has manifested itself in the visitation of a fearful pestilence which is spreading its ravages throughout the land, it is fitting that a People, whose reliance has ever been in His protection, should humble themselves before His throne, and while acknowledging past transgressions, ask a continuance of the Divine Mercy.

It is, therefore, earnestly recommended, that the first Friday in August be observed throughout the United States as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. All business will be suspended in the various branches of the public service on that day; and it is recommended to persons of all religious denominations to abstain, as far as practicable, from secular occupation, and to assemble in their respective places of Public Worship, to acknowledge the infinite goodness which has watched over our existence as a nation, and so long crowned us with manifold blessings, and to implore the Almighty, in his own good time, to stay the destroying hand which is now lifted up against us.

Z. TAYLOR.

Washington, July 3, 1849.

This recommendation is in accordance with the wishes of a vast number of our fellow citizens. If diseases generally are messengers of the Almighty, peculiarly so is the Cholera, which comes and goes as mysteriously as the wind. We know that in ancient times, diseases were often sent as a punishment for iniquity; and it may be so with us. At all events, there is reason enough for humiliation and repentance, both on account of public and individual sins. If the day shall be observed by the nation at large, in a becoming spirit,—with sincerity and devotion,—the act itself will be an inestimable blessing, and we need not doubt that Heaven will regard it with favor.—[New-York Journal of Commerce.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TOUR.—We understand that the President will leave Washington on his tour to the North about the middle of August. He will proceed from Baltimore to York, and from thence visit Lancaster, Harrisburg, Chambersburg, and the Bedford Springs, Hollidaysburg, and Pittsburgh.—He will then pass through Ohio to Cleveland, where he will embark for Buffalo, and will be at the New York State Agricultural Fair at Syracuse on the 10th. From Albany he will proceed East to Boston, and after visiting the capitals of New Hampshire and Maine, will return South, via Providence, New York and Philadelphia, his purpose being to reach Washington about the close of September.—*Boston Transcript.*

SHOCKING STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Toronto Globe of Saturday, that a most frightful accident occurred on board the steamer Passport, on Thursday evening, on her passage from Montreal to Kingston. It is represented by passengers that the engineer was absent, the assistant in his berth, and the boat left in care of an incompetent person. When off Lancaster, 16 miles below Cornwall, about 9 o'clock in the evening, the boat struck the ground. The under deck was loaded with steerage passengers. The order to stop the engine and back out was promptly given, but the ignorance of the person in charge of the engine, led to a most sad catastrophe. Instead of backing, he opened a cock which let the hot steam in among the steerage passengers. A shriek instantly broke forth which was heard for several miles. The nature of the accident being for some time unknown, the steam continued to be discharged upon the poor creatures, adding to their insufferable agony. Four persons jumped overboard, two of whom were drowned. The nature of the accident being at length ascertained, the steam was at once shut off. Medical assistance was soon procured, when it was found that forty-four persons were severely scalded. The scene during the night is represented to have been horrible in the extreme; men, women and children in dreadful agony, continued their shrieks throughout the night. When the boat reached Cornwall, nine persons had died. About twenty were left at that place, and the remainder taken to Kingston, where

four more had died, and many others were in a critical state. They were all immigrants. A number of passengers signed a card exculpating the captain from all blame. If he was aware of the employment of an incompetent engineer, we do not see how he can escape censure.—*Rochester Dem.*

PRINCE ALBERT A MERCHANT TAYLOR.—On the occasion of a late exhibition of the Merchant Taylors' School, in London, and the award of prizes, a magnificent entertainment was given by the company in their spacious hall, at which a large number of distinguished guests were present. At the close of the dinner, grace was chanted by the vocalists present, and the Chairman proceeded to give a number of toasts. After a toast to the Church and Queen, and one to the Queen Dowager, he called on the company to drink to the health of "His Royal Highness, Prince Albert, a citizen and Merchant Taylor."

The Prince replied in a handsome speech, which he concluded to the following effect. Speaking of the pleasure of appearing among the company for the first time on occasion of this sort as a brother freeman, and of seeing himself seated among them as a merchant taylor, he added:—

"Anybody may be proud at finding himself included in a corporation which can boast of uninterrupted usefulness for four centuries, while holding to this day the same honorable position in the estimation of the country as at the time of its formation. (Cheers.) Thus, although the progress of civilization and wealth has raised the community around it, it has exemplified how in this happy country it is possible to combine the progress of mankind with due reverence to the institutions and even to the forms bequeathed to us by the piety of our forefathers. (Loud cheers.) I will conclude by breathing the hope that this company may continue to dispense its charity to our posterity, and that it may be equally an object of admiration to our children and to our children's children. (Loud cheers.) I drink 'Prosperity to the Merchant Taylors' Company.' His Royal Highness resumed his seat amidst continued cheering."

THE WATERLOO BANQUET.—His Grace the Duke of Wellington celebrated the 34th anniversary of his crowning victory on Monday evening, at Apsley-house. The recurrence of the day, as usual, was marked by every possible demonstration of respect towards the noble and gallant veteran. From an early hour in the morning Apsley-house was almost besieged by royal and distinguished personages who called to pay their respects to his Grace. Of pedestrian spectators there were more present than we ever before witnessed, and as the more prominent among the officers arrived, the crowd gave vent to their feelings in loud cheers. The Prince Consort arrived at half-past seven o'clock, and was received by the noble and gallant Duke at the foot of the grand stair-case, whence his Royal Highness was conducted to the saloon, where most of the guests were previously assembled. The banquet was served at eight o'clock, in the Waterloo-gallery, covers being laid for 78 guests.

There are 520 survivors of Waterloo at this moment, among the commissioned officers of the army. They comprise 2 Field Marshals, 6 Generals, 20 Lieutenant Generals, 43 Major Generals, 64 Colonels, 79 Lieutenant Colonels, 31 Majors, 61 Captains, 117 Lieutenants, 10 Paymasters, 44 Quartermasters, 41 Medical Officers, and 2 Veterinary Surgeons.—*United Service Gazette.*

The steamship Great Britain has been purchased by Mr. Collins, of London, for £20,000, and he has contracted a further expense of £22,000 to have her fitted out for sea. She is to ply between Liverpool and New York.

The number of deaths in the metropolis during the week ending on Saturday, June 16, was 912, being 59 fewer than the week before, and 51 below the average of the five preceding springs. The births in the week were 1443; viz, 720 male, and 723 females.

The papers announce the death of the Right Hon. Sir Charles R. Vaughan, who for a number of years resided in the U. S. in the capacity of Envoy Extraordinary, where he was most highly respected.—On leaving Washington he was appointed on a special mission, as Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Constantinople.

At the Oxford University commencement of the 20th June, the honorary degree of doctor on civil law was conferred upon Hon. George Bancroft, the American Minister, amidst immense cheering.

The appointment of Mr. Abbott Lawrence, as the American Minister to Great Britain, has given great satisfaction to all classes in England with whom that gentleman will have to transact business.

The Bishop of Gibraltar lately visited Constantinople for the purpose of making an ecclesiastical tour, and confirming such Protestants as would avail themselves of the opportunity.

The crops generally throughout Canada and the United States are represented as being at present in a flourishing condition, and promise an abundant yield.

SULPHURIC ETHER IN CHOLERA.

Dr. A. Phelps states that he recently administered sulphuric ether to a cholera patient with the most beneficial results. Its almost immediate effect was the relief of the spasms and violent distress, and a return of natural warmth. The patient recovered.