COAL FOR STEAMERS IN THE NAVY—STEAM BATTERIES.

It will be seen by an advertisement of the Navy Commissioners in another column, that the proprietors of coal mines are requested to furnish samples of their coal at the Navy Yard in Washington, for the purpose of having experiments made to test the qualities of the different specimens with the view of ascertaining the kinds best adapted to the purposes of steam navigation in the Navy.

The opportunity thus offered will be a favorable one for proving the excellent qualities of the Allegany coal in this State which has been generally considered as possessing highly valuable properties for most of the uses to which coal is applied as fuel. The bituminous coal of the Susquehanna Valley, large quantities of which may be expected in this market, is also believed to be admirably suited to the purposes of steam navigation.

While we are upon this subject we may take occasion to repeat the expression of our earnest wishes, in which this community, we are sure, heartily join that practical measures may be speedily taken for establishing some system of steam defences for the Chesapeake Bay. The efficiency of steam batteries has not, that we know of been fully tested; but is it not worth while to make some experiments to ascertain that point? The city of Baltimore and the whole region of the upper Chesapeake are as unprotected now as they were in 1814. The approaches by water to the city of Washington are as unguarded as they were at that period.

In the event of a war it would be highly desirable to have in the waters of our Bay, in connection with floating batteries, several strongly constructed steamers, carrying heavy guns, yet adapted for shoal water, so as to allow them to enter the Patapsco, the Patuxent the Potomac, and other rivers, and to guard the entrances of those important streams. A series of experiments to ascertain the proper form, size and construction of such vessels, might be with propriety commenced immediately. Some time and perhaps several attempts would be requisite in order to attain the desired ends. But every experiment would teach something—and something which cannot be learned without experiments.

Another idea may be here suggested. We see how steadily and perseveringly the British government is going on in the work of strengthening her steam marine. If we should be compelled into a war with England it would be chiefly a maritime war; and to such an issue Great Britain is probably looking. She has adopted a new policy for this purpose by adding to the number and efficiency of her war steamers—that is to say, she has united with companies of private individuals for building and keeping afloat extensive lines of *powerful steamships* to be used in time of peace for purposes of trade, and for the conveyance of passengers and mails across the ocean yet adapted in all respects for warlike uses whenever occasion shall arise for their employment in that way. Now what should prevent the adoption of a similar policy by this government in respect to the coastwise communication between our chief cities on the Atlantic seaboard and the Gulf of Mexico? We could have mail steamers running regularly from Portland and touching at Boston, New York, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and N. Orleans, with others connecting therewith and communicating with Philadelphia and Baltimore—the points of connection being at the Delaware Breakwater for the one city and Hampton Roads for the other. These steamers would constitute the best kind of Home Squadron; they would partially pay their own expenses, and thus be of little cost to the government beyond that of construction; and they might be made, like the British mail steamers, ready at any time to receive armaments on board and fitted forthwith for war. An excellent school would thus be provided for the instruction of our officers in the efficient management of steam vessels—a species of skill which is every day becoming of vast importance, and which cannot well be acquired without training.

[Baltimore American.

DREAM!

THE MEDORA.—The man who professes to be a believer in dreams and other extraordinary auguries of coming events, is sure to be regarded by nine tenths of mankind as a simpleton, if not a stark idiot; yet that the most calamitous events have often been indicated by such premonitions, is an indisputable fact; and it is equally certain that such events have in some cases been controlled by a strict attention to the warnings thus mysteriously given. It is unnecessary for us to specify instances of such warnings, as they must be familiar to most readers of historical records. But there is one connected with the recent melancholy event of the blowing up of the Medora, which remains to be recorded, and which we class among the most remarkable which have fallen within our notice. Three weeks before it occurred, the sad catastrophe was distinctly represented in a dream to the mate of the Jewess (one of the line of steamers for which the Medora was intended.) He saw her making trial of her machinery—saw her blow up—saw the helpless victims of the explosion in the water round her, struggling for life—saw the boat sink, and identified Capt Sutton (her commander) clad in a white dress. He told his dream afterwards; and was laughed at! The Jewess, it will be remembered, left here for Baltimore on Thursday night, (after the explosion) and passed in the bay, the next morning, the Steamer Georgia, on her way down to Norfolk; and when perceiving the G's flag half mast, he exclaimed in a tone of grief—"There, my dream is out—he Medora is blown up!" The boats passed each other too far asunder to hail, and it was not known to those on board the Jewess, until her arrival at Baltimore, that such was indeed the melancholy fact.—*Norfolk Herald,*

COLORING FOR THE FACE.—'Sam,' said one friend to another—'your face looks quite flushed to day, very red; indeed.'

'Well, I know it; but how in the deuce can I help it; sometimes I look as pale as a ghost, and others as red as a beet."

'Why, my dear fellow, have you lived so long and not yet learned the great secret of *coloring the face*? I'll tell you a remedy in a moment.'

'Well what is it?' let's hear it, do, and I'll be deeply indebted to you.'

'Oh no; I don't want you to be any further *indebted* to me; therefore I'll tell you for nothing. It is this: 'When you find your face pale, why drink *dark* brandy, and when red, then use *pale* brandy!'

WORTHY OF IMITATION.—A committee appointed by male and female school No. 2 says the Baltimore Patriot of Monday, waited on our Mayor last week, and left in his hands the amount of $16,87½, to be applied for the benefit of those who have been caused to suffer from the recent explosion of the steamer Medora.

ANOTHER.—The young ladies attached to the Seminary of Mr. Ring, Gough street, made a similar donation, though not so large in amount. Such acts are worthy of imitation, and such occasions can be profitably improved by putting into early exercise those qualities of benevolence, without the cultivation of which, human nature sinks into degradation.

Home League Bonnets.—We learn that all the pretty girls (and they are all pretty) of this city and country round about have determined to wear the real Home league bonnets—manufactured of American materials and by American hands. We hail this movement with pleasure as it demonstrates the fact, that the Delaware ladies of 1842, are as patriotic as were their mothers of 76. Boys do you hear that? Delaware girls and Home industry—good wives and happy homes—Home League and national prosperity, all go hand in hand together.

[Delaware Republican.

IMPORTATION OF DRY GOODS.—The winding up of this Spring's importations, the Journal of Commerce says, 'shows a smallness of quantity never surpassed.—The Sheridan, which arrived the other day from Liverpool, had 199 packages of dry goods; the South America, now on her way, has 172 packages; and the George Washington has 76 packages only. Of these last, 34 packages are woollens, 4 are worsted stuffs, 4 are cottons, 11 are linens, and 23 hoisery, &c.

☞Victoria says that Albert is a fine soldier, for he is always *in arms*. So are the babies, for that matter. Where's the pap spoon?—*N. O. Cresent City.*

Its handle is in Sir Robert Peel's hands, and its bowl in every nation on the face of the globe where there is any thing to scoop.—*Boston Post.*

A TERRIBLE AFFAIR AT LOUISVILLE—ONE MAN BURNT TO DEATH AND ANOTHER MURDERED.—A fire broke out at Louisville on the 19th inst. which consumed a house in which there was a sick man, a stranger, who became a victim to the flames. It is supposed that a person, not known to the family where the sick man lay, who came a few days previous and assumed the authority of taking charge of him and his effects, set the building on fire. Several other adjoining houses were also destroyed before the flames could be checked.

The most terrible part of this affair is yet to relate. Whilst the fire was raging, a gentleman named Patten, an old and highly respectable citizen, removed his furniture, fearing that his house might also be consumed. After the fire had been completely extinguished, and the bustle and turmoil attendant thereon had somewhat subsided, Mr. Patten proceeded to replace his property? and whilst in the act of doing so, was attacked in the passage leading to his house by a man armed with a Bowie knife, who coolly and deliberately, without the slightest provocation, stabbed him to the heart, and made his escape. This unfortunate man expired almost instantly, but with his last breath uttered in language loud enough to be heard, that his murderer was named McLaughlin, who has since been identified, apprehended and imprisoned to await his trial. It is the opinion of the Louisville Journal, that that city is at present infested with a frightful gang of incendiaries, and that the fire here mentioned, was undoubtedly caused by some of them.

Out of Employment—The New York Sun says:—"There are now about 500 vessels lying in the harbor of New York, viz: 70 ships, 34 barks, 95 brigs, 250 schooners, and 61 other vessels. One third of the whole is said to be lying idle for want of employment—and most of them for sale."

STOPPED.—The Cumberland (Md) Alleganian says the large and extensive furnace in that county, belonging to the Mount Savage Iron Co., has stopped.—A great number of hands was engaged at these works, who are of course thrown out of employment. The failure of the last legislature to provide means for the completion of the Canal, has doubtless caused the suspension, as no practicable means of transporting the iron manufactured by the company can be realized.

THE FISHERIES.—The Potomac Fisheries have yielded this season most abundantly in shad, but not so much so in herring, as it appears from the Alexandria Gazette.

SEARCH AT SEA.

The following paragraphs from the Salem Gazette of the 22d inst. confirm our previous information of the effect of the instructions lately given by the British Government concerning the visitation and search of American vessels.

"*Visitation of American Vessels*.—We mentioned in our last the agreeable change which had taken place in the deportment of the British boarding officers on the coast of Africa, as reported by Captain Conway. Since that publication, the brig Tigris has arrived at this port, and Captain Frye reports his experience of the same fact. His vessel was boarded repeatedly on the coast of Africa; but he was in all cases treated with great civility and consideration, and no attempt was made to enforce a *search*.—Nothing was desired but to ascertain the fact that the vessel was an *American* trader; and the request being made without insolence, was complied with in the cases above mentioned, not only without objection, but with pleasure. Capt. Frye, it will be recollected, with his vessel, the Tigris, was sent home on her preceeding voyage in charge of a British prizemaster and crew.

We learn from the Boston Daily Advertiser that in the case of the Tigris the British Government has recognised the justice of the claim made by the owners for indemnification, and has given notice that payment will be made. The attention of the British Government was called to this and other cases immediately upon the arrival of Mr. Everett in London. On the other cases there had been no decision at the last dates."

RHODE ISLAND.—We find the following leading advertisement in the Providence Express of Saturday last. It looks as if the "suffrage" party were determined to go ahead.

General Invitation to the Military.—The Constitutional State Committee hereby respectfully invite the chartered companies, the militia companies, and the volunteer companies! who are in favor of the people's cause and constitution, to give their attendance, as an escort, on Tuesday, the 3d day of May, when the General Assembly, under the People's constitution, will hold their first session in Providence. The companies from the country are requested to be on the ground at an early hour.

For the committee, BENJ. ARNOLD Jr.
Chairman, pro tem.
Providence, April 22d, 1842.

FROM FLORIDA.

From the St. Augustine News of April 16.

GRATIFYING INTELLIGENCE.—We are informed by a gentleman that a steamboat passed up the St John's on the 12th instant with *one hundred and sixty settlers* and their implements of husbandry, destined for the rich hammock lands in the neighborhood of Fort Melton. We are also informed that another steamboat with a large number more, destined for the same neighborhood, is daily expected This is, indeed, gratifying intelligence, and we welcome these hardy pioneers with the spirit of true brotherly love.

SUSQUEHANNA RIVER TRADE.—The Danville (Pa.) Democrat of the 15th inst. says—

Never was the Susquehanna at this place loaded more with lumber at any one time than during the commencement of the present week. On Monday afternoon last, we counted between 40 and 50 rafts and arks fastened along the shore of the river. They were unable to proceed on account of the high state of water in the West Branch, which made the passage through the schute in Shamokin Dam dangerous.—The river is said to have been almost completely covered near Northumberland with the wealth of the lumber country at the head of the Susquehanna. We doubt, however, whether they will find a ready sale for their article, in the present time of high pressure in the money market.

The Columbia Spy of the 16th inst, says—

Our noble Susquehanna is at this time in fine navigable order; our shores present a fine array of rafts of every description, and our Hotels are filled to overflowing with the hardy yeomanry of the North.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19, P. M.

In looking over a private letter dated RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 13, I was struck with the following paragraph, it is so much in character with those daring fellows: "A few days since a large ship (a slaver) sailed from this port under American colors, for the African coast. An English frigate, which was laying in port, knew her destination and determined to capture her; they met a few miles outside the harbor—the frigate sent her boat to board the American ship; the officer in command was told to keep off or they would fire into him, the boat kept on, when the Yankee let loose a gun upon him, the commander of the John Ball Frigate then hailed, that he would fire into *him* if he did not heave to; fire and be d—d was the reply, accompanied by a broadside from the well trained guns of the yankee, which carried away the fore and main yards of the frigate. The fellow crowded all sail and was out of the range of the frigates guns before he well knew what was the matter with him; I saw the frigate afterwards, her main was down and they were in the act of sending down the fore which I could see had been much damaged. The Englishman declares that he will have the ship if he looses his own vessel in the undertaking."

THE MATCH.—The great racer "Boston," is on his way to New York; he is to run with "Fashion," on the Long Island Course, the 16th of May, for twenty thousand dollars a-side.

Twenty-Seventh Congress.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

Washington, April 22, 1842.

The House of Representatives before the adjournment yesterday evening, voted upon most of the important amendments submitted. No vote was taken, however, upon any number below 60.500. The committee sustained this number by a vote of 76 to 61. It is an important vote and indicative of the result which will ultimately arrive. The House voted upon numbers varying from the one finally agreed upon up to numbers varying sometimes but five hundred to one hundred and forty one thousand and a fraction. The votes were taken in committee, and, therefore, no one is yet up on the record. The vote in favor of 100,000 was only thirty six, and only thirty six in favor of 76,500. But little debate was had upon the bill, and there seems no disposition to discuss it any length. The Senate in the protection which the small States have in that branch of the Government where all the States are equally represented, will have an opportunity to amend the bill and procure the corrections which the House may deem unnecessary. New York speaks by scores of forces in the House, and New York and Pennsylvania by uniting in committee yesterday accomplished the result which you see.—Both States at the ratio agreed upon will have the same representation under the sixth as under the fifth census.

The Senate were not very long in session yesterday, and the business transacted was of no public importance. There was an Executive session. The nomination of the Marshall for East Tennessee was confirmed, and the nomination of a Receiver for the Land Office at Shawneetown, Illinois. During the day several Executive nominations were confirmed, including Mr. Bloodgood as Post Master at Ithaca, N. Y.

The Secretary of State gave Lord Ashburton and others a large dinner party yesterday evening at six o'clock and the Postmaster General had also a large party yesterday evening. A great multitude were present, including several of the Foreign Ambassadors, a liberal sprinkling of members of Congress and others. The evening was delightful and the hours rolled away most pleasantly. W.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1842

I learn that the Senate last evening, by a large vote 29 to 11, rejected the nomination of J. W. Tyson, of the city of Philadelphia, for the office of Commissary General of Purchases. I may recur to this affair at another time.

The Senate acted upon several other nominations, but all of them, I believe, were of secondary importance. The conclusions of the day's labor was a successful motion to adjourn until Monday next.

Neither the House nor the Senate will, therefore meet to-morrow. The news of the day, so far as it is of interest, seems to be confined to Congress. W

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1842.

The city is quiet to day and no news of any kind surring that will interest your readers. The present week will close the fifth month of the session, and bring Congress within two months and a week or two of the usual adjournment. The hot weather will probably do more to bring the members to terms in regard to the necessity of action upon the public business than almost any thing else. The two last days have been as warm almost as mid-summer.

The House, it is understood, will at once dispose of the Apportionment bill and by Tuesday, it is expected the Civil and Diplomatic bill will be acted upon in the Senate.

The Senate yet have a good many nominations to act upon, and two or three appointments which they deem obnoxious, will no doubt be rejected.—One of these deemed the most obnoxious is, it is said, a Loco Foco, who, I presume, has palmed himself off upon the President as a Whig. A change came over the spirit of the dreams of many men in the twinkling of an eye, after Mr. Van Buren was turned out of office, and now they pass themselves off as friends of the Executive, friends of the Administration, and friends of any one who will keep them in offices which they are likely to lose, or reinstate them in offices which they have lost. Such men deserve no mercy, adding as they do the offence of hypocrisy to the sin of dishonesty.

The crops about here begin to look well, and give promise of a rich harvest. The season is some three or four weeks in advance. The face of nature never wore a more beautiful or more promising aspect. A little of the wit and wisdom of man only is needed to restore a horn of promise, which shall share the country and cheer the eyes and the hearts of men. W.

DEFENCES OF NEW YORK.—We learn from the Courier and Enquirer that General Wool, Commandant of the Eastern Department, is engaged in putting the harbor of New York in a proper state of defence, and during the last week mounted upwards of two hundred guns in the different fortifications. It is added that in a very few days there will be mounted at the Narrows, and on Governor's and Ellis' Islands, upwards of Four Hundred pieces of heavy Ordnance, consisting of 24's, 32's and 42's. The works on Bedlow's Island (Fort Wood) are undergoing a thorough repair.

A WHALE.—Capt. Smith, of the Whale schooner Franklin, on Wednesday last, near the bar, killed a whale that will make about 50 or 60 bbls of oil, and brought him to New York. It is what whalers call a Scrag Whale.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, April 30.

Preparations are making in Cincinnati and Lexington to tender public dinners to Mr. CLAY upon his return to the West.

The National Intelligencer of Thursday says that the consideration of the Tariff question in the House of Representatives awaits the movements of the Treasury Department, from which a report upon the subject, abounding in important statistics, is daily expected, having been called for several weeks ago by the House of Representatives, at the instance of the Committee of Ways and Means.

CONGRESS—IN SENATE.

The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore American of the 28th inst. says:—

After the presentation of some unimportant memorials and reports from committees, the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Allen) agreeably with a pledge given yesterday, called up the resolution submitted by him in relation the Rhode Island difficulties.

Mr. Preston hoped it would not be taken up, and called for the yeas and nays which were ordered.

Mr. Calhoun understood that information of an important character had been received at the State Department this morning. If so he should vote in negative.

Mr. Sprague of R. I. responded affirmatively.

Mr. King and Mr. Allen wished the Senator to state the nature of the communications reported.

Objections were made, and the yeas and nays were called.

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Benton, Buchanan, McRoberts, Sevier, Tappan, Woodbury, Wright.—9.

Nays—Messrs. Bagby, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Calhoun, Choate, Cuthbert Clayton; Conrad, Crittenden, Evans, Fulton, Graham, Huntington, King, Mangum, Merrick, Morehead, Phelps, Preston, Simmons, Smith, of Ind., Southard, Sprague, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge.—23.

The Bills yesterday ordered to a third reading, excepting only the Bill for the relief of the heirs of Nathaniel Pryor, were finally passed and sent to the House.

THE DEATH OF BISHOP CONWELL.—The Philadelphia Inquirer of Saturday, says:—We learn that the Right Rev. Bishop Conwell departed this life on Thursday evening last, at an advanced age. This venerable prelate of the Catholic Church had been afflicted by blindness for many years prior to his decease. He was esteemed and beloved by all who enjoyed the advantages of his pastoral superintendence.

THE DISPUTED TERRITORY.—The Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, has issued his proclamation stating that it has been announced to him that large quantities of timber have been cut upon the disputed territory within the last year, in violation of the prohibition announced in former proclamations, and publicly announcing to all persons concerned, that if any of the said timber shall be brought into the river St. John it will be liable to seizure.

Final Negotiations with England.—It is rumored with confidence that the difficulties between this country and England will be arranged and finally settled amicably. The rumor is based, on intelligence from England by the Great Western, that Lord Aberdeen and Mr. Everett had, in negotiating, arrived at such results as formed a fair basis upon which terms of settlement for all the questions in dispute between the two countries could be formed. The special messengers, arrived in the steamer, were charged, it is stated, with the outlines of the negotiation for confimation by this government. The results arrived at by Lord Aberdeen and Mr Everett were hastened by a concurrence of events.—The state of affairs in the East rendered it imperative upon the English government to remove, without delay, the cause of disquiet in this country, and the mission of Lord Ashburton naturally prompted Mr. Everett to be active, in order not to have the business taken out of his hands. Lord Ashburton's visit, it is said was never meant to result in any practical settlement. These reports, if true, are of the highest importance to the country. To them is ascribed the recent advance in stocks and other prices.

Phil Ledger.

From Texas.—The arrival yesterday of the steam packet New York, Capt. J. S. Wright, brought us Galveston dates to the 12th inst.

There had been no fighting up to that time on land and it was not officially known that the army was ordered to march, though it was currently reported that the attack on Matamoras would take place without loss of time.

A correspondent writes under date of the 12th, that "the volunteers who arrived in the New York, were very promptly despatched on a vessel bound for the West.—[N. O. Bulletin.

Bank of Salisbury.—At at public meeting of the Stockholders of this institution, held on the 14th inst. it was resolved, that the bank go into a state of liquidation.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham:—The visit of the Bishop of Maryland during the last week, as an agreeable interruption to the ordinary sameness of our village, and an incident of no mean interest to a large portion of your readers, is not unworthy a claim to no ice in your columns. The unpropitious aspect of the weather on the day of his expected arrival, had clouded that expectation; and though true, as he always is to his appointment, the increasing gloom and rain of the night, rendered doubtful the attendance of the Christian hearts who were to welcome him to the services of the sanctuary. A goodly number of the faithful, however, united in the public worship of that night, and were afterwards edified by a sermon, not unmeet his reputation as a Christian preacher.

The morning of the following day, at the parish Church of St. Peter's, was marked by the administration of the Holy Eucharist; the Rev. Dr. Spencer having joined the rector Dr. Mason, in attendance on the spiritual earthly head of the diocese. In the afternoon again, at Easton, the children of that part of the parish were publickly catechized. Their order and decorum were creditable to themselves and teachers, and no less the propriety and general correctness with which they replied to the questions on faith and practice put by the Bishop.

The awakened interest in this time honoured care of the Church for her rising generation, is among the favourable signs of a better age; and a zealous recognition of the divine precept to the Apostles and their descendants through all time, *Feed my lambs*, elicits a brighter hope in the patriot and christian for his country and his kind. The usual divine services were at night succeeded by the interesting rite of confirmation, received by the nine candidates, from the hands of Bishop Whittingham. The occasion was solemn, the charge to the recipients impressive, and little is that man to be envied, who could, without happier or holier thoughts, witness the youthful and the old thus renewing their vows of faith and holiness, and brightening the golden chord which binds the faithful in Christ Jesus, to their God. Beside the candidates for the grace of Confirmation, there was evidently many a heart that was touched, and there was many a spark of the living spirit, enkindled, by the service and the scene.

The prominent call of the Bishop at this time, had been for the consecration of the Church at Queens Town, in the county of Queen Anne; an occasion always fraught to the thinking mind with no common order of interest. The erection of that house, had been, for long, a favorite object of anxiety to the eminent zeal and piety of that antient parish, and the celebration of that day, must have been a meet reward to that piety and that zeal. The structure, a neat frame Gothic, with a central tower, is chaste though simple, and its completion was evidently satisfactory to others beside its worthy rector Mr. Henry Brown. This is the second building,—the admirable stone edifice at Mile's river in Dr. Spencer's parish being the first—which, in the last three years, within our verge, has arisen, with spire pointing to the sky, to attest, that amid the abodes of men there are temples to the living and only God. May the zeal and energy of our own parish of St Peter's, be rekindled by these examples of Christian benevolence and zeal! The reception, by fifteen candidates, of the holy rite of Confirmation, gave additional interest to the scene. The Sermon of the Bishop, treated of the sacred character with which Churches, by the act of consecration, become invested, and will not—may it be hoped—be without effect in enforcing the reverence due even to the material walls of a building dedicated to God.

On the following day, mild and genial, the ancient Church and Parish on Kent Island, were made glad by the Episcopal visitation. There was a Baptism and Confirmation of two adults, from a denomination of Christians once all the Church's own, a people still and much beloved. A large assembly, a profoundly attentive audience, and a goodly number of communicants, chiefly of the Methodist bretheren, gladdened the occasion, and gave encouragement to that Catholic charity, which where no principle becomes the sacrifice, opens wide its embracing arms. Insulated, yet not cast down, the earnest and anxious rector, Mr. Norris Jones, realizing his hopes of awakened spiritual concern among his people, thanked God and took courage. Refreshed by the ever ready hospitality of Dr. Thompson, a true hearted son of the Church and Gospel, the band which had gone up from Queens Town, returned again for the nightly service of the sanctuary, in the newly dedicated temple; and again we were more than edified by a discourse from the Bishop on the text *This one thing I do*. Well might it serve for his own memorial and proper motto. True servant of his heavenly master, long may he be spared, through his labours more abundant, that one thing to do, which is deep in his heart, to build up the waste places of Zion, to bring back the wanderers from the fold, and renew the knowledge of the Lord where in the diocese it has been decayed.

To this brief sketch of an episcopal visitation, the permitted length of a communication to your columns, allows me not to add the reflections which cannot but press on the thoughtful mind upon an occasion like that recorded. Our country is in peril; let us look to God. The time is pregnant with great events. Let us turn them to the purposed account. In the calamities of the age, let us view the inflictions of one who in wrath remembers mercy; let us strengthen the things that remain that are ready to die. Let us call to mind the days that are past. Let us lay to heart the dispensations and the signs that are all around us, and be wise. LATET.