THE MONTREAL COURIER.

PRICE TWO-PENCE.] MORNING EDITION——WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1851. [VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 287.

HEAD QUARTERS.

FRANCIS FRANCISCO

HAVING taken the above well-known ESTABLISHMENT, begs to assure those who may favour him with their support, that he intends to keep every thing of the very best quality.

F. F. trusts that his experience will enable him to give perfect satisfaction, he having been for some time Cook in the above Establishment; and as he intends giving that department his personal superintendence, he trusts that Gentlemen visiting the City will favor him with their patronage.

FRESH NEW YORK OYSTERS constantly on hand.

N. B.—LUNCHEONS supplied at ANY HOUR.

Bonsecours Street, Montreal, October 9, 1850. 223

DONEGANA'S HOTEL,

NO. 19, NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

THE above HOUSE, being situated near the PARADE GROUND, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, THEATRE ROYAL, and within a few doors of the FORMER HOTEL, so favorably known by the above name—will be ready for Visitors early in May, under the Management of the Subscriber, who assures them that, in point of comfort, it shall be second to none on this Continent.

GEORGE F. POPE.

Montreal, April 17, 1850. 85

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

BY L. H. BARBER,

Main Street, St. Albans, Vermont.

March 8, 1850. 68

MRS. A. HAMILTON'S PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, No. 118, Craig Street, (West,) Montreal.

A few respectable Young Men comfortably accommodated at moderate terms.

September 7. 202

THOMAS E. LOVETT & Co.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

42, WATER STREET, NEW YORK.

T. E. Lovett, J. E. Bethune, J. Dewar.

January, 1850. 61

FOWLERS & WELLS, PHRENOLOGISTS, No. 131, Nassau Street, Clinton Hall, NEW YORK, Publish Works on Phrenology, Physiology, Physiognomy and Magnetism. Verbal and Written Descriptions of Character, furnished when desired.

ORSON S. FOWLER,
LORENZO N. FOWLER,
SAMUEL R. WELLS.

January, 1850. 12m.-49

VETERINARY HOSPITAL.

MR. TURNER (late acting V. S. to H. M.'s 7th Regiment of Hussars) begs to inform his numerous Friends, that he has, in compliance with their wish to that effect, RESUMED his PRACTISE as a VETERINARY SURGEON, and is for the present to be found at Mr. Paterson's Stables in rear of Little St. James Street. Mr. Turner hopes, in a short time, to make arrangements for larger Premises, a Shoeing Establishment, &c.

Montreal, August 23, 1850. 189

MACRAE & WOOD,

ADVOCATES,

No. 23, Little St. James Street, Montreal.

George Macrae. D. R. Wood.

June 5, 1850. 122

W. E. HOLMES, Advocate, heretofore of the firm of Rose & Holmes, will hereafter practice alone. Office, 25, Little St. James Street.

Montreal, Oct. 14, 1850. 233

GEORGE ARMSTRONG,

CABINET-MAKER & UPHOLSTERER,

CORNER OF McGILL & CRAIG STREETS,

(Hay-Market Square,)

MONTREAL.

G. A. has REMOVED to the above Stand, and begs leave respectfully to tender his thanks to his Friends, and the Public generally, for the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon him, and hopes, by strict attention to Business, and promptitude in execution of Orders, to merit a continuance thereof.

N. B.—FUNERALS attended to.

August 29, 1850. 194

DAGUERREOTYPE.

MR. DOANE begs respectfully to acquaint his friends and the public that, by the aid of a recent improvement, he is enabled to take Pictures almost instantaneously, so that the exposure of the countenance may be retained more accurately than by a long sitting. Children may be taken with much more certainty than heretofore.

He has for sale a large supply of Daguerreotype material, including a quantity of the finest French Plates, lately imported from France. Also Buffs for taking instantaneous Pictures.

August 28, 1850. 193

CUTLERY.

WM. WARREN, Cutler, and Importer of Hardware, 168, West End, Notre Dame Street, (Sign of the Golden Scissors,) Montreal, has constantly on hand, from the best Makers in England and America, a choice assortment of very superior Pen Knives, Scissors, Table Knives and Forks, Warranted Razors, Surgical Instruments, Joiners' Tools, Cast Steel Files, Magic Razor Strops, Rupture Bandages, and House-Furnishing Hardware—the whole of which will be disposed of Ten per Cent. lower than the same quality of Articles can be purchased in this City.

Every description of Cutlery Ground, Set, and Repaired, in the best manner.

Montreal, September 7, 1850. 202

C. DORWIN,

EXCHANGE AND MONEY BROKER,

Office, No. 24, St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

COLLECTIONS MADE and CASH ADVANCED on NEGOTIABLE SECURITIES; AMERICAN and UPPER CANADA BILLS, DRAFTS on NEW YORK BOUGHT and SOLD on the most reasonable terms.

Also, DRAFTS on BOSTON FOR SALE.

April 15. 84

THE highest Market Price paid for AMERICAN BANK NOTES.

C. DORWIN.

Montreal, November 4, 1850. 250

MONTREAL BATHING ROOMS,

No. 23, McGILL STREET,

WILL BE OPEN EVERY DAY, during WINTER, from SEVEN o'clock in the Morning till NINE o'clock at Night.

H. ENNIS.

December 6. 264

THE GARRICK CLUB are prepared to LEASE the LARGE ROOM, in which they perform, for CONCERTS, SOIREES, LECTURES, &c., on the most reasonable terms.

Apply at the Rooms, or to

F. S. JUDAH, Secretary.

Montreal, December 25, 1850. 272

BRITANNIA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 1, Princess Street, Bank, London.

CAPITAL - ONE MILLION STERLING.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict., Chap. 9.

REDUCED RATES OF PREMIUM—HALF CREDIT RATES OF PREMIUM.

THE great and decided success which has attended this Institution, has induced the Directors to REDUCE the RATES originally required in British North America, to the ordinary European Rates. The result of such Reduction is to enable parties to avail themselves of the important benefits to Life Assurance at *much lower Rates of Premium than those of any other Assurance Company is assuming business in Canada.*

The Directors have also resolved to extend to British North America the advantages afforded by the HALF CREDIT RATES of PREMIUM which have been so highly approved, and are so generally adopted by Policy Holders in the United Kingdom. The most liberal conditions are likewise offered to the Assured in the limits to which they may proceed by sea or land, to other parts of North America without affecting their Interest in their respective Policies.

PETER MORRISON,
Resident Director.

London, January 1, 1847.

Detailed Prospectuses, and every necessary information as to the mode of effecting Assurances, may be obtained upon application to

J. H. MAITLAND,
Agent for Montreal,

Or to any of the following Agents:

ALFRED G. SMITH, Esq., London, C. W.
FRANCIS HEWARD, Esq., Toronto, C. W.
DAVID BURN, Esq., Cobourg, C. W.
ALEX. DAVIDSON, Esq., Niagara, C. W.
J. STANNUS GARRETT, Esq., Hamilton, C. W.
THOS. BRIGGS, Esq., Jun., Kingston, C. W.
ARCH. DOUGLAS, Esq., Bytown, C. W.

MEDICAL REFEREES:

DR. MACK, St. Catherines, C. W.
DR. COVERNTON, Simcoe, C. W.
DR. J. B. JOHNSTON, Sherbrooke, Stanstead, Eastern Townships.

EXAMPLES OF RATES

TO ASSURE £100 STERLING ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING TABLES:

TABLE 1.

Age.	Annual. s.	d.	Half-Yearly. s.	d.	Quarterly. s.	d.
25	36	0	18	3	9	2
30	40	8	20	7	10	4
35	46	9	23	9	11	11
40	55	1	28	0	14	1
45	66	3	33	8	17	0
50	81	4	41	5	20	11

TABLE 2.

Age.	First Five Years s.	d.	
25	23	6	This Table increases every Five Years, until the twenty-first year.
30	26	4	
35	30	4	
40	36	1	
45	44	6	
50	56	7	

TABLE 3.

Age.	For One Year. s.	d.	For Seven Years. s.	d.
25	21	6	21	10
30	22	1	22	7
35	22	11	23	11
40	24	9	26	9
45	28	6	32	2
50	35	4	41	5

TABLE 4.

Annual Premiums required for an Assurance on £100, for the whole Term of Life, the rate decreasing at the expiration of every Fifth Year, until the Twentieth, inclusive, after which period no other payment will be required.

Age.	1st 5 Yrs. s.	d.	2nd 5 Yrs. s.	d.	3rd 5 Yrs. s.	d.	Last 5 Yrs. s.	d.
25	72	7	55	6	38	2	19	11
30	78	6	60	10	42	6	22	4
35	85	10	67	8	47	10	25	3
40	95	5	76	4	54	4	28	6
45	108	0	87	4	62	2	32	2
50	124	3	101	1	71	7	36	5

HALF CREDIT RATES OF PREMIUM.

Age.	Half Premium During 7 Years. s.	d.	Whole Premium After 7 Years. s.	d.
25	19	7	39	2
30	21	9	43	6
35	24	11	49	10
40	29	2	58	4
45	34	10	69	8
50	42	6	85	0

If it be preferred, the unpaid seven Half Premiums can be left as a charge on the Policy, when it becomes a claim.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE BRANCH,

SUPPORTED BY THE PROPRIETARY BRANCH.

TABLE A.

Age.	Annual Premium. s.	d.	Half-Yearly. s.	d.	Quarterly. s.	d.
25	44	4	22	0	11	3
30	49	10	25	3	12	8
35	57	0	28	11	14	6
40	66	8	33	8	17	0
45	79	0	40	1	20	2
50	95	6	48	7	24	6

The Assured under this Table are entitled, after Five Years, to an *Annual* Division of the Profits.

TABLE B.

HALF CREDIT TABLE.

Age.	Half Premium First 5 Years. s.	d.	Whole Premium After 5 Years. s.	d.
25	22	2	44	4
30	24	11	49	10
35	28	6	57	0
40	33	3	66	6
45	39	6	79	0
50	47	9	95	6

The Assured under this Table are entitled also to participate in the Profits on certain conditions.

ALLIANCE

BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE & FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL—£5,000,000 STERLING.

Established by Act of Parliament, 1824.

THE Undersigned CONTINUES to INSURE PROPERTY against LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE on as liberal terms as any other first-class Office in Canada.

All Claims for Loss DISCHARGED IMMEDIATELY ON SATISFACTORY PROOF THEREOF, and without reference to the Directors in London.

Parties who have made Five successive Annual Payments on their Policies, previous to each division of Profits, will participate in the same; which is an advantage possessed by no other Company in the Province.

No charge for Policy.

ASSURANCES also effected on LIVES.

The most ample security is offered to Assurers with this Company, by its large invested Capital, and the personal responsibility of its numerous Shareholders.

RICHARD GERRARD,
Agent for Canada.

Montreal, November 18, 1850. 256

YOUNG HYSON TEA:—

432 hf-chests Superior Quality, ex Toronto. For Sale by

LEMESURIER, ROUTH & Co.

Montreal, August 29, 1850. 149

MEDICAL HALL.

EAST INDIA PRESERVES for Sale:—

Preserved Ginger
Preserved Citron
Preserved Chow-Chow, in jars

—ALSO,—

Preserved Dried Ginger, in boxes

ALEX. URQUHART.

January 22, 1851. 284

MEDICAL HALL.

JUST RECEIVED and FOR SALE:—

25 boxes Citron Peel (a superior article.)

ALEXANDER URQUHART.

November 29. 261

MEDICAL HALL.

JUST RECEIVED and FOR SALE:—

Hecker's Farina
French Gelatine
Genuine Bermuda Arrow Root
Tapioca
Pearl Sago

—ALSO,—

Orange and Raspberry Gum Drops
Liverwort Paste
Jujube Paste,
&c., &c., &c.

ALEX. URQUHART.

November 18, 1850. 256

NEW PERFUMES.

JUST RECEIVED from LUBIN, of Paris, a supply of the following choice PERFUMES:

Extracts Bouquet Jenny Lind
Jockey Club
Ma echale
Patouly
Pois d'Odeur
Violette
Bouquet d'Caroline
Rose
Millefleur
&c., &c.

—ALSO,—

Lubin Bandoline
Cere a Moustache
&c., &c.

S. J. LYMAN & Co.,
Place d'Armes.

Montreal, Oct. 16, 1850. 235

DR. PHELPS' TRUSSES.

NO better proof can be given of the superior excellence of Dr. PHELPS' TRUSSES than their rapidly increasing sale. Orders are daily received from all parts of the United States and British America, together with testimonials from the highest sources as to their excellent qualities. These Trusses are at once easy to be worn, convenient, durable, and afford immediate relief.

Agents for Montreal,

S. J. LYMAN & Co.,
Place d'Armes.

November 11, 1850. 253

PRIZE MEDICINES.

Drug Warehouse, 194 & 196, St. Paul Street.

MESSRS. WILLIAM LYMAN & Co., having received the FIRST PRIZE and DIPLOMA for "MEDICINAL SUBSTANCES," at the recent Provincial Industrial Exhibition, have on Sale a large and complete Stock of GENUINE DRUGS and MEDICINES, and other articles of family consumption, which will be Sold low, for cash, or approved credit.

December 23. 271

[illegible]

FOR CHRONIC CONSTIPATION.

THE Undersigned, at the request of parties acquainted with the virtues of this remedy, have obtained a further supply, and will warrant the article to be the GENUINE FRENCH REVALENTA. Sold in *sealed packets* of 14 lbs. each.

WILLIAM LYMAN & Co.,
Prize Medicine Warehouse,
194 & 196, St. Paul Street.

December 23. 271

HEALTHY SWEDISH LEECHES.

WILLIAM LYMAN & Co.,
194 & 196, St. Paul Street,

December 23. 271

ARTIFICIAL LEECHES.

WILLIAM LYMAN & Co.,
Corner St. Paul & St. Nicholas Streets.

December 23. 271

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES.

A FRESH Supply of Superior Wool-Lined INDIA RUBBER DRIVING GLOVES.

WILLIAM LYMAN & Co.,
Drug Warehouse, 194 & 196, St. Paul Street.

December 23. 271

DR. MARSHALL'S CATARRH SNUFF,

A SAFE, certain, and speedy remedy for Headache, Catarrh, Deafness, Sore Eyes, Influenza, &c. For Sale by

R. W. REXFORD, McGill Street.

Montreal, November 15, 1850. 255

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

PERCY'S LOTION

A CERTAIN CURE FOR

RING-WORM.

A few applications, according to the direction on the bottle, will effect a permanent cure. Sold by most of the respectable Druggists; and may be had, Wholesale or Retail, of

R. W. REXFORD,
29, McGill Street, Montreal,
Sole Agent for Canada.

Dec. 17, 1849. 33

TURKISH BLACK SALVE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE HONORABLE THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

THIS SALVE, prepared from the original Receipt, procured from a celebrated Turkish Hakim, (physician) of Smyrna, in Asia Minor, and which has obtained an unprecedented celebrity in Great Britain and the East Indies, from the astonishing Cures performed by it in both these countries, has lately been introduced into Montreal. As might be expected, its popularity has followed it, and its use is becoming general among all classes. The contracted limits of an advertisement necessarily precludes entering into any adequate detail of its merits, but, for the information of the public, it is intended to publish, from time to time, such statements of cures as have or may occur. It has been used for the following complaints with the most complete success:—Such as Swollen Glands, Broken Breasts, White Swellings, Whitlows, Scalds from Steamboat explosions, or other causes, Burns, Fever Sores, Scrofulous Sores, Sore Nipples, Carbuncles, Scald Head, Gun-shot Wounds, Bruises, Boils, Freckles, Wens, Chilblains, Ulcerated and Common Sore Throats, and Bunions. If used in time, it will prevent or cure Cancers, also, Swellings arising from a blow on the Breast, Ring Worm, Pains in the Back, Rheumatism, Gout, Pains in the Chest, Palpitation of the Heart, Complaints in the Liver, Spine, Heart and Hip, Rushing of Blood to the Head, Swelled Face and Toothache. In fact, it is impossible to enumerate half the complaints that have been cured by the application of this Salve.

Sold in Montreal by S. J. LYMAN & Co., Place d'Armes; SAVAGE & Co., Notre Dame Street; URQUHART & Co., Great St. James Street; W. LYMAN & Co., St. Paul Street, and in all the principal Cities in Canada.

September 5, 1850. 220

ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS.

Union Missionary Meeting.

From the Montreal Gazette.

This meeting was held in the Wesleyan Church on Friday evening, the 24th instant. D. Davidson, Esq., in the Chair. The proceedings of the meeting were commenced by the singing of a hymn; after which the Rev. R. McGill read a portion of Scripture, Ezekiel 37 chapter, and offered a prayer. The meeting was very large, the Church being crowded above and below.

D Davidson, in a few preliminary observations, called the attention of the meeting to the magnitude of the interests involved in the objects which they had met to consider. He referred, in a general manner, to the actual condition of the world; and called upon the audience to do what was manifestly their duty, to aid in bringing it to the truths of Christianity. In conclusion, he adverted to Union of the different Churches for the accomplishment of the common object; and was of the opinion that they could unite on no better or higher ground, than for the aiding of Missionary enterprises. He trusted that these anniversary meetings would be remembered with pleasurable feelings.

The Rev. William Rintoul, after some introductory remarks, stated some might deem it presumptuous in them to meet as they did, this evening, for the professed object of surveying the whole world as a Missionary field; but he reminded them, that while the true Christian ought to be most deeply humble, he had the loftiest of all relations—he was a subject of that Kingdom which was yet to extend over the whole habitable world. He said that Abraham, though a stranger in the land of Canaan, by the Divine command walked through the length and breadth of the land; and he might gaze on the splendid prospects from Carmel or Tabor—he might survey its many cities and towns with the elevating thought that all that he saw was to be given to his children for a possession. So the Christian could survey the tracts of the earth, or its many communities, civil or ecclesiastical, and assure himself that over and among all his Lord and King Messiah would soon hold His sway. The first subject on which he was called to speak was Christendom—that is, the regions of the world in which Christians dwell; but, said he, these only nominally are under the dominion of Christ. Very much of the territory is still in the possession of the great Enemy; his strongholds in it are both numerous and of vast strength. Taking a rough estimate of the divisions of Christendom, he would give 120,000,000 to the Romish Church, 70,000,000 to the Greek, and 50,000,000 to the Protestant Churches. He supposed that, in all, there were 250,000,000 of souls; what solemn considerations were suggested, when it was remembered that more than eighteen centuries had passed away, and still only about one fourth part of the population of the globe made even a nominal recognition of the Son of God—if Christianity were to spread at the same rate more than 5000 years more must elapse before the Kingdom of the Saviour would become universal in the world; but God's works did not proceed in an arithmetical progression. According to the Geologist, deposits might be of long and slow formation at the bottom of lakes, or seas, or oceans, and yet, by some mighty upheaving power, they might at once be raised high above the surface, in the form of rocks or dry land. So in the moral and spiritual world, there are agencies which God employs to produce the most stupendous changes within a very short period. He instanced revolutions in States, and revivals in the Church—such revivals as those in The Popish regions of the earth formed a vast Missionary field. Popery had been well described at other meetings. Being comparatively a stranger in Montreal, he had been particularly struck at the unanimity with which all the speakers, on former evenings, had pronounced Popery to be an anti-Christian system. He did not think that the fervor with which it had been denounced was, to any great extent, referable to sympathy with the agitation now felt in the Mother Country at the Bulls of the Pope, but to this great fact, that all their agencies came into direct collision with Popery. Whether they circulated the Bible or Tracts, whether they sought to preach the Gospel to the Canadians, or to gather children into Sabbath Schools, Popery stood directly in their way as an antagonist. This was the theory on which he explained the reiteration, by speaker after speaker, of testimonies against Popery. He proceeded to shew that it was anti-christian, as it robbed Christ of his glory as the alone Prophet, Priest and King of the Church. Here the speaker read from the Rhemish New Testament—the same that is in the Douay Bible—a portion of 2nd Thessalonians, 2nd chapter, commenting on it and a part of 1st Timothy, 4th chapter, as being prophetic descriptions of the apostate Church. He referred to other passages in the Book of the Revelation, which speak of the character and the doom of this apostate body. In these things they have urgent reasons for plying all the agencies of the Gospel, and for earnest prayers in behalf of Romanism. The speaker next entered somewhat minutely into the state of the Greek Churches,—shewing in what they agreed with the Romish Church, and in what they differed,—several of these points of difference being all in favor of the Greek. He mentioned some indications of alliance between the Czar of Russia, the head of the greatest branch of the Greek Church, and the Pope, such as the visit of Nicholas to Rome a few years ago, and his intimate alliance with the Emperor of Austria, who, was, if he be not so still, the head of the Holy Roman Empire. Still, Petersburgh contrasted favorably with Rome, as to possess or sell a Bible in Rome would expose a man to the dungeons of the Inquisition;—while the British and Foreign Bible Society had, up to the time of their last Report, issued in Petersburgh more than one fourth of a million copies of the Holy Scriptures. The Rev. gentleman apologized, on account of want of time, for speaking only briefly on the Protestant Church:—He stated that the divisions in it were to be lamented—and that, just because these like divisions in the Apostolical Church, as Paul taught, were referable to the carnality of its professed members. So, there were heresy of the type of Socinianism and Neology,—so also there was much dead orthodoxy. For these things remedies were to be sought. Those who were the life and hope of the Protestant Churches were those who, whatever their name may be, cleave to the great truths held by the Reformers—the truths which all the members of their Tract Society professedly hold—and who hold these truths in the love of them. Of the Jews, he said, he would mention only three things. *First*, they are as numerous, perhaps, now as they were in early times, and are dispersed throughout all Christendom. 2ndly. Their unbelief in the Messiah seems as inveterate as ever. 3rdly. They are greatly confirmed in their unbelief, as he had found from conversation with them in various places, by the divisions and the worldliness, and other inconsistencies of Christians—to say nothing of the persecution which in many places they endured. He called on his hearers to seek the revival of religion as one of the great means of converting the Jews; and to pray for them, and otherwise labor for them, because their conversion will be in the world like life from the dead.

Rev. John Jenkins rose to set forth the state of the Mahommedan, and Pagan portions of the world. He commenced by observing that the Missionary field was the world; and that the world was the Missionary field. This is the principle on which they had acted, and the topics to be discussed, and this was according to the Evangelical commission of "go ye into all the world." The preceding speakers had gone over the state of Christendom and Judaism, and it remained for him to consider Mahommedanism and Paganism. He would fix at call the attention of the meeting to the stupendous nature of the subject. The number of Pagans and Mahommedans on the Globe, was no less than 750,000,000. These were divided into Mahommedans, 125,000,000; and Pagans, 625,000,000. We talked of millions, but we hardly comprehended the idea of the immense number—to assist our comprehension, he might say, that if 60 were to pass before the audience every minute, and it were to sit for twenty four years without rising, it would take this time before the last individual passed from view. He felt difficulty in attempting to depict a subject of such magnitude, and his incompetence to do it justice, or to treat it in such a manner, as to excite the prayerful sympathy and liberality of the meeting. He thought the best way would be to select some individuals or circumstances, which might be taken as specimens of the whole. He would in the first place go to Mecca, and select one of the 70,000 pilgrims that annually visited that city. He would ask him what was his creed, and he would receive for reply—there is no God but one, and Mahommed is his Prophet. He narrated the circumstances that attracted the man to Mecca, with its magnificent temple, domes, minerets, brilliant lights, &c. He would ask him the grounds of his faith and his prospects of futurity, and the man would put into his hand the Koran, that strange compound of high intellectual sublimity on the one hand, and of low, grovelling absurdity on the other. Ask him for his views of God, and he would likely cite some sublime passage from the writings of Moses. Press him further and he would be obliged to confess that the god of Mahommedanism allowed him to live in gross licentiousness. There is one god he would repeat, and Mahomet is his prophet. I fast, I pray, I give alms, and last and not least, I have made this pilgrimage to Mecca. Hereafter I shall hope to enjoy a glorious paradise. He would go on to describe the idea of his paradise in glowing terms, and to crown all, to his former wives, he would have added 72 of the beautiful girls of paradise. He had selected that as a favorable specimen. The licentiousness of that creed and the slavery in which it held the gentler sex were too well known to require description. It doomed private life to the miseries of polygamy and women to contempt But that was better than Paganism for it still left man some light. He wished them to contemplate the immense numbers there were in this state. There were six hundred and fifty-two millions of Pagans; the greater part of whom were yet unvisited by the light of the Gospel. Paganism was one in its renunciation of the true God, and in its cruelty. The terms Paganism, heathenism, and idolatry, were almost synonimous. He had always regarded idolatry as the great sin of the world. He had used to read of idolatry and its debasing effect upon the mind; but to comprehend all its degradation, it must be seen. He had seen it in India, where the most disgusting objects were worshipped for Gods. He had seen it in Roman Catholic countries, where the worship that should be given to Jehovah, was given to saints, images and relicts; and wherever he had seen it, he had seen that it degraded mankind. He would take his hearers to one of the South Sea Islands, which, beautiful as a garden, rose from the ocean. He would walk with them in one of its groves, and they would see a smoke arise, and hear the din of voices; and on enquiring what this meant, would receive for answer, that they had been at war, and were feasting upon their enemies. They would behold the horrid spectacle of men picking human bones, and scooping out human skulls. These were not things that were formerly, but they were now. Nor were the instances solitary, but tens of thousands were in that state. He asked them to contemplate that idea, while they were quietly worshipping in peace and security. He then directed attention to West Africa, and described the cruelties and sufferings attending the execution of 4000 victims on the death of a king. He asked what must be the state, of society where such cruelties were practised? What the state of society where licentiousness and adultery were sanctioned by the priesthood? He feared that as fresh portions of Africa were opened up that fresh horrors would be revealed. He said let us pause, and drop a tear for Africa, that had been injured by Britain, and that was still more injured by the United States. He went on to refer to China with its immense population. Paganism there, might be more refined and metaphysical, but there was not less of ignorance and darkness. It exhibited a strong mixture of Polytheism and Atheism. But breach had been made in China. The great wall that seperated the Chinese from the rest of the world had been passed, and truth and christianity would enter in among them. (Cheers.) He referred to the state of Hindostan. That had been formerly said by some philosophers to be in a happy state, and should be let alone. But nearer information dispelled that dream. If universal pantheism, debauchery, infanticide, and degrading and cruel forms of worship were paradise, then was it paradistrical. He granted that there were some sublime ideas of God, and some magnificent poetry connected with the Hindoo religion, but the general system was of the most revolting cruelty. Here the rev. gentleman described some of these cruel customs, (many of them from his own observation,) such as lying on beds with steel spikes in them, walking over hot coals, passing steel through the lips, holding the arms over the head until they became fixed in that position, looking upon the sun until the sight of the eyes was destroyed, &c. Some cruel customs were restrained by the British Government. He could not translate the names of some of their gods, as the translation would be too grossly obscene for the audience; and still less could he dare attempt to show some of their customs, or give a delineation of their worship. The description of the preceding speakers of the state of Christendom and Judaism, together with those that he had made, were enough to draw forth their liberality and their prayers. He concluded by making some remarks of the hope there was for the future, when the valley of dry bones would become animated.

A prayer was offered up at this period of the meeting by the Rev. Mr. Spaulding.

Rev. W. Taylor, D.D., rose to make some remarks on the world's remedy, and the encouragements to Missionary enterprises. After some preliminary remarks, he asked if there were no remedy, if the numerous millions of mankind, in the state depicted by previous speakers, were utterly without hope? Many benefits had been at different times devised; the philosophy of men of transcendent genius had proved its nullities. Paganism still spread its dark mantle over large portions of the globe. Mahommedanism had also tried its remedy, and to much way, that with the sword it had done much; but it was ready now to fall in pieces, for it never had a home in the understanding of men. Infidelity had tried its remedy in France, and the effects had been the erection of the guillotine and the building of barricades.—Popery had also tried its remedy, but it had never been able to bring a single nation out of barbarism. Its power at home was tottering, as the Pope was only kept on his throne by the force of foreign bayonets that might soon be required at home.—Roman Catholic missionaries had gone among the Indians, whom they had found savage and left savage; while those Indians connected with Protestant missions had begun to show some signs of modern civilization. He referred to the Jesuit mission at Paraguay, and contended that the natives had been taught nothing more than the use of beads and the saying of some prayers, while they were left in a state of barbarism. Popery, then, could not raise man from a savage to a civilized state. It required the word of God to do that. That was the remedy for the ignorance of our kindred, that told man of his relation with the visible and invisible world—checked his passions; made him live peacably in society; when difficulties came, it told him they were from a fatherly hand; and even in death, it whispered, the parting was not for ever. It met the physical wants of man; it met his social condition, and would sheath the bloody sword of war—in short, it met the wants of man in all his relations of life, and enabled him to overcome the terrors of the dungeon. He dilated upon the progress that was steadily going on among the nations of the world towards the diffusion of the light of Christianity. The Wesleyans, the Church of England, the Presbyterians, the Baptists, were each sending out numerous missionaries, and they were producing a mighty and inspiriting influence upon the Pagan portions of the world, in the East among the Mussulmen, the Hindoos, the Chinese, in Southern Africa, and the South Sea Islands; and even in our own country we saw the Romanist forsaking his beads and crucifixes, and turning to the true worship of Jehovah. The progress went on; the cry was still, they come, the host increased, and it gave strong encouragement to Missionary enterprise. In the South Sea Islands especially was it pleasant and cheering to survey the labours of Williams. The Island of Ceylon was now almost wholly converted to Christianity. Also, in South Africa, the seat of the labours of Moffatt, (that distinguished soldier of the cross, whom he had the privilege of knowing,) was it especially cheering to contemplate the progress that had been made. Degradation of the lowest kind had given place to civilisation and religion. Where the people formerly lived in holes, under bushes, they now lived in towns, and had cattle, horses, and farms. He related an anecdote of a son of a Persian judge, with a view of showing the influence of Christianity on the heathen mind. This young Persian, after having become convinced of, and having embraced, the truths of Christianity, went home to his father, by whom he was severely beaten for it. After the father had beaten the son as long as he could stand over him, when he laid aside the rod, the son embraced him tenderly, and kissed him. He asked if there were any thing else besides Christianity that could have produced such an influence as that. In conclusion, he would entreat his Christian brethren around him, to unite in sending the glorious tidings of salvation to the heathen—

"Till each remotest nation
Has learned Messiah's name."

Rev. Dr. Wilkes rose to speak upon the obligations of the Church to promote every evangelical effort for the conversion of the world. But as the evening was far advanced he would not detain the audience many minutes. Evangelical effort was the only means of converting the world. Other efforts might be made but they were not of much consequence. The Rev. gentleman illustrated our obligations to aid in the conversion of the world by depicting a vessel in a storm in the most imminent danger among rocks, and near a high land on which was a house. If the dwellers in the house did not know of the danger of their fellow men in the vessel, they could not be expected to lend them a helping hand; but if the cries of the distressed men in the vessel reached the house, and the inmates possessed the means of helping them by throwing out to them a strong hawser, would they not be bound to do so—and should they not do so, what kind of feelings must they have? Then they were in the position of the men in the house, and possessed the means of rendering aid to the nations in darkness. They had information, and woe be to them if they did not act upon it. He placed their obligation next on the distinct command of Christ to his disciples, to go and preach the Gospel to all the world. Our Saviour had added 70 to the 12 he first appointed, and sent them forth by twos and twos. He finally based their obligations on the adaptation of the Gospel to meet the wants of mankind. And in illustration of that, he would revert to his illustration of the shipwreck—if the inmates of the house knew that they had only a weak hawser, they would not feel so much obliged to render aid as they would if they knew they had a strong hawser. The rev. gentleman concluded by making some remarks on the universal [illegible] Rev. J. McLeod [illegible] the following picture tion, which he read:—

That in view of the considerations advanced this evening, this Meeting recommends to all the Churches of Christ in the City to aid each other in their Missionary Efforts, especially at their respective Anniversary Meetings: And farther, that Union Meetings be held Quarterly, namely, on the first Monday of the Months of March, June, September, and December, for the purpose of offering up Prayer for the advancement of Christ's Kingdom throughout the world; and that the Rev. Dr. Wilkes be Convener of these Meetings during the ensuing year.

He stated that the collection that would be taken up, would be applied for the purpose of sending Bibles to the Chinese. He asked if the audience would not be willing to contribute for that purpose; whether any of them would not be willing to contribute as much as would buy a Bible for one of the Chinese. The Anniversary had been an evangelical alliance without being specially convened for that purpose. The last half of the 19th century began under favorable auspices, and great changes might take place before it was over. He concluded by expressing the necessity of earnest effort.

Rev. D. Campbell seconded the resolution, and made a few remarks which were inaudible to the reporter.

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

After a Collection had been taken up, the Doxology sung, a Prayer offered up, and the Benediction pronounced by the Rev. F. H. Marling, the Meeting adjourned.

(From the New York Herald, Jan. 16th.)

Catastrophe in New York.—Fall of Six New Five Story Houses, with Loss of Life.—Yesterday afternoon, at half-past 1 o'clock, one of those terrible accidents occurred in our city which have become so frequent of late, and are so decidedly the result of recklessness of human life, and an inordinate desire to grow suddenly rich at the expense of humanity, that our citizens are becoming seriously alarmed for their personal security, not knowing the day or the hour when they may be overwhelmed in these rotten fabrics which are called houses. There was no wind—no storm—nothing to cause the fall of these buildings but the absolute insufficiency of the materials and the insecure manner in which they were built.

The six buildings, which are the scene of the loss of so much of human life, were being built on what is called speculation; that is, they were to be sold or hired as soon as completed. They are situated in Twenty third street, south side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The proprietors were Thos. M. Emmett and Nic. Hall, the former being the owner of the ground. The name was Mr. James S. Glentworth, who contracted with Geo. Spencer to be architect, builder, and carpenter. The rear and end walls of the range were finished, also the party walls, and yesterday they were laying the roof beams, but the front was still left open, the front stone, of which it was to be constructed, not having arrived, and this blunder was in a great degree the cause of the catastrophe; for had the front been built with the rest, the walls would probably not have given way, and as they evidently were.

The bricks are of the worst description, and the small portion of lime used was very inferior. The joists were only three inch hemlock.

There were thirteen masons and twenty laborers at work on five of the six houses. On one there was no one at work. Besides these thirty three workmen there was the foreman, John Fleming, and the contractor, George Spencer.

At the time the building fell, Fleming and Spencer were in front and then escaped—Spencer took to his heels and was not seen after. Had he been found, he would have been arrested.

About half past one o'clock the party walls gave way towards the front, falling one after the other, from east to west, with a fearful crash, carrying the men we have mentioned beneath the ruins, amidst a wild storm of dust, and a cloud of dust that ascended from the rotten clay mortar. Bricks, timbers and men, were all jumbled together in chaos. The scene was terrible. The alarm being given, help came from all quarters. The women in the neighborhood shrieked, and some of the wives and female relatives of the men, on

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