

way over the fore-castle. The captain then directed the crew to prepare themselves to leave the ship. The sea was extremely rough, with a heavy gale of wind; and with the knowledge of their being between eight and nine hundred miles from land, every one expected to meet with a watery grave. At about 8 o'clock, the chief mate, with nine of the crew, left the vessel in the jolly-boat, and were followed by the captain and the rest of the crew in the small boat. In a quarter of an hour the ship was enveloped in one mass of flame, forming a terrible appearance. At this period a vessel was observed at a distance, and the chief mate turned to make known the intelligence to Captain Mitchell, when he was horror-struck on finding that the boat had foundered, and all on board sunk. They rowed about in hopes of picking them up, but none of the poor fellows rose after. The ship *Thomas Sparks*, the vessel they saw bearing down to their assistance, came up alongside, and took the rest of the *Georgie's* crew on board, and remained near the burning ship until she went down. The ship and cargo were insured for \$25,000."

FOREIGN.

A very destructive Earthquake occurred on the 7th of May in the Island of Hayti, [or St. Domingo.] Several towns were destroyed, and, it is asserted, upwards of 10,000 human lives were lost on the occasion. The tremors of the Earthquake were felt over a great extent. Places in the U. States, several hundred miles distant from the principal scene of danger, experienced some effects from the shocks. How vast, or of what immense strength, must the subterranean agent have been! Men speak as if their habitations were on sure foundations,—as if, without doubt, they could transmit their possessions to distant generations,—as if their own earthly existence were subject to no destructive vicissitudes, while the seeds of devastation are everywhere controlled by His hand only, in whom are the issues of life and death.

Exertions were made to alleviate the sufferings of the people of Hayti,—but some subsequent human excesses had added direfully to the horrors of the convulsions of nature.

RUSSIA.—By statements in British journals, it would appear that the Emperor of Russia was engaged in endeavours for the liberation of the serfs of his Empire, and that his efforts in this cause were opposed by the "nobles," who had an interest in the thralldom of their fellow creatures.

HAMBURG.—Continental journals state that 160 bodies had been discovered among the ruins of the city. 1500 houses, it is said, were totally destroyed, and upwards of 700 others rendered unfit for habitation. The people of Great Britain had subscribed £16,000 towards mitigating the calamity. Large contributions had been made on the continent.

From India we are told that the British at Ghuznee had capitulated. Colonel Pollock had forced the Khyber Pass. General Sale had repulsed his assailants.

COLONIAL.

ORDINATION—WESLEYAN METHODISM.—*From the Observer of St. John, N. B.*—Last evening, [May 31.] three candidates for the Christian Ministry were solemnly set apart for that work in the Centenary chapel. This commodious building was literally crowded with the most profoundly attentive hearers, and the platform was filled with Wesleyan Missionaries, [with the exception of two Baptist ministers, whom we were much pleased to see associated with them at this extraordinary and gratifying service.] The Ordination service was conducted by the Chairman of the District, [Rev. Mr. Temple,] and the candidates, Messrs. McMasters, Rice, and Pickard, gave a clear, full, and pleasing account of their christian experience, their call to the work of the Ministry, and their particular views of the doctrines of the Gospel. The charge which was delivered to the young men by the Rev. Mr. Busby, was of the most appropriate and interesting description, and the concluding address to the congregation, by the Rev. Mr. Bamford, was equally impressive.

THE TIMES IN CANADA.—A Canadian paper [called the *Canada Times*] gives the following view of the season's business: "The winter having afforded little opportunity for the back-woodsmen to send in their produce, left many a respectable and industrious Farmer in distress, as also goods in our stores unsold; besides, had the farmers tried to bring their produce to market, they could scarcely sell it, unless at such a rate as scarcely to afford them to clear the wages of their labourers. Now that Spring is ushered in, and that seed-sowing occupies their attention—as well as the lowness of prices, with scarcely a purchaser, leaves our city trade of little consequence, even if the market is full; and after all, our Spring Assizes had no less than two hundred civil cases on the docket, several for libel." All this, in connection with somewhat similar accounts from other parts of the provinces, is distressing; but how much of the evil might be alleviated by colonists putting the vice of intemperance thoroughly from their dwellings. Late accounts show, that although much has been accomplished, much remains to be done in Canada, and that the consumption of ardent spirits may be still said to be fearfully prevalent. Some time since, we saw with surprise and deep regret, some Canada agricultural proceedings, in which the encouragement of distillation for the purpose of the consumption of grain, was one object. To some minds this had a hue of fearful perversity and of extreme abuse of the gifts of Providence.