time has now fully come when all men shall be placed on a common level in these things, and no one have to complain of being dealt unfairly or unjustly with in matters of conscience and religion.

Wishing you success in the very responsible position you now sustain,

I am, yours truly,

J. W.

To the Readers of the Evangelical Pioneer.

LONDON, C. W., Feb. 4, 1850.

DEAR FRIENDS:

The deep interest which I take in the Denomination of which the *Pioneer* is the organ, must be my excuse for thus addressing you. The importance, to the interests of our denomination, of sustaining a well conducted paper, can scarcely be over estimated. It forms a connecting medium between churches and brethren, far separated from each other, through which they rejoice in each others prosperity, and sympathize in each others sorrows. It affords a channel through which the principles which are dear to our hearts can be proclaimed to the world, and through which they can be defended from the attacks of bigotry, and the scoffs of profanity. It proves ever a welcome visitor to the houses of hundreds, who, without it would be destitute of nearly all religious reading, and remain in almost total ignorance of those mighty movements of Providence, by which our Lord is preparing the the nations for himself.

Having lately been in Toronto, I was rejoiced to learn, that the prospects of the *Pioneer* are of an encouraging kind. As might be expected the change of the place of publishing, led some to discontinue the paper, but their names are being supplied by others. I have reason to believe that the paper is giving general satisfaction, and that the labors of the Editor are well appreciated by his readers. There may be a grumbler met with here and there, —which would be the case if an angel occupied the Editorial chair, but these are but "few and far between." There are, however, a few things which I wish to say to the readers of this paper, which I hope will be received in the same kind spirit in which they are offered.

And first permit me to say, that the prosperity of the paper requires that every reader should, this year, pay for his paper in advance. At a time when, in consequence of the pecuniary difficulties of the Union, the continuance of the paper became a matter of doubtful suspense, the present Proprietor stepped forward and from love to the interests of our Zion, assumed responsibilities from which most men would have shrunk. In assuming these responsibilities he confided in the principle and zeal of his brethren to carry him through, and it would be to our lasting disgrace, if the result should show that this confidence has been misplaced. Should the majority of the subscribers allow the close of the year to arrive, before they paid for their paper, and compel the Editor to send round a Collecting Agent, at a ruinous expense,—the consequences would be of the most embarrassing kind.—Let every one then, soon as he reads these lines endeavor to get the Two Dollars, enclose them in a letter, address as directed in the paper, and after carrying it to the Post-office, and paying the postage, I venture to say that he will return home better pleased with himself, and enjoy his paper with a better relish to the end of the year.

Again, I would urge upon every Baptist who loves his principles, to make every exertion to extend the circulation of the *Pioneer*. To my brethren in the ministry I would propose, that we set apart an early day for the purpose of making a vigorous canvass to encrease the list of subscribers. In this way we shall be promoting the spread of many truths, and be introducing into the families of our several congregations a powerful auxiliary to our pulpit labors.

ROBERT BOYD.

English and American News.

BY THE NIAGARA.

The steamer *Niagara*, with advices from Liverpool to January 12th, London 11th, Paris 10th, and Cologne 9th, arrived at Boston at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon. The following are the details of the intelligence they contain:

ENGLAND.

SEAMSTRESS EMIGRATION.

Mr. Sidney Herbert's proposal for a subscription to aid the ill-paid sempstresses of the metropolis and neighborhood in emigrating to British colonies, where the presence of virtuous women is a need of civilization, has been responded to by many of the affluent. Upward of £16,000 have been subscribed for the purpose; and a committee of management has been formed, embracing men of all parties, with a view of providing that the funds ultimately raised are properly employed in sending out those only whose characters shall qualify them to be agents of improvement. The necessity of some remedy for the state of suffering entailed on multitudes of women by the present constitution of English society, is seen in the fact, that while in the metropolis alone there are 33,500 women engaged in the business of apparel making, 28,500 of these are 20 years of age; and many earn no more than from twopence-halfpenny to fourpence a day, on which they endeavor to subsist. Such is one phase of life in the wealthiest country under heaven! Can such things be without great wrong somewhere? or without entailing not only misery but demoralization on society?—*Manchester Examiner.*

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

The following startling illustration of the uncertainty of life occurred in the Central Criminal Court, London, on the 7th January. We abridge the account of it which appears in the *Times*:

Samuel Grieves Harvey, a tall powerful man, was indicted for assaulting James Dodsley Tawny.

Mr. Clarkson, in opening the case, said, the defendant was accused of one of the most dastardly and cruel attacks that he ever remembered in the course of his experience. It was committed by a man of powerful stature upon another not half his size and who he knew at the time was laboring under a deadly and dangerous disease, an affection of the heart, and must have been aware that such an attack was calculated to endanger his life. The learned counsel then proceeded to narrate the circumstances of the case, which will be found detailed in the subjoined evidence:—

Mr. J. D. Tawny, the prosecutor, whose arm was in a sling, and who appeared to be suffering severely was then examined. He deposed that he was an attorney, and knew the defendant, who was a horse-dealer at Rugby, and frequently saw him at the stables of Messrs. Osborn and Co. in Grey's-inn-lane where witness was in the habit of putting up his horses. In June last Messrs. Tattersall gave him instructions to proceed against the defendant to recover a sum of £8 13s. Judgment was obtained on the 2d of August, and shortly afterwards the defendant gave notice of his intention to apply to the Insolvent Court, and witness was instructed to oppose him on behalf of several creditors.

The evidence then goes to show that on the 3rd of November at the stables of Messrs. Osborn, the parties met and after some altercation, the prisoner violently assaulted the witness as he was getting into his gig—striking him with a whip, the handle of which was loaded with iron, and so stunning him by a blow on the head, that his horse ran away until stopped by some cabmen.

The prosecutor, who had given his evidence with great difficulty, and who was evidently in a state of great excitement and suffering, having replied to one or two questions that were put to him by Mr. Ballantine, was about to retire from the witness box when he seemed in an instant to lose all power and fell senseless into the arms of some persons who stood near him. He was laid upon the floor of the court, and Mr. Clayton, the surgeon, who examined his injuries after the occurrence, and another medical gentleman who was accidentally present, immediately attended upon and used their utmost exertions to restore him.

Mr. Ballantine, addressing the Court, said, that he did not require the evidence of the surgeon. It was impossible for him to deny that an assault had been committed by the defendant, or to attempt to justify it under such circumstances. The learned counsel added that he had felt it his duty to put one or two questions to the prosecutor, but he should have refrained from doing so had he been aware of his dangerous condition.

The Recorder then briefly addressed the jury, and after observing that the learned counsel for the defendant—who had, as it appeared to him, behaved with the utmost propriety in the course he had adopted—having admitted that the conduct of the defendant could not be justified, the jury would only have to say that the charge of assault had been proved.

The jury accordingly returned a verdict of *Guilty.*

During these proceedings the unfortunate prosecutor continued under the charge of the medical gentlemen, and an intimation was given that he was in a dangerous condition.

The Recorder, addressing the defendant, said, he had been convicted of what he felt compelled from the bench to describe as a most aggravated and brutal assault. At present he should not pass sentence upon him, because, in the condition of the prosecutor, it was uncertain what the result would be; and if his death were to take place, and it was found to have been accelerated by the violence he had made use of towards him, he would undoubtedly be called upon to answer a much higher charge.

Just as the learned Judge had concluded, a sensation of horror was excited in the court by the announcement by one of the medical gentlemen that the unfortunate prosecutor had expired. The excitement had been too much for him, and he lay a lifeless corpse at the foot of the witness-box, where a few minutes before he had been giving his evidence.

The Recorder then gave directions that the prisoner should be detained to answer any charge that might be preferred against him, arising out of the death of the unfortunate prosecutor; and

The body of the deceased was placed in a cab to be conveyed to his residence, the solicitor for the prosecution accompanying it, to convey the sad intelligence to his relatives.

OPERATION OF THE NAVIGATION ACT.—The steamer *Niagara*, just arrived here from Liverpool, *is filled with French, German and British goods.* This is the first arrival in the United States under the new "Navigation Act." The steamer has 2360 packages the largest cargo ever received at this port, and a very valuable one, worth probably a half million of dollars. About one quarter part of the cargo is French and German goods.—*Boston Traveller.*

FRANCE.

Government Project relative to Teachers.

The Assembly on January 9th closed the general debate upon the project of Government relative to primary teachers. The House divided on the question of ascertaining whether the articles were brought forward, when the matter was decided affirmatively by a majority of 144, the numbers being 352 to 208. In the course of the sitting the Minister of War presented a bill to augment the pay of the non-commissioned officers in the army 20c. per day. The *Constitutionnel*, which has now become the ministerial organ, declares that it considers these votes to be absolute triumphs of the policy of the Ministry.

The discussion on the organic law relating to public instruction is fixed for the 14th. The *Presse* prophecies that it will never pass into a law. In the opinion of M. Emilie de Girardin, the Ministerial Bill and the De Falloux project will both be so altered and amended that no party will accept them, and the Assembly itself will be divided into so many factions that it will be impossible to carry any measure on the subject.

LAMARTINE IN TURKEY.

A French journal gives some particulars of the estate recently bestowed by the Sultan on M. de Lamartine. The domain lies in the immediate vicinity of Smyrna, and is nearly as large as the Isle of Wight, being about 54 miles in circumference. It has hitherto belonged only to the crown, as we would say in England. The soil is described as wonderfully fertile, like most of the land in the neighborhood of Smyrna, as being well planted with oranges and olives, and as capable of every variety of cultivation. The chateau, built for the residence of an imperial officer, is commodious beyond the usual run of Turkish houses, and under the windows lies a fine lake of more than a mile across, which is described as well stocked with fish. The estate includes five villages. M. de Lamartine, it is said, goes to Asia Minor in the spring, to take possession in person of his territorial gift.

ITALY.

CASE OF DR. ACHILLI.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* writes, on December 18:—

I regret to have to announce an increase in the degree of severity with which Dr. Achilli is treated in the castle of St. Angelo. He is now confined in one of the upper prisons of the fortress, dark, dirty, and unwholesome, with strict injunctions for the jailor to allow him to hold no communication with the other prisoners, or to receive messages or visits from his friends. The cause of these rigorous orders appears to have been chiefly the discovery that an enthusiastic, but certainly in the present instance indiscreet zeal had prompted Dr. Achilli to converse with his fellow-prisoners upon religious subjects during the hours allotted to their meals or exercise. The person who was base enough to inform against him was no other than Diamilli, whom I mentioned in a preceding letter as being in custody for the robbery of gold coins and medals in the Vatican Library. He accused Dr. Achilli of entertaining the inmates of the prison with heretical discourses and scandalizing them by eating meat on Fridays and Saturdays, and his testimony, although that of a thief, was considered quite sufficient to condemn the unfortunate advocate of Protestantism to the *carcere duro*, while the informer was rewarded for his treachery by a greater degree of liberty than before. The captain commanding the prison department of the fort was taken by the Cardinal-Vicar in his carriage to the Quirinal Palace the other day, and there severely reprimanded by the Cardinal Triumvirate for having treated Achilli with an undue share of indulgence.—I hear that the government Architect, Servi, stated upon examination that many of the cells in the Castle of St. Angelo were unfit for human habitation.

Two days afterward the same writer says:

With respect to Dr. Achilli, nothing favorable has yet been effected, although his friend Mr. M——, who leaves Rome for Civiti Vecchia this evening, has made every possible exertion in his behalf.—The British Consul has warmly seconded his efforts, and I may add that the commander-in-chief has shown himself by no means indifferent to the case, although decidedly averse to use any other influence than that of his good offices, which I fear will be perfectly unavailing, as several French officers, acquainted with the circumstances of Achilli's arrest, and interested in his misfortune, have stated it to be their conviction that he will be sacrificed to the vengeance of the Inquisition as a scapegoat for many others not in custody; and that he is, to use their own words, *un homme perdu!*

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter, dated,

ROME. Dec. 8th 1849.

I had the unspeakable pleasure yesterday of seeing Dr. Achilli, for a few moments, in his prison. My first question was; "Have you the peace of Christ in your heart?" "O yes," he answered, "I am happy in the Lord." I will only add that Dr. Achilli is well,—is confined in the square tower above the great round tower,—is not permitted to leave his prison chamber,—says he is tolerably comfortable,—has books, but not writing materials,—*hopes* to get released, but I have great doubts of it.

TURKEY.

KOSSUTH'S DOOM.

From the London Standard of Freedom.

The last mail from Constantinople brought us the news that the question regarding the Hungarian refugees was finally settled between Russia and Turkey. The *Times* exultingly assured us that the terms proposed by the Porte had been accepted by the Czar; and the Ambassadors of England and France having expressed their satisfaction with these terms—the question was settled. What are these terms? We thought that the point in question was the inviolability of the hospitality of Turkey; the refusal to allow the Emperor of Russia to interfere with the Turkish reception of fugitives that were no subjects of his. That to assert this right the Sultan defied the threats of Russia, and that England and France chivalrously vowed to defend Turkey in its honorable resolve. For this France and England advance their fleets to the Dardanelles; there is a big and blustering air assumed by the Three Powers; there is great offence manifested by Russia, immense dudgeon by its Ambassador, a prodigious running to and fro of Effendis and Envoys, and so eventually the thing is arranged? Arranged, says the *Times*, quite to the satisfaction of all parties. Dembinsky and the rest of the Poles *are to be expelled* from Turkey—Kossuth and his followers *are to be imprisoned for life* in some fortified town in Central Asia!

THE REFUGEES.

We have received letters from Constantinople, which state that many of the Hungarian refugees have embarked in English and Spanish steamers; those who remain in the Capital are obliged to state, in writing, that they will be ready to leave it on the 1st of Feb. No satisfactory resolution has yet been adopted with respect to the principal men.—*Hamburgh Correspondent, Jan. 7.*

The *Magyar Hirlap* (of Pesth) publishes in its official column a decree of the court-martial sitting in that town, dated Jan. 1, which calls upon the following Hungarian leaders to appear before the Court:—Louis Kossuth, Meszarvs Szemere, Percsel, Casimir Batthyanyi, Rameis and others. A term of 90 days is assigned to them for the purpose.

Letters from Klagenfurt announce the serious illness of Georgey, the late Hungarian General.

The *Wanderer* has letters from Shumla, stating that Kmety, late Hungarian General, who lately entered the service of the Porte, has been appointed to the post of Governor and Commander of the fortress of Shumla.

Gen. Count Wrbna, who commanded the Imperialists when they were defeated at Raab by the Hungarians, has committed suicide at Verona.

The typhus fever was raging fearfully at Vienna, on the 20th ult. No fewer than 32 medical men had been seized with it from visiting their patients.

It was rumored that an amnesty would be proclaimed on the 1st.

The Austrian Constitution was formally promulgated on the 26th ult. in the Town Hall of Pesth. It was read in presence of the Municipal authorities in Hungarian and German, and was to have been read in the Slavonic language also, but this was declared to be unnecessary. A deputation, headed by the Burgomaster, was named to go to the Emperor to thank him, and a *Te Deum* was chanted.

RUSSIA.

DESERTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Another letter from the Polish frontier, dated Dec. 29, says:—

Another cry of horror comes to us from the neighboring kingdom of Poland. In the recruiting service, hitherto, almost all the young men capable of military duty went off in order to escape the army. In order to meet the desertion, (which is occasioned by the frightful severity of the Russian laws,) an order has been issued that the brothers of the deserter, however young, shall be put into the ranks. On the day this order was announced, children of 10, 12 and 13 years of age were torn from their parents.

GERMANY.

THINGS IN PRUSSIA.

Both Chambers met on the 4th January, and resumed the transaction of public business. A ministerial circular has been issued, appointing the 24th instant for the election of deputies to the Erfurt Parliament. The King is to take the oath to the Constitution on the 18th instant. Dr. Jacoby has declined to take his seat in the First Chamber, as he considers the Prussian Chambers as at present constituted illegal assemblies. There have been serious inundations in Silesia and Pomerania. M. de Persigny arrived at Berlin on the 3rd. The Government has determined to erect a permanent bridge across the Rhine at Cologne, to unite the Aix and Minden Railway lines.

It is stated that Count Brandenburg and his colleagues sent in their resignation to the King on the 2nd inst. in consequence of an apparent disinclination his Majesty evinced against swearing to the Constitution. Several cabinet councils were held on the 3rd and 4th inst.; on the 5th it was known that the King had peremptorily refused to accept the resignation of Ministers, while he pledged his word to take his oath to the Constitution. Baron Prokesh, the Austrian ambassador, left for Vienna on the 7th inst.

END OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

The new Provisional Federal Commission of Frankfort has already dropped the name of "German Empire" in public documents, and taken that of Germanic Confederation. It has resolved not to have Ministers for the different departments, but two Coucillors to direct each department.

EGYPT.

VICE-ROYAL ROBBERY.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 22.—Abbas Pasha has gone to the Upper Country to give directions regarding the land. The administration of Egypt is carried on with the evident intention of curtailing expenses in order to fill the private coffers of the Viceroy. Great restrictions have been placed on all transactions of the fellahs with Europeans, by which they are almost prohibited from trading with them, and are compelled to dispose of their produce to the Government at prices fixed by the latter. A great many changes have been made in the Governorships of the several provinces, which have been given to men who understand the Viceroy's policy of economy and absorption of the resources of the country.

INDIA.

"SIMLA, Nov. 2.—The Commander-in-Chief and suite commence their march from the foot of the hills on the 9th inst. We enter the Jullandur at Loodinanah, and visit every military station in that Dooab. We then proceed to Peshawur, via Lahore, Wezeerabad, Rawal, Purdee and Attock. From Peshawur we proceed southward to Moultan, where Sir Charles Napier quits us for England, and we return to Simla, via Ferozpoor and Loodianah."

"LOODIANAH, Nov. 18.—We are thus far on our march: the Commander-in-Chief joins us to-morrow and we commence our tour through the far-famed Punjab."

COMMERCIAL.

FROM BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.'S CIRCULAR.

We have little or no change to notice in our Corn Market, the demand for consumption being to a fair extent at the following quotations: White Indian Corn, 30s. to 30s. 6d.; Mixed and Yellow, 28s. 6d. to 29s. per quarter, with little on sale. Old Western Canal Flour, 23s. to 23s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 24s. 6d. and scarce; Ohio 25s.; New Westerns 17s. to 20s.; Old Sour, 19s. to 20s. per bbl.—Wheat 4s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. per 70 lbs. Indian Corn Meal, 14s. per bbl. nominal.

The Very Latest.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM BOSTON—[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON.]

Liverpool, Jan. 12th—10 A. M.

PARIS, Friday.—In the Assembly on Thursday evening the 5th clause of the School Bill was proposed as follows: "No Teacher, when dismissed, can open a School in the Commune in which he has exercised that function." The wording of the article excited great uproar among the "Mountain," and most insulting epithets were applied to M. Bengres, who, in the name of the Committee, proposed to add the following words: "Nor in the adjoining Communes." After a tumultuous discussion, various paragraphs of the Article were agreed to.

A division was then proceeded to, on the *ensemble* of the Article, when the numbers were—For the Clause, 330; against Clause, 255. Majority, 75.

United States.

Awful Catastrophe at New York.

From the Globe.

We received last night, by Telegraph, the following particulars of a fearful accident which occurred in the City of New York yesterday morning:—

An awful explosion occurred this morning, the full particulars of which, at the present writing, it is impossible to give. The accident occurred at half-past seven o'clock, by the bursting of a 200 horse power boiler, in the Printing Press and Machine Manufacturing Shop of Mr. A. B. Taylor, No. 3, Hague street, within a door or two of Pearl street. As soon as the explosion took place, the whole building, which was five stories high, was actually lifted from its foundation to a height of six feet, and when it reached that elevation it tumbled down, crushing amid the ruins a great many people. The exact number we have not yet been able to ascertain. So great was the force of the explosion, that fragments of the buildings were scattered in every direction. The windows in the neighborhood were broken, and a large portion of the front wall of the building was thrown with tremendous force into the houses opposite. As near as can be estimated there were some hundred or more persons in the building at the time of the catastrophe, scattered throughout the Machine Shop and the Hat Factory, as well as a Bindery, in both of which a great many men and girls were usually employed. The number of persons killed is dreadful to contemplate. Various opinions are afloat in regard to the cause of the explosion; but the most generally received one is, that the boiler that burst was imperfect. The proprietors state that it was a new boiler, and that the frost last night caused it to explode when fired up this morning.

W. E. Merrill, of Hose Company No. 40, was killed. He was dreadfully mangled, his features being scarcely recognizable. C. Jessup, Assistant Engineer, badly injured. Amid the confusion which prevailed—the crying of the wounded—the wailing of the relatives of those who were known to have been in the building at the time of the explosion—the noise of the engines—the enquiries of the friends of the workmen—and the dust, smoke, and excitement which prevailed—we found it imposible to get a reliable statement of any thing connected with the awful catastrophe. Mr. Cripps, the chief engineer of the Machine Shop, has not been heard of since the explosion up to this hour; it is thought he is among the killed. At 11 o'clock we visited the 4th Ward Station House, and found several persons there in cots, who had been severely, but it is hoped not mortally injured. Seven persons who were taken out of the ruins were taken to the Hospital.

In the Machine and Hat Shops together there were usually about 130 hands employed. Probably there were from 100 to 120 men and boys present at the time of the explosion. Up to 12 o'clock about 30 had been taken out; so that there must be some 60 or 70 there still. There were at 12 o'clock a number of voices still heard under the ruins. Their cries before noon were most piteous. It is feared that a large majority of those under the ruins are either crushed to death or drowned, from the immense quantity of water poured in. At a quarter to 12 o'clock there were three taken out; these poor fellows were dripping wet, shivering fearfully. A little boy states that there were others behind him when he was taken out.

6½ P. M.

The shock of the explosion was felt in Broadway half a mile from the scene of disaster. Great excitement still prevails in the neighborhood. Great exertions are making to clear away the rubbish to recover the bodies. Owing to the fire burning, much water has been thrown on the ruins to arrest its progress and it is feared some have been drowned.—One little boy aged ten years and a German were rescued this afternoon wet and shivering. A portion of Hall & Son's soap factory was blown up 60 feet. The boiler was not new; it had been on a boat and repurchased for the factory and was then used for the first time this morning. The building was valued at $15,000 six stories high, and owned by Messrs. Harper & Brothers publishers. The machinery was valuable and is all destroyed. The hatters had not come to work except two and they escaped. Altogether forty bodies have been taken from the ruins either dead or wounded; some horribly mutilated.—The number remaining in the ruins is not known—supposed to be about 60.

Mr. Clay's Compromise Resolutions.

These resolutions are in substance as follows:

1. To admit California, with suitable boundaries as a new State, into the Union:

2. To declare that Slavery has not now a legal existence, and is not likely to be introduced, in any of the other territories recently acquired from Mexico; and that it is the duty of Congress immediately to provide new governments for these territories:

3 and 4. To define the western boundary of Texas in a way that will exclude her claim to any part of New-Mexico, and to require Texas formally to abandon this claim; but at the same time to conciliate her by an assumption of her public debt:

5 and 6. To declare it expedient to abolish the Slave-trade, but inexpedient at present to abolish Slavery in the District of Colombia:

7. To make more effectual provision for the restitution of runaway slaves to their masters: and

8. To declare that Congress has no power to prohibit the trade in slaves between Slave-holding States.

THE O'REILLY TELEGRAPH.—We are glad to learn that the new line of telegraph to extend from New York to Buffalo, under the direction of Henry O'Reilly, Esq., is no longer problematical. Nearly the whole amount of stock required has been taken.—*Roch. Dem.*

KENTUCKY AND THE UNION.—In the Kentucky Legislature, on the 15th inst., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the Governor is hereby requested, to cause a suitable block of native marble, to be conveyed to Washington City, to take its proper place in the monument to the memory of the Father of his Country, and that the following words be engraved thereon: "Under the auspices of Heaven and the precepts of Washington, Kentucky will be the last to give up the Union."

An unusual degree of religious interest exists in several of the Brooklyn churches, chiefly among those of the Methodist denomination.—[Journal of Commerce.

In a recent circular of the American and Foreign Sabbath Union, it is stated that more than forty Railway Companies now stop their cars on the Sabbath, and that on more than 2000 miles of Railroad, the men employed enjoy the rest and privileges appropriate to that day.—[Journal of Commerce.

Canadian.

Provincial Debentures.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, February 1, 1850.

Amount of Provincial Debentures payable 12 months after date, with interest, at 6 per cent.

Previously Issued		£607,827 10 0	
Issued during week ended this day		9,000 0 0	
Total Issued			£616,827 10 0
Less received for Public Dues since 1st issue, 17th July, 1848.	£432,752 10 0		
Less amount matured and redeemed in Cash, exclusive of interest.	£49,720 0 0		482,472 10 0
In actual Circulation			£134,355 0 0

[Signed] E. P. TACHE,
Certified, *Receiver General.*
[Signed] JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

Earl Grey's Despatch.

(Copy.)—No. 448.

Downing Street,
January 9, 1850.

MY LORD,—I have to acknowledge your Despatches of the dates and numbers quoted in the margin—[Nos. 114, 19th Nov., 1849—127, 3rd Dec., 1849—129, 3rd Dec., 1849—134, 14th, Dec., 1849.]

2.—I have laid these Despatches before Her Majesty and also the address of the Warden and Councillors of the Municipal Council of the Gore District: of the Lt. Col. and Officers of Militia of the 1st and of the 8th Battalions of the Regiment of Dorchester: of the Officers of the 4th Battalion of the Regiment of Kamouraska, and the parish of Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere: and of the Officers of Militia and Lieut. Colonel Commanding Battalions of the Regiment of Quebec, enclosed in the two first of these Despatches, which Her Majesty has been pleased to receive very graciously. It has afforded Her Majesty great satisfaction to receive these expressions of that loyalty and attachment to the British Crown which she trusts is generally felt by her Canadian subjects.

3. With regard to the Address to the people of Canada in favour of severing the Province from the British Dominions for the purpose of annexing it to the United States, which forms the subject of the third of these Despatches, I have to inform you that Her Majesty approves of your having dismissed from Her Service those who have signed a document which is scarcely short of treasonable, in its character. Her Majesty confidently relies on the loyalty of the great majority of Her Canadian Subjects, and she is therefore determined to exert all the authority which belongs to Her for the purpose of maintaining the connection of Canada with this Country, being persuaded that the permanence of that connection is highly advantageous to both.

4. Your Lordship will therefore understand that you are commanded by Her Majesty to resist to the utmost of your power any attempt which may be made to bring about the separation of Canada from the British Dominions, and to mark in the strongest manner Her Majesty's displeasure with all those who may directly or indirectly encourage such a design.

5. And if any attempt of this kind should take such a form that those who are guilty of it, may according to such advice as you may receive from your Law Advisers, be made responsible for their conduct in a Court of Justice, you will not fail to take the necessary measures for bringing them to account.

I am, My Lord,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) GREY.

The Right Honourable
Earl of Elgin.

(Copy.)—No. 442.

Downing Street,
1st January, 1850.

MY LORD,

I have had the honor to receive your Lordship's Despatch and its enclosure No. 113, of 18th November, reporting that you had resolved, on the advice of your Council and after full and anxious deliberation, to act on the recommendation of the House of Assembly on the subject of the place at which the future Sessions of the Provincial Parliment should be held, and summon the next Parlament to meet at Toronto.

As the Assembly in their Address of which you transmitted me a copy on the 29th of May last proposed this arrangement, I have only to express my hope that it may prove successful, and my approbation of your Lordship's determination to act upon the opinion expressed to you by the Representatives of the people of Canada.

I am, My Lord,
Your most obedient Servant.
(Signed) GREY.

Right Honorable.
The EARL OF ELGIN.

Markets.

TORONTO MARKET.

PIONEER OFFICE, TORONTO,
February 4, 1850.

Wheat Fall, per bushel	3	9 @	4 3
Spring, do	2	6	3 6
Flour, per barrel	19	0	20 0
" in bags, Miller's extra sup'	19	0	20 0
" Farmers' fine, per 196 lbs.	15	0	16 0
Rye, per bushel	2	0	
Barley do	1	8	1 10½
Pease do	1	6	1 9
Oats do	1	2	1 3
Potatoes do	1	3	1 6
Turnips do	0	10	1 0
Timothy Seed, per bushel	7	6	8 9
Hay, per ton	45	0	50 0
Firewood, per cord	11	3	12 6
Turkeys, each	2	5	0 0
Geese, each	1	6	2 0
Ducks, per pair	1	8	2 0
Fowls, per pair	0	10	1 3
Butter, in tubs	0	5	0 6
" fresh in rolls	0	7	0 9
Cheese	0	3	0 5
Eggs, ₱ dozen	0	8	0 10
Pork, ₱ 100 lbs	16	3	20 0
Beef	17	6	20 0

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4, 1850.

Ashes, Pots	$6 75	@	6 87
Pearls	6 06		6 12
Flour—Canadian	5 12		5 44
Pure Genesee	5 44		5 56
Corn meal	2 94		0 00
Wheat—Genesee	1 24		1 28
Southern	1 00		1 14
Ohio	0 91		
Corn—Southern & Jersey red	0 60		0 61
Jersey White	0 60		0 61½
Western	0 60		0 62½
Round yellow	0 00		0 63
Ohio Pork, Prime	8 26		9 00
Mess, old	10 39		10 50
" New	11 25		11 50
Beef is firm, and fair demand.			
Lard	0 06½		0 06¾
" in kegs	0 06¾		
Butter, Ohio	0 07		0 11
State	0 10		0 18
Cheese	0 05		0 07

Accident.

A young girl, by the name of Mary Crogan, aged 20, while in a state of mental derangement, threw herself from the third story of a house situated in St. Paul Street, on the 26th November last. She was immediately sent to the Hotel Dieu Hospital. The shock was so severe that it caused a compound fracture of her right leg. Amputation was skilfully performed by Dr. Munro, on the 3rd January, assisted by Drs. Lebourdais and Peltier, in presence of the Medical Students. Hopes are entertained of her recovery. —*Pilot.*

It gives us great pleasure to learn that the Board of Directors of the British American Land Company have assented to the recommendation of their agent here to grant aid to the extent of £26,000 towards the completion of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad. All impediments are now, therefore, removed and there is no doubt that the work will be completed within the term fixed by the contract.

The thanks of the public are justly due to those individuals through whose untiring exertions this great national work will have been accomplished.—*Pilot.*

The Spirit of the Press.

The Anniversaries.

From the Montreal Witness.

The opinion is, so far as we can judge, general, that our Montreal Anniversaries were never more numerously attended, more interesting, or more profitable than they have been this year if so much so.—Indeed it would be exceedingly difficult to convey an idea of the excellence of the speaking or of the magnitude and enthusiasm of the audiences to any one who was not present. Suffice it to say, that one of the speakers, and that an eminently judicious one, who was well acquainted with the May Meetings in Exeter Hall, said that he found the January Meetings in Montreal fully as animated and interesting. In fact, the great multitude which crowded the vast and beautiful place of meeting, seemed to be animated with one heart and one soul, in responding to the masterly arguments and noble bursts of eloquence which were continuously though ever variedly repeated for five successive nights. The Tract Society Anniversary, which is usually, though considering the object, very inexplicably, a small meeting, was this year a large one, and the speaking unusually animated for a first night. The Sunday School Union was, owing to very unpleasant weather, no larger; but the Bible Society meeting thronged the house from floor to ceiling; and the French Canadian meeting was still more crowded. On this last occasion the spirit of faithfulness, tempered by candor and love, which the speakers manifested towards Roman Catholics, was beyond all praise, and we earnestly wished with some of the speakers, that all the Roman Catholics of Montreal had been there to hear. Oh, that they could have heard the soul-stirring descriptions of what constitutes true freedom of soul, joined to the faithful and Scriptural expositions of the usurpations of their church over them, and its withering influence on all their best interests! The Temperance meeting was scarcely inferior, in point of numbers and enthusiasm, to any of the preceding, and was one of the very best of its kind that we ever remember to have witnessed. But is it not something very remarkable that when everybody thought Montreal was fairly crushed—first, by the commerce of Upper Canada and the Eastern Townships going to the Atlantic cities instead of Montreal; second, by the enormous losses sustained by her merchants, bankers, &c.; third, by the spirit of lawless violence which many supposed to be general among the people; fourth, by an extensive emigration; and fifth, by the removal of the seat of government—is it not strange, we say, that after all these crushing causes the subscriptions to our Religious Societies should be as good or better—the Anniversary Meetings more numerous and enthusiastic—and the collections larger than on any former occasion! Whilst the new capital is seeking to advance her material at the expense of her moral interests, by countenancing a great lottery, let us continue to seek the advancement of all the best interests of the country by getting up great Temperance, Sunday School, Tract, Bible and Missionary meetings, and, perhaps, "our God will yet remember us for good."

Remarks on Slavery.

BY GOVERNOR BRIGGS, IN HIS ANNUAL MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The question whether negro slavery shall or shall not be excluded from the territories of the Union which are now free, is seriously agitating the public mind.

The people of the slaveholding states deny the right of the general government to keep slavery out of its territories. In their popular meetings, legislative halls, and by the mouths of their representatives in Congress, some of the States declare, in distinct terms, that an act of Congress forbidding the introduction of slavery into the territories of the United States will be followed by a dissolution of the Union.

On the other hand, the people of the free states, in the same mode of manifesting public opinion, have made known their intention of opposing, calmly, deliberately, but firmly, the farther extension of slavery.

Do the friends of restriction claim the exercise of any new unusual power? Two years before the adoption of the Constitution, the Congress of the Confederation, voting by States, passed the ordinance of 1787, by which slavery was forever excluded from all the territory then belonging to the United States, northwest of the Ohio river; out of which territory, by the terms of the ordinance, not less than three, nor more than five, new states were to be formed.—On the passage of that ordinance, eight states voted. Five of them,—Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia—were slave states, and the vote of those five states was unanimous in its favor. May not that vote be regarded as a manifestation of what were the views of the representatives of those five states in regard to the future and farther extension of slavery? Let their conduct and views be compared with the attitude and language of the representatives and people of several of the same five states now, when a similar question is under discussion.—The contrast is quite remarkable.

On one side of this question is the clear and unequivocal language of the Constitution, giving to Congress the power to "make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States;" the great principles of the ordinance of 1787, reasserted and adopted by many acts of Congress under the Constitution, approved and sustained by the most illustrious statesman of the republic in every part of the Union, and the principles of eternal right and justice. On the other side, is the institution of slavery, which deprives man of his inalienable rights, effaces from him the image of his Maker, and degrades him to the condition of a thing,—a chattel.

Massachusetts, come what may, will be faithful to the Constitution and the Union. Her patriotic statesmen helped make that Constitution, and her citizens agreed to and adopted it. She would not knowingly withold or violate any right secured by it to any citizen or section of the country.

Her opinions upon the subject of slavery have been known to the world from the time of the declaration of independence to the present time.

As a member of the Union, she is content to leave slavery where it is left by the Constitution, that is, within the limits of those States, where it exists.—Whilst it is clear that Congress has no right to pass over the limits of a state to interfere with the institution of slavery within it, it is equally clear that no State has the right to push the institution beyond its own limits into and over the territory of the Union where it does not exist.

Entertaining no doubt of the constitutional power of Congress to exclude slavery from its own territories, and believing that such exclusion is demanded by the highest principles of morality and justice, she never can consent to its extension over one foot of territory where it now is not. If the other free States concur with her in this resolution, the thing will be done, and consequences be left to themselves.

An Incident, with a Moral.

Passing up Wall-street last week, on a cold, cheerless day, a small girl, with a basket of fragments of candy and other like condiments, was seen sitting on the top-stone of the basement stairs of a broker's office, in tears. She was a poor child, poorly fed and poorly clothed, and poor, apparently, in all that relates to this world. Her duties and necessities led her daily into the crowded street, to sell a meagre number of pennies worth of candies, by which to help eke out the wretched existence of a mother and one or two helpless children. A few shillings were invested, and with her young and buoyant heart, this thinly-clad child had come into Wall street to retail her little inventory of goods. In the hurry of that vicinity, and the eagerness for business, the eye is sometimes mentally closed, and acquaintances, and even friends, are passed unseen. What would be the fate of a poor candy girl, if she happened to be in the way of one eagerly rushing to meet some important business engagement, or to raise funds upon which his standing in society, or reputation with the world, was nicely balanced? Such was the fortune of this poor child. She had been rudely jostled, run against, and her little stock of frail wares thrown down, broken up and rendered unsaleable! The prospect of a return to the poor hearth-stone, her labor lost, her small capital annihilated, and perhaps cold and supperless with those in the little circle at home, gathered in her heart, and its bitterness sought relief in tears! What thought the one who unconsci