

side of the alley. In this manner a close in the High Street window... the Chamber of Deputies should comprise 383 members, to be elected according to a provisional law which would be issued for the occasion, and in such a way as to represent all classes of citizens, and that the Diet thus formed should frame the definitive laws by which the popular franchise should thereafter be distributed.

THE RELIC OF ST. ANDREW.

Rome, April 8.—The recovery of the relic of the head of St. Andrew, stolen from St. Peter's about three weeks ago, has given rise to one of the most magnificent festivals ever held in Rome. This relic was brought from the Peloponnese in 1462 (nine years after the taking of Constantinople) by Cardinal Bessarione, and the beautiful little open temple, with the statue of the apostle, near the Milvia Bridge, was erected on the spot where it had been deposited, above the altar still remaining, on which Pope Pius II. celebrated mass before carrying it with his own hands to the Vatican.

GOOD NEWS FOR PEOPLE WHO HAVE LOST THEIR HEADS.—On the morning of the 1st inst. (April) his eminence the Cardinal-Vicar caused the following notice to be published:—"God has deemed to hear the prayers of the Sovereign Pontiff, and of the pious population of Rome, in causing the head of the glorious Apostle St. Andrew to be miraculously recovered. To celebrate this happy event, the superiors of all the churches are to have the bells of all the churches rang this evening for the Ave Maria for half-an-hour, as upon festival days."

THE INSURRECTION IN AUSTRIA.

FLIGHT OF THE IMPERIAL FAMILY FROM VIENNA.—To explain the recent important events which have occurred at Vienna, we insert the following sketch by the intelligent correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser:—"Some weeks back the proposed new Austrian constitution was published and was received at first with satisfaction. The chief provisions of the constitution in question were that the Diet should be composed of two chambers, namely, a Senate and Chamber of Deputies, that the Senate should consist of Princes of the Imperial House who have completed their 24th year, of members named by the Emperor for life, without reference to rank or birth, and of 150 further members chosen by

the chief landed proprietors out of their own body for the whole duration of each parliament; that the Chamber of Deputies should comprise 383 members, to be elected according to a provisional law which would be issued for the occasion, and in such a way as to represent all classes of citizens, and that the Diet thus formed should frame the definitive laws by which the popular franchise should thereafter be distributed.

The result was, that on the 15th May the populace, headed chiefly by the students of the colleges, rose to assert themselves, and at once proceeded to the Minister with their demands. These were that the military should be withdrawn, that the central committee of the National Guard should not be dissolved, and that the law for the elections should be declared null and void.

The benefit of these concessions was, however, entirely compromised by the letter of resignation which the Ministry, from whom they were wrung, issued the next day. This letter openly acknowledged that the concessions were made, not willingly, but because they could not be withheld. It produced great excitement at once. The demonstrations of the students and the populace were so formidable, that illustrated by previous outbreaks, they struck the Emperor and his partisans with an instant panic.

VIENNA was accordingly greeted the next morning by the astonishing news that the Imperial Family had fled! This was at once confirmed by a bulletin from the Ministry, stating that his Majesty had taken his departure, it was believed for Innsbruck, with no other communication to the head of his cabinet than a verbal message to that effect. From this moment all was confusion, and pending the doubt as to the Emperor's return, the Ministers recovered a little courage and reason, and declared their intention to remain at their posts and to do their duty.

PRESENT STATE OF VIENNA.—The flight of the Emperor produced the greatest excitement; the inhabitants are unanimously for the Emperor and the maintenance of the constitutional monarchy. Several young men took advantage of the confusion which prevailed to proclaim the Republic; but the people were excessively excited, and fell upon them, and would have hanged them if the national guard had not interfered and rescued them. All are acting in concert for the speedy restoration of order; and a deputation has been sent to the Emperor, expressing the universal desire that he will come back immediately.

IRELAND.

Accounts received in this city from Dublin state, that after the sentence of Mitchell, the Irish Confederation published an address, signed by Mr. Smith O'Brien, declaring that the period was rapidly approaching, when armed resistance to the oppressors of their country will become a sacred obligation, and advising the people to prepare at once, for the assertion of their invaded liberty. The address adds, "learn to contemplate calmly, fairly, the chance of a final struggle, and prepare for that struggle."

THE PROBABLE STOPPAGE OF THE WAR IN DENMARK.

We are happy to find that the suggestions recently urged by us upon public attention for the immediate termination of the lamentable hostilities between Denmark and the German confederation had already been anticipated by the pacific disposition of the cabinet of Berlin. Orders have positively been despatched to General Wrangel to withdraw the German troops at once from that part of Jutland which he had occupied; and of course the threatened contribution of war, amounting to no less than £100,000, which that General had thought himself justified in levying upon the poor and unoffending inhabitants of a purely Danish province, will be at once relinquished, and if any money has been collected by military means it must be returned. It is hoped that this step in the right direction will be followed by the conclusion of an armistice the terms of which would provide for the immediate cessation of hostilities by sea and land; for the evacuation of the Duchy of Sleswig, and its islands by all the troops of both the belligerents, and for the restitution of captured ships and property. The further evacuation of Holstein would of course follow on the fulfilment of these other conditions; the Duchies would thus be relieved from the wasting presence of hostile armies; and a fair prospect of peace would be offered to the north of Europe, upon conditions which the rights of Denmark and of the German portion of the duchies might be reconciled.

The following have paid 10s. for the Evangelical Pioneer: E. Ringham, Jylster. Wm. Walsling, London. Henry Palmerston, Sarah H. Jewel, Mary A. Baker, Edgar Ward, Melvin Dae, Job Billington (8s. 3d.), Norman, Henry Mitchell, Patrick Boughner, Benjamin Sanderson, T. M. Boughner, C. Boughner, Beausville, Jacob Kitcher, Grimaby, John Dolbeer, D. Mester, John Cook, St. Catherine's, James Tat, Bradford, D. Secor, Ed. H. Lucy, A. Stevens, Niagara. James Ferguson (6s. 8d.), Port Stanley, Thomas Mills, A. Winchester, Fugal, James Sharp, Lobo, Henry Edwards, Dorchester. Mrs. Cary, London.

The following have paid 5s.: Pamela Vining, Robert Scott, Ingersville. Sol. L. Thompson, St. Thomas. Joseph Brickley, G. H. Teeple, H. Benerat, Jylster. Wm. Cromwell, Charles Beane, Geo. Millard, Normandale. Isaac Fry, Beausville. B. Parker, Jordan. G. Anderson, Niagara. J. Wilson, (3s. 6d.), London. Wm. J. Puley, Dr. Stewart, Mrs. Dwan (2s. 6d.), Detroit. 2s. 6d.—Lydia Smalley, Wm. H. Moore, John McDonnell, Normandale.

The name of Samuel Gowan was inserted by mistake among the acknowledgments in No. 24 of this paper.

THE EVANGELICAL PIONEER

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1848.

A correspondent who informs us that "an emigrant from that hotbed of dissension and division, has made his appearance in the shape of an agent for the Montreal paper," may rest assured that these movements are not overlooked.

New arrangements are made regarding the mailing of the paper, by which we shall henceforth avoid all irregularities. In every case in which papers are missing we request to be informed of it, that the matter may be inquired into.

SUMMARY.

Absence from home and other interruptions have deprived us of the opportunity of making remarks on the course of events, during the past three or four weeks; and in such times as these, the history of a month is the matter of a volume. There is scarcely any respect in which the aspect of affairs is materially improved, unless in the view of desperate men, who will regard any change an improvement. For ourselves, ardently as we desire to see the emancipation of the human mind, and the establishment of free institutions every where, we cannot discontinue in the impassioned and unrelenting efforts of mere mobs, the power which is to achieve freedom and independence. The mobs have learned their power; it is the power of the emerald tiger, which has dashed aside the wires of its cage, and lashing its sides in the cleared arena, growls defiance to its keeper. Yet, what awaits it, but destruction, or a return to captivity in a straiter and a stronger cage. The most prominent feature of the news of the past month, is the utter lawlessness of the mob power, which everywhere threatens the overthrow of all that is promising in recent movements. In France, Italy and Prussia, this is especially apparent. In Paris it is evident there is a tyranny more capricious and destructive than even the Bourbons dared to dream of. In Italy it is plain that neither principle nor affection exercises any control over the arbitrary will of a dominant rabble. From one end of Europe to the other, the symptoms of approaching anarchy are more and more threatening. It threatens to come to this, that there will seem nothing left but the terrible choice between domestic and foreign war. The passions inflamed to fury must find vent, either in destruction or on the field of battle.

In the midst of the universal commotion, the calmness and the firmness with which Great Britain holds her place, is most striking. Although recent commercial disasters, and the extensive failure of her resources, might almost in themselves have goaded the multitude to madness; and although reckless men have abused a free press, to apply the strongest incentive to rebellion and disaffection; the common sense, the principle, the love of order in the popular mind have triumphed. It is unquestionable that every salutary reform has received a mighty impulse, and popular institutions will rapidly be moulded to the exigencies of the age. But every hope of the disorganizer and the revolutionist, must have vanished before the steady and unwavering attachment to law and order, which has rallied all the intelligence and virtue of the land around the throne. The danger lay in the first wild impulse; that passed, and the sad experience, the social disquiet, the commercial ruin, the threatening anarchy of these "glorious revolutions" disenchanted the wild dream, and warn us of the terrible hazard. Those who were the most liable to be carried away by the first impulse, will be brought to a pause by a view of the disastrous results. For in every country to which these disorganizing influences reach the starvation of the poor will be the first and the most permanent result. In the letters of the news-writer we hear chiefly of the conflict of rival parties, and the movement of the political pageant, but behind all that there is an amount of unrecorded suffering and sorrow, the wall of which will soon draw the rim of the Forum. Commerce destroyed, industry interrupted, all arts of life and peace paralyzed! Who shall tell the story of the famishing wives and children of these heroes of the barricades!!

The first rude shock withstood, and everything will go to strengthen the hearts of the lovers of peace and order. But there is a great lesson taught by these events, which will not be lost upon the people of England. That lesson is in favour of progress, social and political. Improvement or destruction, reform or revolution is the choice presented to us, and we shall see the same intelligence and principle that rally to the defence of order, take the reform of our own institutions in hand, with a grasp as firm and a purpose as steady. The Chartist procession was a ridiculous failure, and Mitchell is a convicted felon; but the extension of the franchise, reform and retrenchment, the abolition of church establishments are guaranteed by the very power which forbids violence; destroy its guarantee of the one, and you upset its influence for the other. There have been expressions of sympathy for

Mitchell used in the United States, of a kind which all judicious men there must regret. It is even proposed by Bonnet, in his Herald, that a marauding expedition should be undertaken by Irishmen in America for his rescue. The proposal has been received with some degree of favour in the "Young Ireland" circles of New York, and there will be some loud talk about it. That will end it.

It may be all very well to catch Irish votes by such sympathy. But when the Presidential election is over, these outbreaks of philanthropy will be more rare. The several parties are throwing themselves into the contest "full tilt," although it would seem that there will be large bodies of seceders from either party. The defection from one party may probably, upon the whole, be equal to that from the other, but it will not tell equally upon the issue. The Barn-burner schism will cost General Cass the State of New York, a serious consideration for himself and his supporters; otherwise, the old man's prospects are extremely promising.

UNION OF BAPTISTS IN CANADA.

The prospects of accomplishing this most desirable result are nearer and clearer than we have hitherto ventured to anticipate. It is not six weeks since we proposed to the denomination at large, the formation of a union upon strict principles, for the advocacy and maintenance of distinctive views, and already it has received the sanction of the great bulk of ministers and people throughout Canada West. As has been indicated, committees have been appointed by the Western, Grand River, Eastern, and we may probably add, the Haldimand Associations, to meet at St. George's, the first Wednesday in September, for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries to the actual formation of this union, and we cannot but look towards their action with deep interest. It is not merely that the immediate objects of the society are useful and important, the formation of the society itself is all hearts have felt how desirable it is that one in faith and baptism, we should become visibly and advantageously one. Amid the experienced disadvantages of disunion, the hearts of all have been preparing for the measure, and in its accomplishment many faithful ones will recognise the answer of persevering prayer. The effort demands the best attention of all who are interested in the denomination, and we trust that our combined intelligence, wisdom, and piety of the denomination will be brought to bear upon it.

It may be useful at this time to remind our readers of the nature of the proposal and the ends to be kept in view. It is intended in the first place, to effect an organized union of Regular Baptists. The accomplishment of this in the present form will prepare us for united effort in every Christian enterprise, and it will afford us the means of bringing our combined influence to bear upon any public question. But union, except upon high grounds of principle, may prove anything but a blessing, and therefore it is intended that principle should be so connected with the objects of the society, that none but those who are decided in their principles can ever think of joining it. It is proposed to form a depot of the Strict Baptist Tract Society's publications, along with those of the American Baptist Publication Society, and works of a kindred character, and that the first efforts of the society shall be directed to the dissemination of them. In this way an efficient practical test is at once provided; the prosecution of the object will lead to extend and strengthen the foundation upon which it rests; the intelligence and piety of the churches will be promoted, and at the same time our principles will be made more extensively known. For it is proposed that the union should be aggressive in its character; that in the course of time it shall bring into the field a staff of colporteurs, who may, to a considerable extent, prove a self-satisfying band of itinerant preachers of the gospel. In the more populous regions they will find an important work to do, in furnishing our churches with reading of the proper stamp. Our farming communities are entering the stage in which books of some kind will be bought, and it does to some extent depend upon us, whether the demand shall be supplied by the trash of the Yankee pedlar, or by the sound and edifying productions of our best authors. This effort, if carried through with spirit, will evidently do much to mould a rising generation. In the more remote regions of the country the colporteurs will act as pioneers, and not only by their visits from house to house, but by holding public meetings, preaching the gospel, and aiding in the formation of Sunday schools, they will prepare the way for the more thorough and systematic labours of the Home Missionary. In this connection, we may mention one indirect advantage, resulting from this plan of operations. We may trust ere long to see an increasing number of young men engaging in a course of studies preparatory to the Christian ministry. By going out as agents of this society during a portion of the year, they would gain an experience which would be invaluable to them, they would recruit or preserve health, do something towards their support, and above all, find a suitable introduction to their proper work—preaching Christ and seeking the salvation of souls.

Amongst other aggressive agencies, it is proposed that the Evangelical Pioneer should become the property as well as the organ of the union. This is an important point; in fact, it is this which renders all the rest practicable. It provides for the most formidable items of expense. The paper must have a publisher and a place of publication, and here we have the expense of a depot and its agent at once secured gratis. The colporteurs also acting as travelling agents, will greatly advance the interests of the paper, and as they will be entitled to a percentage for their services, the paper will contribute to sustain them. This will accomplish also what we have no other means of doing; it will make the Pioneer thoroughly a denominational interest. Although it is really so at present, it is not entirely felt to be so. In some quarters it is treated too much as a private speculation, and the responsibility is left to one or two individuals, as

much as if it were a business matter of their own.

In carrying out these proposals, a variety of important considerations demand speedy attention. It must be determined where is the most suitable place for a depository; what amount of capital must be invested in the enterprise; how is the necessary capital to be provided and secured; what shall be the terms and conditions of membership. The extent of our operations, the mode of management, and a multitude of kindred questions will arise, and should at once be approached in a practical way. It would on many accounts have been desirable, that the committees of the several associations should have got together at an earlier date than that mentioned above; but there are several important reasons why it should be delayed: it is necessary that the members of committee should have an opportunity of ascertaining the views and feelings of their brethren; and that they mature their own views. It is not a matter to be gone about hastily and rashly. It is expected that the committees will at once take measures to secure a general convention of Baptists, at some central point; before which their plans may be laid, and by which the union may be instituted. It might seem desirable that this convention should be held early; but there is one reason why it should be put back as far as the weather will permit. It is provided that a meeting of shareholders of the Pioneer be held before the close of the volume, to examine and adjust its accounts. Now it is upon many accounts of importance, that this meeting of shareholders and the proposed convention should be held at the same time and place. In the event of the property being transferred from the one body to the other, it is almost indispensable.

In the above remarks we have repeated substantially what was stated in previous articles, and what has been stated by the deputation of the Western Association at St. George's and Beausville. We have desired that it should be clearly and particularly before our readers; and if we have at all succeeded, it must be apparent, that much more is involved in this proposal, than the mere institution of a tract society. It is a step towards a complete organization of the Baptists in this province; a step which we trust may lead on to co-operation in all great and good objects. It will at once array us as one body against the invasion of error and division; it will at once give us the means of uniting our power for the accomplishment of common interests; we shall be prepared to act promptly on any public emergency, and the habit of acting together will bring us into harmony, and strengthen the ties of brotherhood. It will also vastly extend our means of seeking the extension of the Redeemer's Kingdom and the salvation of souls.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

It is not so entirely a settled question as we supposed it to be in Canada, that the public is responsible for the advancement of this great interest. That there should be different opinions as to the mode of carrying it on, as to the extent to which it should be paid for by a tax on property, as to the teaching of religion, and the qualification of teachers, are of course expected; but to find those who profess to be of the popular party, arraying themselves against public schools, is something new; and is a curious illustration of the way in which extremes meet. It is only to be accounted for by the reflex influence of a habitual opposition to state employments. This opposition is not unattainably awakened to watchfulness, and even suspicion, of anything that bears the most distant resemblance to a church establishment. The school and the pulpit have some things in common, and fixing upon these points to the neglect of the essential difference, public schools are denounced as an invasion of our social rights, or in the mildest phrase, they are regarded as being altogether out of the province of government. We are not sorry that at this juncture, this question should be agitated, the right will bear investigation, and it is certain that a mere "taking it for granted" will not secure this great interest in the hearts of the Canadian people. The common school must not be merely tolerated, the people must search out both the principle and the policy of the subject, and then it will be cherished and fostered as one great hope of the country. Considerable outcry was raised a few days ago, about the imposition of a tax for educational purposes in Toronto, and we were disappointed that it was not more thoroughly canvassed. The friends of public schools have nothing to fear except from indifference. It was on this account we gave place, two weeks ago, to a communication from an esteemed correspondent, from whom however, on this point, we entirely differ.

The damage and loss of property must be very great; but we have not heard of any lives being lost; several persons, however, have been slightly injured. The northern extremity of the blast passed the village about 40 rods to the south, in nearly a south-east direction, a few gains in their backward whirl passing through this place, doing only slight damage.

Had it passed through the village, none but God alone can tell what the result would have been. But the blood of the Lamb was as seemed to have sprinkled upon our doors and lintels, and the destroying angel passed over. The people were greatly alarmed, none knowing where to retreat with their families from the grinding danger.

Nothing is talked of now but the almost miraculous preservation of the place from absolute destruction. O, if so awful is the torments, what must it be when the heavens are rolled together as a scroll, and the elements melt with fervent heat? Yours affectionately, S.

fundamental principle. Let us go the length of raising the question, should we have any school law? Should schools be either provided for, or regulated by law? When we have thoroughly examined the foundation let us proceed to the superstructure, and we mistake the character of our population if we do not speedily see the schools of Canada equal to those of any country. We are prepared to start on a new course; the want is felt, the remedy is appreciated, only let the way be clearly seen and the right ascertained, and the right will be done.

My dear Brother, I enclose the same collected for Foreign Missions, by me, during the last six months. Will you give the names of an insertion in the Pioneer? The following are the same collected for Foreign Missions, by me, during the last six months. Will you give the names of an insertion in the Pioneer?

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Jacob Kitchen of Beausville, and Moses Barber of Townsend, gave one hundred each of the above sum, to constitute themselves life members of the American Baptist Missionary Union.

CAUTION TO THE CHURCHES.

Mr. Editor.—Nothing can be more important to the interests of the Baptist Churches in Canada, than the purity of the ministry therefore, I feel it to be a duty to caution the churches against impurity. There are two individuals passing through the province, professing to be Baptist Ministers. The one is an Elder Greenfield, from Williamson, Wayne, N. Y. U. S. I am credibly informed Mr. G. has no standing in the denomination, though he professes to have a letter from a Church, in Parma, Monroe Co., N. Y. The other person is a Mr. Lawrence, from England, who has spent a year in the States, and has left in disgrace. The Churches should be particularly careful never to encourage any man, who has no credentials from his own synod or conference, whose recommendation they can safely rely on.

TERRIFIC STORM.

Ingersoll, June 20th, 1848. Dear Brother, I enclose the same collected for Foreign Missions, by me, during the last six months. Will you give the names of an insertion in the Pioneer?

For nearly half an hour a thick, dark cloud hung but a short distance to the west of us, presenting a most singular appearance, whirling about in the wildest confusion, as if impelled by some mighty power, which was mainly confined to the trees; shingles and boards rattle from building on fire, but as soon as a most terrific appearance, and seemed to be directing its course through this place. The constant crash of falling timber, the leaves and limbs torn from the trees; shingles and boards rattle from building and carried to a tremendous height, and whirled about in all confusion. The densely packed and maddened cloud upon which were seen mounting into the clouds, large tree tops, and the constant crash of falling timber, the leaves and limbs torn from the trees; shingles and boards rattle from building and carried to a tremendous height, and whirled about in all confusion. The densely packed and maddened cloud upon which were seen mounting into the clouds, large tree tops, and the constant crash of falling timber, the leaves and limbs torn from the trees; shingles and boards rattle from building and carried to a tremendous height, and whirled about in all confusion.

It was indeed one of those terrible visitations of Providence that we have read of from childhood, but never witnessed to us, and hope we may never witness again. It seemed to have originated about two miles west of this, near Jacob Chote's, who had but recently had his house, and nearly all within it, consumed by fire. His farm lies entirely waste; his barns, sheds, and outbuildings all prostrate to the ground, many parts of which are carried entirely away; his fences he knows not where; himself and family but narrowly escaped by their lives from their temporary habitation, are again homeless. He greets us with a look that would melt a man's heart, though at times it compressed its energies within half distance.

Its headlong velocity was at first slow, but soon became more rapid, and passed away at the rate of ten or fifteen miles an hour. The forest seemed to be the sport of this awful visitor, in many places scarcely a tree has been left standing. The farms over which it swept, present a most gloomy and desolate appearance. Not a fence to be seen, the cattle, and sheep, and horses running promiscuously through meadows and fields of grain. Not a house, shed, or barn but a more or less injured, some being torn from their very foundations; the people escaping from death by leaping on cellars, or prostrating themselves upon the ground. Others thrown off from their foundations, stripped of their roofs, sliding and left standing wrecks. The fruit and ornamented trees, torn up by the roots, lie strewn about in the wildest confusion.

The damage and loss of property must be very great; but we have not heard of any lives being lost; several persons, however, have been slightly injured. The northern extremity of the blast passed the village about 40 rods to the south, in nearly a south-east direction, a few gains in their backward whirl passing through this place, doing only slight damage. Had it passed through the village, none but God alone can tell what the result would have been. But the blood of the Lamb was as seemed to have sprinkled upon our doors and lintels, and the destroying angel passed over. The people were greatly alarmed, none knowing where to retreat with their families from the grinding danger.

THE INFLUENCE OF SABBATH SCHOOLS UPON THE WORLD'S CONVERSION.

It is a fact well known to intelligent and faithful Sabbath school teachers, and one over which they have long mourned, that Christians generally do not feel the importance of Sabbath school instruction to the great work of evangelising the world. One reason, no doubt is, that the main influence of the institution in this respect is indirect and remote. Children are not regarded as exerting an influence against the spread of the gospel; hence their conversion and intimate knowledge of the scriptures are not sufficiently appreciated as a means hereafter to be employed

in extending the gospel to the heathen. Let us go the length of raising the question, should we have any school law? Should schools be either provided for, or regulated by law? When we have thoroughly examined the foundation let us proceed to the superstructure, and we mistake the character of our population if we do not speedily see the schools of Canada equal to those of any country. We are prepared to start on a new course; the want is felt, the remedy is appreciated, only let the way be clearly seen and the right ascertained, and the right will be done.

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