

and the smile of approbation amply rewards us for our toil.

THE PINES OF OREGON.

The pine forests are very extensive, the trees being of great size; and the timbers extraordinarily beautiful, straight, and free from knots. All the timber of the genus *pinus*, of which there are a great number of species is gigantic, when compared with our trees in this part of the world; but occasionally one is met with, huge almost beyond comparison. I measured, with Dr. Gardiner, Surgeon of the Fort, (Vancouver,) a pine of the species *Douglasi*, which had been prostrated by the wind; its length was above two hundred feet, and its circumference forty-five feet! Large as was this specimen, its dimensions are much exceeded by one on the Umpqua river, measured by the late Mr. David Douglass.—The height of this tree was, I think, nearly three hundred feet, and its circumference fifty-six feet! The cones of this pine, according to Mr. Douglass, were from twelve to fifteen inches in length, resembling, in size and form, sugar loaves.

RESIST TEMPTATION IN TIME.—A perfect knowledge of human nature was in the prayer, "Lead us not into temptation." No man ever resists temptation, after it has begun to be temptation. It is in the outworks of the habits that the defence must lie. No apprentice ever refrained from his master's gold after his eye had once begun to gloat upon it, and he had got over the habitual feeling which made any approach to its appropriation an impossibility. No Joseph ever resisted, except through the impulse of pure fear, after he had once begun to revolve the possibility of giving way.

THE ONLY GOOD TO THE LAST.—Everything but truth becomes loathed in a sick room. The restless can repose on nothing but this: the sharpened intellectual appetite can be satisfied with nothing less substantial; the susceptible spiritual taste can be gratified with nothing less genuine, noble; and fair.

ÆOLIAN SEA SIGNALS.—Another method of applying the waves of the sea has been contrived, to make the breakers on a dangerous coast serve as their own warning signals. The inventor proposes to have hollow buoys moored near the dangerous coast, to which buoys pipes somewhat like organ pipes are to be affixed. Metal tongues are to be fitted to the pipes, so that when the buoys are tossed up and down by the breakers, the air may be forced through and cause them to utter warning sounds, which would become louder and louder as the sea raged more fiercely.

IMPORTANT REMEDY FOR CANCERS.—Colonel Ussey, of the Parish of De Soto, informs the editor of the Caddo Gazette, that he has fully tested a remedy for this troublesome disease, recommended to him by a Spanish woman, a native of the country. The remedy is this:—Take an egg and break it, then pour out the white, retaining the yolk in the shell, put in salt, and mix with the yolk as long as it will receive it; stir them together until the saline is formed, put a portion of this on a sticking plaster, and apply it to the cancer about twice a day. He has made the experiment in two instances in his own family with complete success.

The following judicious hints are from the Exeter News Letter:—

If those who are subject to sore throats, and the like, wish to bathe the neck with cold water in the morning, and use the flesh brush at night, they would find a benefit which would more than compensate them for the time and trouble.

There are many who suffer from headache and cold feet. If they would plunge their feet in cold water every morning, and use the flesh brush every night, it would relieve them of both.

TEMPERANCE IN GERMANY.—Several of the German Princes are actively promoting the cause of temperance. The King of Batavia has published a decree, by which all the municipal magistrates are obliged to become the members and heads of a new temperance society, and at the same time they are called upon to engage their fellow citizens to do the same.

CIVIL INTELLIGENCE.

THE IRISH DEBATE.

After a discussion of nine nights, the debate on the condition of Ireland terminated at four o'clock on the morning of Saturday week. The majority in favour of Ministers was 99, in a house of 549. The discussion, although protracted, and occasionally wearisome, elicited upon the whole more than the average talent of similar parliamentary conflicts. There were some brilliant speeches on both sides—efforts that will live in history. On the ministerial side, the best speeches were those delivered by Sir James Graham, Lord Stanley, the Solicitor General, the Irish Attorney General, and Sir Robert Peel; on the opposition side, by Lord John Russell, Mr. Macaulay, Sir Thomas Wilde, Mr. Sheil, Mr. O'Connell, and Mr. Roebuck. The discussion may be said to have embraced three phases—the past history of Ireland; the events arising out of the late trial, and the mode of conducting it; and the future policy for the amelioration of that country. That great stumbling block to Conservative statesmen—the Irish Church—was fiercely assailed from the opposition benches, and defended in a semi-apologetic tone by Sir Robert Peel. The Colonial Secretary, it is true, in an earlier stage of that debate, took high ground on this, his darling hobby; but the Premier's defence rested rather on expediency (strange as the word may sound in connexion with such a subject) than on principle. He spoke nearly five hours. The early part of the speech was devoted to a review of affairs in Ireland during the last twelve months, commencing with the repeal agitation, and ending with the trial and the verdict. He denied emphatically that the Government had entrapped O'Connell and his colleagues, and he made some smart hits at the opposition, who, at the commencement of their ministerial career, a dozen years ago, treated Ireland to the Coercion Bill. From this he diverged to the remedial measures in store for the pacification of the country—recapitulated the object of the landlord and tenant commission—spoke of the franchise, which was to be extended, so as to put the two countries on an equitable footing—maintained that if he consented to the abolition of the Church Establishment in Ireland, the precedent would be held as equally applicable to England—instanced the increased grant to be proposed for the advancement of education in Ireland, and the sacrifices of private friendships and personal ambition which he made when he passed the Relief Bill, as proofs that his feelings and sympathies were in favour of that country—and terminated with an eloquent peroration which had reference to the time when the Queen, visiting Ireland, should find tranquility restored, the people happy, and the country prosperous. Sir Robert's speech has been variously criticized, but all admit—friends and foes—that it was, under the circumstances, the best defence which could be made for the government as a body, and for the Premier, as a man.

The question recurs, "How has the debate affected the Ministry?" The answer is—favourably. The conciliatory tone of Sir Robert Peel's speech has acted like oil on the troubled waters of Irish agitation. The chief actors are all gagged—the verdict has succeeded in doing all that, and had the Minister's measures been of a large and comprehensive kind, an end might have been put to the agitation altogether. As regards the present, Ministers may be said to have succeeded with their "chief difficulty," in a manner more successful than their warmest friends could have anticipated; but as regards the future, they are evidently not prepared to take advantage of the chapter which fate has thrown in their way. But the snake of agitation is "scotched," not killed. As was clearly developed during this monster debate, and as the public mind of Ireland has indicated for years past, there will be no permanent peace in the sister country, so long as the established church remains there in its present unsightliness. It is the upas tree, which blasts the affections of the people; and yet it is questionable whether, if the natives of England were pulled from one extremity of the island to the other—so strong are early, and more especially religious prejudices—a majority would not appear in favour of maintaining the Irish church in its existing sinecure luxuriance. He was a shrewd observer who remarked, during the late debate, (it was Mr. Gisborne, we think) that if we consen-

ted to pare down the Irish church to its numerical proportions, we might safely withdraw a regiment on the death of every bishop, and a battalion on the death of every dean!

The question "will O'Connell be imprisoned," is generally answered in the negative. Some of the Irish papers state positively that he will not. The Duke of Wellington is said to have declared that the moral effect of the verdict will suffice without the intervention of the gaoler. The Editor of the *European Times* observes—"Much will depend upon the course which events may take in Ireland during the next six months. If judgment is held in *terrorem* over the heads of O'Connell and his colleagues, it will operate as a more effectual sedative than if they were immured in Kiltmaham. O'Connell's *brutum fulmen* would be harmless from the Corn Exchange; would it be equally so from the Liberators' prison? The olive branch is held out in Sir Robert Peel's Speech, and unless it be needlessly spurned—unless the "conspirators" are bent upon seeking martyrdom, the Minister can have no desire, as far as his interest is concerned, to thrust it upon them."

In connection with Mr. O'Connell, it is said that two dinners are about to be given to that gentleman in London. One over which Mr. Duncombe, the Member for Finsbury, will preside, will take place at Covent Garden. "This," says the *European Times*, is a political movement, in which the desire to annoy the Government is apparently as great as the wish to honour the member for Cork." Mr. O'Connell has also attended an anti Corn Law meeting in London, and is evidently seeking to increase his popularity amongst the English people—those wicked "Saxons." This is a wise policy.

The report respecting the dethronement of Queen Pomare at Otaheite, as given in late New York papers, turns out to be correct. The French Ministry, however, have refused to acknowledge these proceedings, and the Admiral will be recalled. This decision was arrived at before any remonstrance from the English Cabinet could reach Paris; but the opposition papers are loud in their denunciations of the influence of "perfidious Albion," and what they are pleased to term "the cowardly policy" of Guizot.

The Duke of Richmond has put himself at the head of the Anti-League Association, and a great effort is being made by the country gentlemen to support their cause against the Corn-Law repealers.

ACCOUCHMENT OF HER MAJESTY.—We have the best authority, says the *London Britannia*, for pronouncing that this highly interesting event is expected to take place at the latter end of June or the early part of July next, and that all the necessary preparations and arrangements, have been made accordingly. The royal yacht will be in readiness for the marine excursions of her Majesty and the Prince Consort by the first or second week in August.

PROSPECTUS.

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Montreal, April 4, 1844.

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