At this crisis another voice was heard at the door, crying out "Ladies and gentlemen, escape if you can, as the rafters beneath the house are giving away under the weight of our pressure! and we shall soon have the whole timbers down upon us from above."

A general rush was now made for the door among the first was the magnetized lady, followed by Mr. Snooks, who no doubt had exercised his will toward the lady sufficiently to awaken her.

Being jammed out into the midst of the moving crowd, who were crying hallowing and exerting themselves to obtain egress, I lost my companion. Finding all amusements for the evening at an end, I retired to my hotel. I had not been long seated before in rushed our fat jolly landlord, laughing until I thought his fat sides would burst:

"Gentlemen," said he, as soon he could obtain sufficient command over his risibilities, "Who do you think was that kicked up that all fired rumpus, over yander? Why it was that ar slick little Van-triloquest!!"

Mr. T. V. Skelline performed in Brideton the next evening, and gave some very striking delineations in *character and Ventriloquism* and which afforded perfect satisfaction to a large and respectable audience.

THE TWO NEW FASHIONS—*White Cravate and Ladies' Tarpaulins.*—Here and there a country reader will perhaps, require to be informed that no man is stylish now, "out" in the evening, *without a white cravat.* To those who frequent the Opera this will be no news, of course: as no eye could have failed to track the "milky way," around the semicircle from stage-box to stage-box. The fact thus recorded, however, we proceed to the *diagnosis* of the fashion, (and of another fashion, of which we shall presently speak)—premising only that we are driven to the discussion of these comparatively serious themes, by the frivolous character of other news, and the temporary public surfeit of politics, scandal and murder.

The white cravat was adopted two years since, in London, as the mark of a party—"Young England." Our readers know, of course, that for ten years, they have been worn only by servants in that country, and that a black coat & white cravat were the unmistakeable uniform of a family butler. The cravat having been first worn as the distinction of a certain reforming club, in Cromwell's Parliament, however, the author of Vivian Gray adopted it as the insignium of a new political party, of which he is the acknowledged leader; and as the *king of the white cravats*, he has set a fashion for America. The compliment we pay him is the greater, by the way, that we do not often copy the tight-legged nation in our wearables.

It was established in Brummell's time that a white cravat could not be successfully tied, except upon the critical turn preceding the re-action of a glass of champagne and a cup of green tea. A felicitous dash of inspired dexterity is the only thing to be trusted, and failure is melancholy!—As to dressiness, a white cravat is an intensifier—making style more stylish, and the lack of it more observable; but artistically it is only becoming to light complexions—by its superior whiteness, producing an effect on a fair skin, but impoverishing the brilliancy of a dark one. As a sign of the times, the appearance of the white cravat is the fore-runner of a return to the old fashioned showiness in evening dress, as the wheel comes round again, we shall revive tights, buckles and shoes, expelling the levelling costume of black cravat and boots, and making it both expensive and troublesome to look like a gentleman after candle-light. So tilts the plank in republics.

But what shall we say of *trains* and *tarpaulins* for ladies wear! Jack's hat, copied exactly in white satin, is the rage for a head dress, now—(worn upon the side of the head with a ruinous feather,)—and a velvet train is about becoming indispensable to a chaperon! It will be a bold poor man that will dare to marry a lady ere long—what with feathers and trains and pages' wages! We rejoice that we had our fling in the era of indifferent pocket.—N. Y. Mirror.

AN ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG LADY.

MODERN FINISH.

Her edication is slicked off complete; a mantymaker gets her up well, and she is sent back to home with the tower stamp on her, "edicated at a boardin-school. She astonishes the natives round about where the old folks live, and makes 'em stare agin, she is so improved. She plays beautifully on the piano, two pieces, larned onder the eye and ear of the master; but there is a secret nobody knows but her'—she can't play nothin' else. She sings two or three songs, the last lessons larnt to school, & the last she ever will larn. She has two or three beautiful drawin's but there is a secret here, to,—The master finished 'em and she can't do another. She speaks French beautiful; but it's fortunate she ain't in France now, so that secret is safe. She is a very agreeable gal, and talk's very pleasantly, for she has seen the world. She was to London for a few weeks; saw the last play and knows a great deal about the theatre. She has been to the Opera once, and has seen Celeste and Fanny Ester and La Blanc and Grisis, and is a Judge of dancin' and singin'. She saw the Queen a horse back in the park, and is a judge of ridin' and was at a party at Lady Syllabub's, and knows London Life. The varnish lasts a whole year. The two new pieces wear out, and the songs get old, and the drawins' everybody has seed, and the London millinery wants renewin', and the Queen has another princess, and there is another singer at the Opera, and all is gone but the credit,—"she was edicated at a bordin'-school.—Sam Slick in England

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NATURALIZATION.—A petition was presented to the Court of Common Pleas on Wednesday, from a foreigner who resides in this city, to be naturalized. After the petition was read, the usual question was put to a witness whether the petitioner was attached to the Constitution and Laws of the United States, and had so expressed himself. Judge Staples asked the applicant the very pertinent *question*, whether he had ever *read* the constitution, and upon his answer in the negative the Judge advised him to do it before he could take the oath to support it.

The example of Judge Staples ought to be imitated, for it is notorious that not one foreigner in a thousand [say in a hundred] who is admitted as a citizen of the United States has ever read the constitution which he swears to support. It is true that, with but few exceptions, they are so deplorably ignorant that they are not able to read it, & this is but another illustration of the inefficiency of a law which allows the most ignorant classes of Europe to come here and make our Presidents and Governors.—We trust the period is not distant when a remedy will be applied to check the enormous abuses under the naturalization law.

Providence Journal.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

Fourteen days later from Europe.

The Acadia arrived at Boston, on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock, in seventeen days from Liverpool. The news by her is of little interest.

We received our papers by Adams & Co.'s Express' at one o'clock this morning (the cars having been detained until that hour by running off the track near Wilmington,) and we make up the following summary of news from Willmer & Smith's European Times of the 4th instant, and Boston extras and papers:

The cotton market is in a very depressed state; and the prices are literally fixed by the purchases. This is owing to the anxious desire manifested to effect sales.

The steamers Great Western and Hibernia had both arrived at Liverpool, the former in 13½ days from New York, the latter in 12¼ days from Boston.

The late crop of potatoes in Ireland is found to exceed the produce of any year on record.

The news of Mr. Polk's election was received in England.

The affairs of Spain are distracted as usual. With this exception, the whole continent of Europe was in a perfectly quiet state.

Death of the Princess Sophia Matilda.—This amiable and benevolent Princess expired at her mansion, on Blackheath, after a short illness.

Mr. Richard Leyland, the great Liverpool banker is dead. He died childless, and his large fortune will be divided amongst his nephews.

There is still a dearth of political news on this side the Atlantic—and in the absence of any actual occurrences to excite the public interest, we are driven to surmise and speculation. All seems either at a stand still, or working so easily that the movement is scarcely perceptible.

Even the royal perrerations are suspended, and the Queen is either entertaining her distinguished relatives, and attending personally to the duties of maternity at Windsor Castle, or making preparations for the enjoyment of the rapidly approaching festive season of Christmas.

One of the gratest robberies ever perpetrated has taken place at the London Banking-house of Messrs. Rogers & Co.—£40,000 was the amount stolen, and a reward of £3,000 has been offered for the discovery of the perpetrators—the Queens pardon is secured to any of the robers giving evidence as may convict the offienders.

A most lamentable fire recently broke out at Lisbon, in the Rua Magdelena, by which 13 persons had been burnt to death. It appears there were no ladders at hand, and neither the police nor the authorities could render any assistance.

Mr. Washington Irving, Charge d'Affairs of the United States at the Court of Spain arrived at Bordeaux on the 13th on his way to Madrid.

A daring act of piracy was committed in the very midst of the shipping in the port of Gibraltar, on the night of the 5th ult.

IRELAND.

Mr. O'Connell has returned to the Irish metropolis full of health and vigor. On his way he has been feasted at Limerick, entertained at a sumptuous dinner, which was graced by the presence of hundreds of ladies, eight members of parliament, two bishops, large numbers of the clergy, and nearly eight hundred gentlemen. It took place in the theatre. The speech of the guest was marked by those peculiar characteristics of O'Connell's eloquence—a strange mixture of fun and pathos, humor and drollery, which may be said to form elemental portions of the Irish character, O'Connell's speaking is beyond that of most, calculated to keep awake the sympathies of his countrymen.

Mr. O'Connell entered Trale, on Monday, where he was met by an enormous concourse of people, and from the window of a house, addressed 60,000 people. The speech, however, possesses very little interest.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Dec. 3.—The cotton market is extremely dull and depressed, more so than at any period for some time past. Holders are anxious to push off their stocks on any thing like fair terms; there is consequently an abundant supply for buyers to choose from, and prices are fully ¼ per lb. lower than the quotations of Friday last. Fair Uplands may now be purchased at 4; fair Mobile 4¼; and Orleans at 4¼d. The sales on Saturday comprised 4000 bales, on Monday 4500, and 4000 bales were sold this day.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET, Nov. 30.—The news brought by the steamer Acadia on the 17th inst. had the effect of depressing American Cotton 2 to 3f; the decline was however, attended by an increased demand, and on the receipt of further advices by the Great Western, the market assumed a more favorable aspect, and prices again rallied 1 to 2f. Prices are now firm. The sales of the past fortnight amount to 18,122 bales, of which 9228 have been sold this week.

CONGRESS.

MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

I transmit herewith copies of despatches received from our minister at Mexico since the commencement of your present session, which claim, from their importance and I doubt not will receive, your calm and deliberate consideration. The extraordinary and highly offensive language which the Mexican Government has thought proper to employ in reply to the remonstrance of the executive, through Mr. Shannon, against the renewal of the war with Texas, while the question of annexation was pending before Congress and the People, and also, the proposed manner of conducting that war, will not fail to arrest your attention. Such remonstrance, urged in no unfriendly spirit to Mexico, was called for by considerations of an imperative character, having relation as well to the peace of this country and honor of this Government as to the cause of humanity and civilization. Texas had entered into the Treaty of Annexation upon the invitations of the Executive; and when for that act, she was threatened with a renewal of the war on the part of Mexico, she naturally looked to this government to interpose its efforts to ward off the threatened blow. But one course was left the Executive acting within the limits of its constitutional competency, and that was to protest in respectful, but at the same time strong and decided terms against it. The war thus threatened to be renewed, was promulgated by edicts and decrees, which ordered on the part of the Mexican military, the desolation of whole tracts of country and the destruction, without discrimination, of all ages, sexes, & conditions of existence. Over the manner of conducting war, Mexico possesses no exclusive control. She has no right to violate at pleasure the principles which an enlightened civilization has laid down for the conduct of nations at war; and thereby retrograde to a period of barbarism which happily for the world, has long since passed away. All nations are interested in enforcing an observance of those principles, and the United States, the oldest of the American Republics, and the nearest of the civilized powers to the theatre on which these enormities were proposed to be enacted, could not quietly content themselves to witness such a state of things. They had, through the Executive, on another occasion, as was believed with the approbation of the whole country, remonstrated against outrages similar, but even less inhuman, than those which by her new edicts and decrees she has threatened to perpetrate, and of which the late inhuman massacre at Tobasco was but the precurser.

The bloody and inhuman murder of Fannin and his companions, equalled only in savage barbarity by the usages of the untutored Indian Tribes, proved how little confidence could be placed on the most solemn stipulations of her Generals, while the fate of others who became her captives in war, many of whom, no longer able to sustain the fatigues and privations of long journeys, were shot down by the way side, while their companions who survived were subjected to sufferings even more painful than death—had left an indelible stain on the pages of civilization. The Executive, with the evidence of an intention on the part of Mexico to renew scenes so revolting to humanity could do no less than renew remonstrances formerly urged.—For fulfilling duties so imperative, Mexico has thought proper through her accredited organs because she has had represented to her the inhumanity of such proceedings to indulge in language unknown to the courtesy of diplomatic intercourse, and offsive in the highest degree to this Government and People. Nor has she offended in this only. She has not only violated existing conventions between the two countries, by arbitrary and unjust decrees against our trade & intercourse, but withholds instalments of debt, due to our citizens, which she solemnly pledged herself to pay under circumstances which are fully explained by the accompanying letter from Mr. Green, our Secretary of Legation. And when our Minister has invited the attention of her government to wrong committed by her local authorities not only on the property but on the persons of our fellow citizens, engaged in prosecuting fair and honest pursuits, she has added insult to injury, by not even deigning, for months together to return an answer to his representations. Still further to manifest her unfriendly feelings towards the United States she has issued decrees expelling from some of her provinces American citizens engaged in the peaceful pursuits of life, and now denies to those of our citizens prosecuting the Whale Fishery on the Northwest coast of the Pacific, the privilege which has through all time heretofore been accorded to them of exchanging goods of a small amount in value at her ports in California for supplies indispensable to their health and comfort.

Nor will it escape the observation of Congress, that in conducting a correspondence with the Minister of the United States, who cannot, and does not, know any distinction bteween the geographical sections of the Union, charges wholly unfounded are made against particular States and an appeal to others for aid and protection against supposed wrongs. In this same connection sectional prejudices are attempted to be excited, and the hazardous and unpardonable effort is made to foment divisions among the States of the Union, thereby to embitter their peace. Mexico has still to learn, that however freely we may indulge in discussion among ourselves the American People will tolerate no interference in their domestic affairs by any foreign Government; and in all that concerns the constitutional guarantees and the national honor, the People of the United States have but one mind and one heart.

The subject of Annexation addresses itself most fortunately to every portion of the Union. The Executive would have been unmindful of its highest obligations, if it could have adopted a course of policy dictated by sectional interests and local feelings. On the contrary, it was because the question was neither local nor sectional, but made its appeal to the interest of the whole Union, and of every State in the Union, that the negotiation, and finally the Treaty of Annexation was entered into; and it has afforded me no ordinary pleasure to perceive that so far as demonstrations have been made upon it by the People, they have proceeded from all portions of the Union. Mexico may seek to excite divisions amongst us, by uttering unjust denunciations against particular States, but when she comes to know that the invitations addressed to our fellow-citizens by Spain and afterwards by herself, to settle Texas were excepted by emigrants from all the States; and when in addition to this, she refreshes her recollection with the fact, that the first effort which was made to acquire Texas was, during the administration of a distinguished citizen from an Eastern State, which was afterwards renewed under the auspices of a President from the Southwest, she will awake to a knowledge of the futility of her present purpose of sewing dissensions among, or producing distraction in our councils by attacks either on particular States or on persons who are now in the retirement of private life.—Considering the appeal which she now makes to eminent citizens by name, can she hope to escape censure for having ascribed to them as well as to others, a design, as she pretends, now for the first time revealed, of having originated negotiations to despoil her, by duplicity and falsehood of a portion of her territory? The opinion then, as now, prevailed with the Executive, that the Annexation of Texas to the Union was a matter of vast importance.

In order, to acquire that territory before it had assumed a position among the independent powers of the earth, propositions were made to Mexico for a cession of it to the United States. Mexico saw in these proceedings, at the time, no cause of complaint. She is now, when simply reminded of them, awakened to a knowledge of the fact which she, through her Secretary of State, promulgates to the whole world as true, that those negotiations were founded in deception and falsehood, and superinduced by unjust and iniquitous motives. While Texas was a dependency of Mexico, the United States opened negotiations with the latter power for the cession of her then acknowledged territory; and now that Texas is independent of Mexico, and has maintained a separate existence for nine years, —during which time she has been received into the family of nations, and is represented by accredited embassadors at many of the principal Courts of Europe—and when it has become obvious to the whole world that she is forever lost to Mexico, the United States is charged with deception and falsehood in all relating to the past, and condemnatory accusations are made against States which have had no special agency in the matter, because the Executive of the whole Union has negotiated with free and independent Texas upon a matter vitally important to the interests of both countries. And after nine years of unavailing war, Mexico now announces her intention, through her Secretary of Foreign Affairs, never to consent to the Independence of Texas, or to abandon the effort to re-conquer that Republic. She thus announces a perpetual claim, which at the end of a century will furnish her as plausible a ground for discontent against any nation which at the end of that time may enter into a treaty with Texas, as she possesses at this moment against the United States.—The lapse of time can add nothing to her title to independence.

A course of conduct such as has been described, on the part of Mexico, in violation of all friendly feeling, and of the courtesy, which should characterize the intercourse between the Nations of the Earth, might well justify the United States in a resort to any measure to vindicate their national honor; but, actuated by a sincere desire to preserve the general peace, and in view of the present condition of Mexico, the Executive resting upon its integrity, and not fearing but that the judgment of the world will duly appreciate its motive, abstains from recommending to Congress a resort to measures of redress, and content itself with re-urging upon that body prompt and immediate action on the subject of Annexation. By adopting that measure, the United States will be in the exercise of an undoubted right; and if Mexico, not regarding that forbearance, shall aggrevate the injustice of her conduct by a declaration of war against them, upon her head will rest all the responsibility.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 19, 1844.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT.

This seems to us to be a more fit heading than the usual one of "the United States and Mexico" for a notice of the Message which the President of the United States yesterday transmitted to both Houses of Congress; for, certainly, if ever there was a case in which the Executive of the United States was acting with perfect independence of popular sentiment and popular feeling, it is in manner as well as the matter of its late proceedings toward the Government of Mexico. There is, in fact so far as the independent press of the country affords any indication of it, but one opinion, and that opinion is decisively against the late action of the Government upon the subject.

As long ago as Friday last a rumor prevailed through this city that a war Message was to be forthwith sent to Congress by the President. Neither House being in session on Saturday, rumor postponed the dire explosion of Presidential wrath until Monday. On Monday it seemed to be generally understood that a Message of some sort was to be sent in on Tuesday at furthest, in connexion with the despatches known to have been brought here by Mr. Green, the United States Secretary of Legation to Mexico. The Message was not sent in, however, until yesterday.

In each House the reading of the Message was heard in the midst of profound silence on the part of the Members; & by both Houses, without a word of debate, the Message was referred to their committees on Foreign Relations. What will be the action on the part of those committees upon the Message or rather what views they will take of this further development of the purposes and wishes of the President & his Cabinet, we shall doubtless know in due time.

Meanwhile, we place before our readers to day not only the Message of the President, but all the Documents by which it was accompanied.

Upon the Message itself—perfectly willing to leave it to the unbiassed verdict of our readers—we shall not now offer any remarks.

We cannot dismiss it, even for the present, however, without observing that the disproportion between the magniloquence and solemnity of the body of the Message and the comparative in consequence of its conclusion, would justify a belief in the truth of the report which has circulated for a day or two past, that the original draught of the Message actually closed with the recommendation of open war upon Mexico, and that the delay in its transmission to Congress is attributable to a change which has been wrought in the Message under the joint influence of unmistakeable public opinion, and of cooler and wiser counsels than those by which the first course had been suggested.

A WAR, indeed! *A war against Mexico*, because the paper pellets of Mr Rejon have hit rather harder than those which Mr. Shannon had discharged at him! War with Mexico to salve Mr. Shannon's bruises!—How could it ever have entered into the head of Mr. Tyler that a thinking, reasonable people like those of these United States would for a moment tolerate the thought of so consummate a folly?

Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1844.

The business of the two Houses of Congress to-day was not marked by any event requiring special notice.

The Senate were but a short time in session. The House, on the contrary, sat to a late hour, and were engaged exclusively in the reception of reports and resolutions. A great many bills were reported but none finally acted on. A variety of resolutions of inquiry, as well as of a different character were also introduced. A considerable quantity of business was then cut out for the Committees and for the future deliberation of the House.

Another annexation, or rather *re-annexation* scheme as its mover termed it, was introduced by Mr. Douglas, of Illinois. It consisted of a joint resolution for the annexation of Texas to the Union. It was only read by its title, so that its precise character could not be gathered. Even the title was read so indistinctly as not to be understood. It has in it, however, something about *re-annexing* Texas, in pursuance of the conditions, stipulations, or something else, of the Treaty of 1803.—You will perceive that there is likely to be no lack of variety of form in which it is proposed to effect the object, there being already two similar projects before the House.

There seems now to be a spirited contest going on, as to who shall immortalize himself by being the originator of the particular measure which shall bring Texas into the Union. I would not be surprised amidst the multiplicity of bills, resolutions, treaties, &c. and their details, if the House should fail in adopting either of them, although there is little doubt of there being a majority in that body in favor of annexation in the abstract.

Both Houses have adjourned to Thursday next, to enable the members to participate in the festivities which usually accompany the Christmas holydays. So far in the session we have had seasonable and delightful weather. To-day, however, there was a change, and we were visited by a considerable snow storm. There is but little snow remaining on the ground, and as it has cleared off this evening with a stormy North westerly breeze, there is a probability we shall continue to have favorable weather.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1844.

SENATE.

Mr. Sevier of Arkansas, and Mr Simmons of R. I. appeared in the Senate this morning for the first time since the meeting of Congress.

The Senate had not been long in session before a Resolution was adopted to adjourn over to Monday next.

Memorials were presented from Philadelphia by Mr. Archer, asking for an amendment of the Naturalization Laws.

By Mr. Sturgeon, praying for the organization of the Oregon Territory, and for the payment for French Spoilations prior to 1800, and a third for a reduction of the present rates of postage.

The bill authorising a settlement with the sureties of Samuel Swartwout, by compromise, was called up, read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the Bill to change the mileage of members was ordered to be engrossed on Monday, and that the further consideration of the question be postponed until Monday next.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll reported a bill for giving the rights of citizenship to children of citizens of the United States born abroad.

The House having passed a Resolution on Monday to allow leave of absence for six weeks to a sick Clerk, and to permit him to employ a substitute during that time, to be paid out of the contingent fund, the vote by which the Resolution was passed was reconsidered.

The Resolution was then a second time before the House for adoption, and gave rise to a debate.

Mr. Hale of N. H. thought it poor economy to make such a demonstration against a poor Clerk wasting away by sickness. There were higher persons to aim at. Some of the favourites of the Government had a ten years' leave of absence, and received their pay all the time. Members of Congress here vote to adjourn over two days and pocket the plunder without a qualm of conscience.

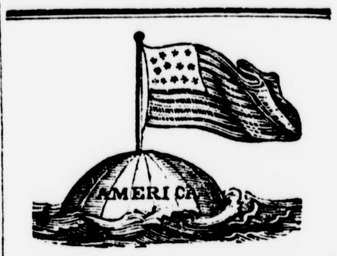
Mr. Houston wished to know if the member from N. H. did not vote for the Resolution.

Mr. Hale said, I have read the motto of the Globe, which says that the world is governed too much, and I have long since come to the conclusion that the less this Congress does the better. (Great laughter and cries of "ditto.")

The Resolution, after further debate, was concurred in, as on Saturday,—the House in the mean time having refused to adjourn over to Monday, by a vote of 111 to 28.

The House was in no mood to do any business, and hardly a quorum were present at one time during the day.

A successful motion was made to adjourn between one and two o'clock.



EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Dec. 28.

On Wednesday last, being Christmas day the new Church, erected by the congregation of the Rev. Dr. Mason in this town, was opened for divine service. This building has been for some time in progress, and owing to the skill of the individual employed to draw the plan of it, and the great beauty of its appearance as it gradually advanced to completion, had excited a general interest in its behalf in our community. The untiring exertions of the Rector, together with the ardent zeal of his congregation at length brought about the consummation so devoutly to be wished, & the joyful season of Christmas was appropriately set apart for the commencement of those services to which the building is hereafter to be devoted.

The Bishop of the Diocese was expected to have been present on the occasion but his engagements elsewhere were found to be too urgent to admit of a separation from them.

The Rector was aided in the performance of the services of the day by the Rev. Dr. Spencer of St. Michaels' Parish, and the Rev. R. W. Goldsborough now acting as Missionary in the adjoining county of Caroline. The discourse was delivered by the Rector himself.

It would be tribute of praise enough, and certainly not more than is due to the Rector, to say that he acquitted himself in this effort from the pulpit, in his best manner. This gentleman, after a residence of some years amongst us, has established for himself a reputation as abiding as it is substantial, and it is cause of the highest satisfaction to his flock to know that they possess a Pastor in whom are blended the purity and devoutness of the christian, the maturity and finish of the scholar, the profoundness of the divine, and the pathos of the orator. The flock have evinced their perfect appreciation of their Pastor's services and distinguished qualties, by the efforts they have made to erect for him a structure more convenient and better fitted for the performance of his duties. The Pastor showed himself to be "a man and to have the feelings of a man" when in the present discourse he so feelingly, so gratefully and so eloquently acknowledged the bounties of his people towards himself, and their ardent endeavours through him to contribute to the more effectual worship of that GOD whom they mutually adore.

The Church was beautifully decorated with evergreens as is customary at this season of the year, and in this could be perceived the handy work of the female portion of the congregation. The display in this respect was simple and tasteful, and the more tasteful for its simplicity. This portion of the congregation have borne a conspicuous part in supplying the means to complete their Church, and it is no unworthy conclusion of their interesting labours, that they have added, as they have done, to the loveliness of the scene, by their contributions on the first occasion of holding divine service within its walls.

The performances of the Choir might have been better as appeared to our unpractised ear; but we know that no pains were spared to perfect this part of the service, and that the exertions of the performers to prepare themselves for the day were indefatigable. They have had difficulties to contend with, which were not to be overcome in a short space of time. We

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