

AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The American Episcopal Church is at present in a perilous state. Some time in the course of last year, a young man, named Carey, was presented to Dr. Onderdonk, bishop of New York, for ordination. This Mr. Carey was believed to be one of that school which has a strong leaning to Rome; and in various ways, as well as on various occasions, had given evidence of such a tendency of mind. Two presbyters of the diocese of New York—both of them Doctors in Divinity—to whom he applied for the letters testimonial necessary on such occasions, not only refused to give him those testimonials, but also protested against his being admitted into holy orders at all. Notwithstanding this protest, Bishop Onderdonk ordained him. At the time when the ordination took place, and when the bishop, as is then usual, called upon all present to state any reasons which they might have why Mr. Carey should not be ordained, Drs. Anthon and Smith rose and intimated that such reasons they were ready to adduce. To Drs. Anthon and Smith Bishop Onderdonk would not listen. He stated that the only persons to whom his appeal was then made were the laity—that none else were supposed to be addressed by him. On this intimation being given, Drs. Anthon and Smith again protested against the ordination—demanded in vain to be heard by the bishop—and finally left the church in which the ordination occurred. From the moment in which Bishop Onderdonk ordained Mr. Carey, all has been confusion in the Church of the United States. Dr. Chase, bishop of Illinois, Dr. Hopkins, bishop of Vermont, and Dr. McVaine, bishop of Ohio, have boldly denounced Bishop Onderdonk as a supporter of the corrupt doctrines of Puseyism—and concluded with declaring that, henceforward, they would consider letters commendatory from his diocese, granted to clergymen who might be leaving it, as no security against the latter's being unsound in the faith. Bishop Onderdonk protests against the language in which his brother bishops have indulged, and in the steps which they have taken in regard to him, "as unjust, unchristian, and in opposition to the true system of ecclesiastical law and order, to which they (the said bishops) have solemnly promised conformity."

TO PREVENT THE DECAY OF WOOD.—Take twelve ounces of rosin and eight ounces of roll brimstone, each coarsely powdered, and three gallons of train oil—heat them slowly, gradually adding four ounces of beeswax, cut in small bits. Frequently stir the liquor, which, as soon as the solid ingredients are dissolved, will be fit for use. What remains unused will become solid on cooling, and may be remelted on subsequent occasions. When it is fit for use, add as much Spanish brown, or red, or yellow ochre, or any colour you want, first ground fine in some of the oil, as will give the shade you want; then lay it on with a brush as hot and thin as you can; some days after the first coat is dried, give it a second. It will preserve plank for ages, and keep the weather from driving through brick-work. Common white paint may be used on the top of it, if required, for the sake of appearance. Two coats should always be given, and in compound machinery, the separate parts should be varnished before they are put together, after which it will be prudent to give a third coating to joints, or to any other part which is particularly exposed to the action of moisture, such as water-shoots, flood-gates, the beds of carts, the tops of posts, and all timber which is near of within the ground. Each coat should dry before the parts are joined, or the last coat applied. The composition should be applied when the wood is perfectly dry. It is necessary to mention that compositions made of hot oil should, for the sake of security, be heated in metallic vessels in the open air; for when the oil is brought to the boiling point, or 600 of Fahrenheit, the vapor catches fire, and though a lower degree of temperature should be used in this process, it is not always possible to regulate the heat, or to prevent the overflowing of the materials; in either of which cases, were the melting performed in a house, fatal accidents might happen.—Archives of Useful Knowledge.

KING GEORGE III. AND MR. PITT.—It has been the fashion to consider old King George III. as a narrow-minded bigot, and his great minister Mr. Pitt as intolérant. A petition in favour of the Chapel Bill to the Lords from the Presbyterian congregation at Birmingham, attached to the meeting-house burnt down in the riots in 1791, states a fact most honourable to the King and minister, that ought not to be buried in the vault to which parliamentary petitions are consigned. In consequence of neglect to register the meeting-house, no action could be brought against the hundred. The King informed of this, caused an inquiry to be issued, and the trustees in the month of August, 1792, received £2,000 under a Treasury warrant. Party spirit ran so high, that this act of generosity would have probably then offended many more than it gratified; and therefore, though reported to Parliament, was kept in the back ground.

A GEM OF THOUGHT.—Religion is the final centre of repose; the goal to which all things tend; apart from which, man is a shadow, his very existence a riddle, and the stupendous scenes of nature which surround him as unmeaning as the leaves which the Sybil scattered in the wind.—Robert Hall.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—An odd sort of relationship was lately formed by a pair of nuptials extraordinary in Camden. A widower, who was not very young, became smitten by a beautiful girl, and married her. A short time after, the son of this man, by a former wife, became also in love; not with a younger person, but with the mother of the father's new wife, a widow lady still in the bloom of life. He offered himself, and soon the young man and the widow were united in the bonds of matrimony, so that, in consequence of these two connections, the father became the son-in-law of his own son, and the wife, not only the daughter-in-law of her own son-in-law, but still more, the mother-in-law of her own mother, who is herself the daughter-in-law of her own daughter, while the husband of the latter is the father-in-law of his own mother-in-law, and father-in-law of his own father.

AMERICAN COURTSHIP.—A young and pretty girl stepped into a store where a spruce young man, who had long been enamoured but dared not speak, stood behind the counter, selling dry goods. In order to remain as long as possible, she cheapened everything; at last she said, "I believe you think I am cheating you." "Oh, no," said the youngster; "to me you are always fair." "Well," whispered the lady, blushing as she laid an emphasis on the word, "I would not stay so long bargaining if you were not so dear."

"I am transported to see you," as the convict said to the kangaroo.
"I am not fond of such vanities," as the pig said when they put a ring in his snout.

POSTAGE CURIOSITIES.—At the late meeting of the Royal Institution, Lord Prudhoe, President, in the chair, the Rev John Barlow gave a communication on what he termed the chemical and mechanical processes, &c. of the postage system. Some curious calculations were included in the essay, in the course of which it appeared that more than 220,000,000 of chargeable letters were posted in 1843. Now, taking a common-sized letter as an unit, this quantity would pave a road twenty-five yards wide, (the average width of Oxford-street, pavement included,) from the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, to the entrance of the city of Oxford. Or, supposing all the letter-boxes in the United Kingdom to be open twelve hours in the day, and to communicate with one large spout, the letters would keep flowing through it at the rate of fourteen every second in the year.

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

The Emperor of Russia has left England suddenly; his movements being as eccentric as those of a comet. He has spent however a great deal of money in benefactions, charities and subscriptions to public buildings here; and was hence popular during his brief stay. The nobility and aristocracy were anxious to entertain and fete him—but the only nobleman who had the honor to receive him was his old friend the Duke of Devonshire, who gave a magnificent banquet at Chiswick. The Queen and Court have arrived at Buckingham Palace, where the King of Saxony still continues a guest.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF ANGOULEME.—The Journal des Debats announces that the Duke d'Angouleme died at Goritz, on the 3d of June, at about eleven in the morning. His Majesty the King of the French, (alias the Duke of Bordeaux) and the Court, have gone into mourning.

The Quotidienne dwells on the patriotic feelings and private virtues of the late head of the house of Bourbon:—"We saw him," it says, "in 1830, absorbed in one feeling only—that of obedience to the will of his father; this feeling explains the whole of his conduct. History will judge of it; but the judgment of history is not yet sufficiently matured to pronounce on those great and deplorable events. We will cite one fact, which shows the full character of his mind.—For a long time," said he one day, "I have recorded every evening, all that I had seen and heard during the day; these reminiscences were very interesting; but it is difficult to write memoirs without speaking ill occasionally of others, and sometimes too well of one's self; death might take me by surprise; and I therefore burned all my notes, and I am pleased that I have done so."

MEHMET ALI.—A letter from Alexandria, dated the 17th ult., says:—"Considering the Pasha's advanced age, 76 years, his activity is extraordinary. He is up every morning before daylight, and transacts all his business himself. He rides out in his carriage regularly twice a day, and makes a point of inspecting all the works. He is looking remarkably well, and it is the earnest wish of all who are interested in Egypt, that he should live to govern this country a great many years more."

THE KING OF SAXONY AND "THE PRESS."—On Sunday night his Majesty the King of Saxony honoured our establishment with a visit. His Majesty arrived in Printing-house-square a few minutes before twelve o'clock, attended by Baron Gersdorff, the Saxon Minister, M. de Minckwitz, Count Albert Vitzthum, Major de Reichardt, Dr. Carus, and the Honorable C. A. Murray. His Majesty was conducted over the whole establishment, and manifested great interest in the operations of the compositors, and the construction of the machines. His questions displayed great intelligence, and an anxious desire to become acquainted with the several processes by which the matter is prepared for the press, and ultimately printed off.—Having remained for nearly three-quarters of an hour, his Majesty took his departure, expressing, as he was about to leave, his pleasure and satisfaction at all that he had witnessed. His Majesty seemed much pleased when informed that the inventor of the printing machine, which particularly attracted his attention, was a native of his own dominions, and that one similar in principle, although less elaborate and of inferior power, had been erected by that person at Leipzig.—London Times.

A CONVICT OF HIGH BIRTH.—Many of our readers will recollect the circumstance of John Knatchbull, son of the late Sir Edward Knatchbull, of Mersham, in Kent, being in the year 1824 tried at the Surrey assizes, for being concerned in the robbery of a gentleman at Vauxhall gardens, of which offence he was found guilty, and sentenced to be transported for 14 years, under the assumed name of John Fitch. We have before us a memoir of this extraordinary man, who, it appears, ended his mortal career on the scaffold on Tuesday, February 13, 1844, at Darlinghurst, Sydney, New South Wales, for the murder of Mrs. Ellen Jamieson. It appears that John Knatchbull was the offspring of a second marriage of the late Sir Edward Knatchbull, and consequently half-brother of the gentleman who now worthily bears the family honors. At a very early age he evinced a temper of extreme violence, at times almost beyond the power of control. When very young he was appointed to the rank of midshipman in the navy, wherein he distinguished himself considerably. Under Lord Cochrane he served in the Spanish Main. His promotion was very rapid. He was in a very short time made commander, and appointed to the Linnet 10-gun brig. In this important post his temper overcame him, and his conduct was marked by so much tyranny that he was brought to a court-martial, the several charges against him were proved, and he was at once cashiered, and declared thenceforth incompetent to hold any commission in his Majesty's service. Thus disgraced, he became the associate of the most profligate of the day, and the frequenter of the hells of the metropolis. At this period a daughter of a wealthy merchant of Old Broad street, city, met his path; she became his victim, and was married to him by a pretended clergyman; she afterwards died the inmate of a lunatic asylum. He had previously made similar victims at Bermuda, Halifax, and New York. Closely following this event, he committed the act for which he was transported to the penal settlements. In August, 1824, he was on board the Leviathan hulk, in Portsmouth harbour, and employed in the gangs working in the dockyard. In this capacity he was recognised by many seamen who had felt his tyranny. To such an extent was the feeling against him carried, that the authorities were compelled to confine him to the hulk. He had so little shame that he did not scruple to hail his former messmates. Knatchbull was afterwards removed to the Asia, for passage to the colony, which ship was detained for four months in Portsmouth harbour, during which time a man named Lovett died on board the Asia, whose death was attributed to the improper treatment he received from Knatchbull. In April, 1825, he arrived at Sydney, and soon obtained a ticket of leave, having apprehended several runaways, who, from information subsequently received, no doubt were instigated to the crime by Knatchbull himself. In the latter end of 1831, he was apprehended on a charge of forgery, which, by the by, was not his first offence of this kind—tried and convicted, and sentence of death recorded against him, which was afterwards commuted to transportation to Norfolk Island for seven years. Here, again, in a short time, his good fortune served him; he was, through the instrumentality of Captain Lambert, of Her Majesty's ship Crocodile, admitted approver in a case of mutiny, no doubt concocted by himself. Having served his term of banishment, he returned to Sydney, where he had resided up to the committal of the offence for which he has paid the forfeit of his life. The motive for the murder of the unfortunate Mrs. Jamieson is attributed to the desire Knatchbull had of obtaining some property, though of small amount, which the poor woman had, the whole of which was found on his person when he was apprehended. A more determined villain has seldom been found in the garb of a man than the subject of this slight sketch, whose life has been marked with deeds of the blackest dye.—Hampshire Independent.

Mr. Borthwick wished to know whether any proposition had been submitted to the British government on behalf of Don Carlos, the object of such proposition being the tranquillization of Spain.

Sir R. Peel said, a communication had been made to the government on the part of Don Carlos, but the government were not of opinion that the probable effect of carrying the proposal into operation would be the tranquillization of Spain. The communication contained a proposition for a union between the eldest son of Don Carlos and the Queen of Spain. The course which the government took on the receipt of that communication was to make the government of Spain acquainted with the proposal of Don Carlos, on the principle that the Spanish government were competent alone to decide on the matter. A communication was at the same time made to the government of France, but the government of this country did not press the proposal, for they were of opinion that the differences in Spain were not merely differences relating to the personal claims of different competitors, but had rather a reference to the principles of the government. The proposition was now in the hands of the Spanish Government, who had made no communication to this government on the subject.

Lord Palmerston concurred in the view taken by the right hon. baronet of the inefficacy of the proposition to tranquillize Spain; but he wished to know whether the British government, in transmitting the proposition, had given that of Spain to understand that it did not approve of it.

Sir R. Peel could undertake to say, that it was utterly impossible for the Spanish government to think that the British government approved of the proposition.

THE PORTUGUESE FEMALE UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH FOR EMBRACING THE PROTESTANT FAITH.—The Lord Provost of Edinburgh has received the following letter from Lord Canning, Under Secretary of State for the Foreign Department:—

Foreign Office, May 31, 1844.
"My Lord: I am directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant, enclosing a memorial from the magistrates and town council of Edinburgh, respecting the sentence of death lately passed at Madeira upon Maria Joaquina, a Portuguese subject, for the offence of having embraced the Protestant faith; or as appears to have been stated in the judgment passed upon her, for the crimes of heresy and blasphemy. In reply, I am to state to you that her Majesty's Government have not as yet received any official account of the occurrence in question; but that the earliest opportunity will be taken of instructing her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon to ascertain the truth of the circumstances described in your memorial, and to make in the proper quarter such a representation as may be fitting in behalf of Maria Joaquina.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
(Signed) CANNING.
The Lord Provost of Edinburgh."

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, June 27.
NUPPIALS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—His Excellency John Tyler, President of the United States, was married yesterday at 2 o'clock, P. M., to Miss Julia Gardiner, daughter of the late Hon. David Gardiner, of Gardiner's Island, whose lamented death occurred on board the Princetown last winter. The lady of the President is twenty-two years of age, and one of the most lovely and accomplished heiresses of our city. In her form and personal appearance, she is beautiful. At her marriage, she was robed simply in white, with a gauze veil depending from a circlet of white flowers, wreathed in her hair.

AWFUL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION NEAR DETROIT, AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The Detroit Daily Advertiser of June 26th has the following particulars:—"Our city was yesterday shocked by the most terrible and mournful accident that ever occurred in its vicinity. Yesterday morning the steamboat Gen. Vance, Capt. S. D. Woodworth, left the wharf of J. F. Elbert, at 8 1/2 o'clock with a full load of passengers and freight, for Toledo. She proceeded across the river to Windsor, and just as she stopped at the wharf, and was letting off steam, the boiler exploded. The sound was like the report of a cannon, and was heard with fearful distinctness on this side. The fore part of the boat immediately sank, and the aft soon followed. But this was of little consequence compared with the melancholy loss of life. Four persons at least are supposed to have lost their lives. Some 30 or 40 passengers were on board, and their preservation is almost miraculous.

PROCEEDINGS AT NAUVOO.—OUTRAGE AND VIOLENCE.—An extra from the office of the "Nauvo Neighbor," (Joe Smith's organ,) states that the office of the "Nauvo Expositor," a paper established in opposition to Joe Smith, was destroyed by fire, by order of the City Council of Nauvo. The following reasons are given in the extra for this act:—

Nauvo Neighbor, extra, June 10, 1844.
Retributive Justice.—A knot of base men, to further the wicked and malicious designs towards the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and to bolster up the intents of black-legs and bogus makers, and advocate the characters of murderers, established a press in this city last week, and issued a paper entitled the "Nauvo Expositor." The prospectus showed an intention to destroy the charter, and the paper was filled with libels and slanderous articles upon the citizens and city councils from one end to the other.

"A burnt child dreads the fire," the churches, as a body and individually, have suffered till "forbearance has ceased to be a virtue;" the cries and pleadings of men, women and children, with the authorities, why will you suffer that servile, murderous-intentioned paper to go on and vilify and slander the innocent inhabitants of this city, and raise another mob to drive and plunder us again as they did in Missouri? Under the pressing cries and supplications of afflicted innocence, and in the character, dignity and honor of the corporate powers of the charter, as granted to the city of Springfield, and made and provided as a part of our charter for legislative purposes, viz: "to declare what shall be a nuisance, and to prevent and remove the same," the City Council of Nauvo, on Monday, the 10th instant, declared the establishment and Expositor a nuisance; and the City Marshal, at the head of the police, in the evening, took the press, materials and paper into the street, and burnt them. And in the name of freemen, and in the name of God, we beseech all men, who have the spirit of honor in them, to cease from persecuting us, collectively or individually. Let us enjoy our religion, rights and peace, like the rest of mankind. Why start presses to destroy rights and privileges, and bring upon us mobs to plunder and murder? We ask no more than what belongs to us—The Rights of Americans.

THE OTHER SIDE.
LATER—6 o'clock, P. M. We have just learned from Carthage, that writs have been procured, and officers despatched to Nauvo, to arrest the perpetrators of the outrage. We await the final result with anxiety. Much excitement exists, but the course determined on, is to throw Joe into opposition to the laws.

It seems that, in destroying the Expositor office, Joe's orders were, if resistance were made, for the officers to demolish the building, and property, of all who were concerned in publishing said paper; and also, take all into custody who might refuse to obey the authorities of the city. Accordingly a company consisting of some 200 men, armed and equipped with muskets, swords, pistols, Bowie-knives, sledgehammers, &c., assisted by a crowd of several hundred minions, who volunteered their services on the occasion, marched to the building, and breaking open the doors with a sledgehammer, commenced the work of destruction and desecration. They tumbled the press and materials into the street, and set fire to them, and demolished the machinery with a sledgehammer, and injured the building very materially.

BOSTON, July 1.
LATER FROM CHINA.—Arrival of Mr. Cushing at Canton.—The brig Argyle, Captain Cooksey, arrived at New York on Friday evening, from Canton and Macao, having sailed the 15th of March.

The United States frigate Brandywine, 44, anchored in Macao Roads on the 24th February, having on board His Excellency the Honorable Caleb Cushing, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the court of Peking. Mr. Cushing was well received by the authorities. He had issued a circular to the American merchants, asking information as to the American trade.

BOSTON, July 3.—We learn from Washington, that on Saturday an important Cabinet Council was held. It seems generally believed that some moves of a startling character on the diplomatic chess board, are, perhaps, in the "very crisis of their fate." We are now informed, contrary to our impression, that France is as much opposed to the annexation of Texas to the United States as England. Indeed, the king is said to have forwarded a formal protest.

Governor Dorr, late of the Great Suffrage Party, in Rhode Island, has been tried, convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labour, in solitary confinement, for the term of his natural life.

BERMUDA.

The Legislature of Bermuda has adopted the practice of printing the Journals of the Assembly by contract. The first contract has been taken by Mr. Washington, a member of the House.

In most of the Colonies they have been blessed with copious showers of rain—on the north side of Jamaica, however, they had not a sufficiency of water to proceed in the manufacture of Sugar from the Cane, and consequently the canes were rotting on the fields.

The Honorable Richard Weston Nanton, Chief Justice of the Island of St. Vincent, is dead.

John Sheil, Esq., Queen's Council of that Island, had been appointed Chief Justice pro tem.

The Rector of this parish has received a Letter from the newly appointed Bishop of the Diocese, in which his Lordship has presented the sum of two hundred Pounds sterling, towards the Church proposed to be erected in Hamilton, towards the Church proposed to be erected in Hamilton, at its commencement, and the other, if required, at its completion. When we consider that his Lordship's public income is not so great as that of other Colonial Bishops, and that he has not as yet enjoyed any portion of it, and that he is unacquainted with these Islands, we cannot but acknowledge this to be both a magnificent and confiding donation. His Lordship has expressed a wish that the new Church be regarded as the Cathedral of this portion of his Diocese.—Bermuda Royal Gazette, June 18.

MONTREAL, JUNE 25.

PUBLIC RECEPTION OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—It having been officially intimated to His Honor the Mayor that the Governor General would enter Montreal on Monday, preparations were made to receive his Excellency with the honor due to his high office as well as to his own distinguished character.

The hour fixed for the arrival of his Excellency was twelve o'clock. Before the hour, in compliance with a request from the Mayor, all the shops were closed, and business entirely suspended. The vessels in port also hoisted their colours. The troops also began to line the streets, and the population of the city proceeded towards the St. Antoine Toll Gate, to await the arrival of his Excellency.

About half past twelve o'clock, Sir Charles's coming was announced. On the carriage and four in which his Excellency was, passing the barrier, the music struck up the National Anthem, and a hearty hurrah, long sustained, was given by the spectators. His Honor the Mayor then read an address, after which the procession reformed, and proceeded towards the city, Sir Charles bringing up the rear in his carriage, with the Mayor.

On arriving at the Government offices, his Excellency was received, on alighting from his carriage, by Sir Richard Jackson and the heads of the different Military and Civil Departments. After bowing to the immense concourse of people, who loudly cheered, his Excellency proceeded to inspect his new apartments, and to commence his official duties for the first time in the new Seat of Government. We are very glad to say that Sir Charles looked exceedingly well, and he certainly must have been flattered with the reception he met with at Montreal.—Transcript.

(From the Halifax Times.)

COLONIAL CHURCH SOCIETY.—We have before us the operations of this Society for the year, in the shape of a Report which gives a succinct account of its labors. These have been extended in the British dependencies—to Western Australia and Port Phillip to North America, in which this Province and Prince Edward Island largely share, to the West Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, Malta, &c. The foreign operations of the Society embrace France, Holland, Switzerland, the Ionian Islands, Smyrna, and other portions of the Levant. Generally, the exertions of this Society have been attended with much good. The Report concludes with the following paragraph:—

"In conclusion, the Committee hope that their present Report will call forth, in many who may not have been aware of the spiritual necessities of the colonies, a sense of the duty, they would say of the privilege also, of coming actively to the help of the Lord in thilthy enterprise. Adequate means for the work can be raised only by more extended co-operation and larger sacrifices. The arrear accumulated by the apathy of past time and the recent rapid accessions to the Colonial population by emigration from this country, render the task difficult but it is imperatively required, and increasingly pressing. The Report notices only those Colonies in which the Society has commenced operations, and consequently brings into view but a small portion of their spiritual destitution. The Canadas, New Brunswick, nearly the whole of the West Indies, the larger part of Australia, Van Dieman's Land, and other Colonial possessions of the empire, are not touched upon. Let it be remembered, that the European population in these vast territories are of our own family, and that the native inhabitants, many of them Christians, are of fellow-subjects. By every consideration that renders the missionary cause dear to the Christian heart, the Committee would entreat their fellow-countrymen to co-operate zealously in this noble and most necessary work. While the lamentable state of the Heathen justly awakens our sympathy and elicits our charity, shall the claims of Europeans, enveloped in similar darkness, be less regarded? And are not the origins in the Colonies, who are strangers to us in blood, entitled to at least as much consideration as those who are alien both to blood and nation? Let each person feel that he has a share in the general responsibility of the colony to supply the entire British household with the Gospel, and determine that he will not be wanting to a cause by which he may advance the glory of God, fulfil the command of Christ, and promote the present and eternal welfare of his fellow men."

NOVA SCOTIA BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—This religious body held its annual meeting recently at Cornwallis as follows:—The Board of Domestic and Foreign Missions met on Saturday the 23d ult., at 12 o'clock, for an session of business, preparatory to the general meeting on Monday the 24th, and again in the evening. Sermons were delivered by several of the assembled Ministers on Sunday. On Monday, after service by the Rev. W. Burton of Yarmouth, the Association was organized—the Rev. John Pryor was chosen Moderator, the Rev. Wm. Chipman, clerk, Mr. Isaac L. Chipman, assist. clerk, and the usual Committee appointed for the more ready despatch of business. Information was communicated that seven newly constituted churches in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island were added to the Associated Body. Tuesday was devoted to customary inprevious years, to the business of the Education Society. Mr. Nutting, the Secretary, read the report—the zeal and interest manifested on the occasion gave evidence of greatly increased feeling on behalf of the efforts made by the Society. The report shows a considerable increase of the debt due by the Society—to meet which, resolutions were passed for establishing Agencies at home and abroad—Professor Pryor was requested to undertake an agency to England.—Rev. Ingham Bell to the United States—Rev. Anthony Dimock, in it and the sister Provinces. The next Session of the Assoc.