columns disappearing in the smoke of battle; but Cromwell took a noble departure. The storm and uproar without, brought no din of arms to his dying ear—not in the delirium of battle did his soul burst away; but, with his eye fixed steadfastly on the "eternal kingdom," and his strong heart sweetly stayed on the promise of a faithful God, he moved from the shore of time, and sank from sight forever.

He died at three o'clock that day—on the very day, which, eight years before, saw his sword flashing over the tumultuous field of Dunbar—the same which, seven years previous, heard him shouting on the ramparts of Worcester. But this was the last and most terrible battle of all; yet he came off victorious; and triumphing over his last enemy, Death, passed into the serene world, where the sound of battle never comes, and the hatred and violence of men never disturb.

REV. MR. BRIDEL, DELEGATE FROM PARIS.

SPECIAL MEETING TO PROMOTE THE OBJECT OF HIS MISSION.

At a meeting of ministers and laymen, convened at the Tabernacle, New-York, Friday morning, May, 12 1848, Rev. Justin Edwards, D. D. was appointed chairman, and Mr. Richard C. Morse, Secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated by Rev. Mr. Kirk of Boston, which he said was to hear further statements from the Rev. Mr. Bridel of Paris, respecting the wants and claims of the Society for evangelization in that city. That gentleman made an eloquent and impressive address in the French language, which was translated to the audience by the Rev. Mr. Kirk; and was followed by pertinent remarks from the Rev. Dr. Ludlow of Poughkeepsie, the Rev. Mr. Thompson, pastor of the Tabernacle, and other gentlemen; after which the following resolutions were read by the Rev. Dr. Baird and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that this Meeting have heard, with deep interest, the statements of the Rev. Mr. Bridel, pastor of the Evangelical Free Church in Paris, and delegate from the Religious Societies in that city to the American churches—respecting the wonderful openings which the recent Revolution has created in France for the dissemination of the Gospel in that great country.

Resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting, immediate efforts ought to be made for the diffusion of the truth in France, and principally in Paris, since we know not how long the opportunity to make them may last.

Resolved, that the appeal from the Evangelical Free Church for propagating the gospel among the Roman Catholics in France, in this day, when financial embarrassments prevail throughout their country, and threaten to involve all their religious Societies in ruin,—is such as ought to be heard with profound emotion, and to be responded to with alacrity, and in the spirit of a generous liberality, by the Protestant Churches of America.

Resolved, that this Meeting with great confidence and affection, commend Mr. Bridel and the object of his visit to this country, to the heartfelt sympathy and benevolence of our pastors and beg leave most respectfully to suggest the propriety and importance of a contribution being made promptly, where practicable, in behalf of the object of his visit.

JUSTIN EDWARDS, *Chairman.*
R. C. MORSE, *Secretary.*

☞ When Whitelocke was embarking as Cromwell's envoy to Sweden, 1653, he was much disturbed in mind as he rested at Harwich on the preceding night, which was very stormy, while he reflected on the distracted state of the nation. It happened that a confidential servant slept in an adjacent bed, who, finding that his master could not sleep, at length said, "Pray sir, will you give me leave to ask one question?" "Certainly." "Pray sir, don't you think that God governed the world very well before you came into it?" "Undoubtedly." "And pray sir, don't you think he will govern it quite as well when you are gone out of it?" "Certainly." "Then sir, pray excuse me, but don't you think you may trust him to govern it quite as well as long as you live?" To this question Whitelocke had nothing to reply; but turning himself about, soon fell fast asleep till he was summoned to embark.

We do not relish the truth the less for being occasionally spiced with a bit of humor. The following extract from the report of committee of Hogs, read before an Agricultural Society "down East," contains some excellent hits:

"Again: Some folks accuse pigs of being filthy in their habits, and negligent in their personal appearance. But whither food is best eaten off the ground, or from China plates, is, it seems to me, merely a matter of state and convenience, about which pigs and men many honestly differ. They ought, then, to be judged charitably. At any rate, pigs are not filthy enough to chew tobacco, nor to poison their breath by drinking whiskey. And as to their personal appearance, you don't catch a pig playing the dandy, nor the female among them picking their way up this muddy village, after a rain, in kid slippers.

Notwithstanding their heterodox notions, hogs have some excellent traits of character. If one chances to wallow a little deeper in some mire-hole than his fellows, and so carries off and comes in possession of more of this earth than his brethren, he never assumes an extra importance on that account; neither are his brethren stupid enough to worship him for it. Their only question seems to be, is he still a hog? If he is, treat him as such.

And when a hog has no merits of his own, he never puts on aristocratic airs, nor claims any particular respect on account of his family connections; and yet some *Hogs* have descended from very ancient families. They understand full well the common sense maxim—"Every tub must stand on its own bottom."

TEMPERANCE.—We are happy to inform the friends of morality and good order, that a total abstinence society on the Father Mathew plain, has been recently established in this city, among the Catholic inhabitants. The good work was only commenced a few weeks ago, and it now numbers about eight hundred members. We hope in our next, to be able to lay before our readers the rules of the society, together with a list of the officers. This society has been established by that respected and highly esteemed clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Kerwin. May its founder and the good cause prosper.—*Mirror.*

TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.—A conference of ministers of religion to promote the temperance reformation, commenced in Manchester on Wednesday, 19th ult., and terminated on Friday 21st. There were present about 180 ministers, of whom 70 were clergymen of the Church of England, 42 Independents, 28 Primitive Methodists, 52 Baptists, 22 Wesleyans and 14 Calvanistic Methodists.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. SCOTT.—Gen. Scott arrived at New York, in the brig St. Petersburgh, from Vera Cruz, on Sunday morning last. He left the vessel at Staten Island, and proceeded directly to his family at Elizabethtown. His reception at Elizabethtown was very cordial, and on Monday a great demonstration of popular feeling was made. On Thursday (this day) he is to be received in this city with distinguished honours, having been invited by the Common Council. The occasion will probably be one of great enthusiasm.

FREE FROM DEBT.—The Albany Evening Journal says:—"The Pearl street Baptist church having been heavily in debt for several years, a few weeks ago the pastor, Rev. Dr. Welsh, called upon the members of the congregation, and his personal friends, and in a few days procured a subscription of $12,000, every dollar of which was promptly paid, and the church is now entirely free from debt."

NO PEACE—IMPORTANT.—We learn that letters have been received in Washington, from Mr. Sevier, stating that he has no hopes of a ratification of the treaty by the Mexican Government. In that event, hostilities will have to recommence.—*Balt. Argus.*

A correspondent of the New-York *Conrier and Enquirer* holds the following views in relation to the prospect of a dissolution of the connection between the Church and the State in France:—

"Among the most interesting problems evolved by the late revolution, is its ultimate effect upon the interests of Catholicism in the nation. Beyond much doubt, the Imperial Concordat with the Pope, which endowed the clergy and established their relation to the civil power, and which Napoleon is known to have subsequently regarded as the gravest error of his political career, will be materially modified, if not entirely abrogated.—This will result not from the predominance of anti-religious influences, but from the prevailing conviction that the interests of both Church and State require a change of the relations now existing between them. The idea is fast becoming general that both institutions ought to be bound by the same great law of attraction to the Eternal Throne, and yet revolve in separate and independent orbits. The adoption of the voluntary system, as it exists in the United State, is not a new quesiton in France. The entire body of the Protestants, though receiving their full proportion, perhaps, of the State donations, have struggled long and strenuously for its establishment; and they have found efficient auxiliaries among many of the enlightened and devoted of the Catholics themselves.'

ITALY.

The Provisional Government of Modena, by a decree dated the 10th inst., had admitted all the Israelites residing in the duchy to the enjoyment of all civil and political rights.

EGYPT.

Mehemet Ali returned to Alexandria on the 3rd inst., apparently much better in health. A regency has, however, been appointed, with Ibrahim Pacha at its head.

THE GERMAN CONSTITUTION.

At Frankfort, where the Diet Germouic Confederation is in session, there appear to be sitting two volunteer bodies, called together by the Diet as representatives of the people, and for the purpose of consulting with the Diet. One of these is called the Committee of Seventeen, originally called together by the Diet, but has confined its labours to preparing a constitution to be presented to the Diet. This constitution has been published, and was laid before the Diet on the 26th ult. It is divided into four articles, the third of which is subdivided into three. The principal features are these:

The territory of the Germanic Confederation, or of the German Empire, is to extend from Istria to Schleswig, including both those provinces, and thus reaching from the Adriatic to the Baltic. It will also include the provinces lately incorporated by Prussia, and extend longitudinally from the Niemen to the Saar and Moselle. As the principal object of this vast revolution is to give unity to the nation, centering in one political system, all the existing sovereigns and states of Germany are called upon to surrender a very considerable share of their independence and power.

The relations of Germany with other countries will be conducted, not, as at present, by diplomatic envoys from Prussia, Bavaria, Hanover, Saxony, &c. but exclusively by the universal interests of the nation. The foreign legations in various parts of Germany will, therefore, in like manner cease. The entire military force of this country will in like manner be essentially one, and commanded and administered by the staff of the Empire, and fused into one Imperial army, of which the present national corps will be divisions. So, also, the fortifications and defences of the whole Empire will be placed under the control of the Imperial Government.

It will be proposed that the Head of this Government shall be a Hereditary Emperor of Germany, to be in the first instance elected by the Constituent Assembly to which this constitution is to be submited. This Sovereign will govern the Federal concerns of the whole nation, with the advice of responsible Ministers, and the support of a National Parliament consisting of two houses. The Upper House is to be composed of all the present sovereign members of the Germanic Diet, who may sit by deputy, and likewise of a body of Senators, 161 in number, to be men of more than 40 years of age, elected for 12 years and in rotation, with certain qualifications. The Lower House will be chosen from the political Assemblies of each separate German state, in the proportion of 1 member for every 100,000 inhabitants. The bodies will exercise the powers and enjoy all the rights of Parliament. The seat of Government is proposed to be at Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

A Supreme and Imperial Court of Judicature is permanently to sit at Nuremberg, composed of 21 members taken from the judicial order in the several states; one-third of these judges being named by the Emperor, and one-third elected by each Chamber of the Diet—the tenure of their office being for life.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF FRANCE.—It is also most important to know that there is not the slightest fear that freedom of debate will be interfered with or invaded. The army and the National Guard are with the majority, and even the working men are now beginning to see the impracticable follies of Louis Blanc, and to range themselves on the side of order. One of the first questions that will arise, is as to the nature and form of the new republic. It is known that a draught of a constitution was prepared a fortnight ago by M. De Cormenin, at the request of the Provisional Government. *In this rough draft, a single President, as in America, was fixed upon. But after the sketch had been submitted to the Provisional Government, M. Lamartine induced his colleagues to adopt a triumvirate, and in that form, we believe, the proposition will be submitted to the Assembly.* A single chamber only will be recommended, the three presidents to have a suspensive veto. The separation of Church and State will, we understand, also be recommended, and one of the first acts of the Finance Minister will be to state that he is not prepared to produce any ecclesiastical budget. These, it must be admitted, are grave, serious, and difficult questions, admitting of wide difference of opinion, and on which it is certain the widest difference of opinion must prevail.—Difference of opinion also prevails, and will doubtless be expressed, touching some of the acts of the Provisional Government. There are few who can approve of the arbitrary conduct of M. Rollin, or of those *ordonnances* of the Minister of Justice, touching the *inamovibilite* of the judges.

LAMARTINE.—A letter from Paris says,—"The best men here love Lamartine, and wish to make him President. He is a great man, and desires the safety of the French nation; and is, I think, taking Washington for his model. He recommends Washington's principles to the people, and is like him in firmness and calmness. Before the Chamber closed, he stood unmoved while muskets were aimed at him; and though everything had been done by the ambitious of the members to crush him, as well as by the communists, his honesty has outstripped them all."

The following have paid 10s. *for the Evangelical Pioneer vol. I.:*

Middleton, Peter Hyatt, Jos. R. Smith, Jacob Sovereen, Wm. M'Lellan. *Elba, N. Y.*, H. R. Stilwell. *New-York*, S. R. Kelly. *Oshawa*, Robert Parker. *Woodstock*, John Carter. *Paris*, James Young, E. Wolverton, Hughson & Rupert, A. Kenedy, Joseph Arnold. *Ayr*, S. Innis. *Blenheim*, Aaron A. Hitchcock. *Ancaster*, John Vansickle.

The following have paid 5s.:

Ayr, N. V. Cory. *Whitby*, Thomas Martin. *Aylmer*, Robert McCallum. *Paris*, C. Clark and H. Pinkham. *Whitby*, Robert Morrow, 2s. 6d.

THE EVANGELICAL PIONEER

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1848.

SUMMARY.

The plot seems to deepen, and is hastening to a crisis. We must wait with anxiety for the next arrival to confirm the rumours respecting the position of the Pope, which will in a great measure, shape the future current of affairs. Without further comment we present an outline of

THE NEWS BY THE HIBERNIA.—This vessel arrived at New York on the 27th, 14 days from Liverpool. Bread Stuffs heavy. *Flour*, 26s *a* 27s. *Corn*, 26s 6d *a* 27s for white; 28s *a* 29s for yellow. *Meal*, 11s 6d *a* 12s 3d demand moderate. *Cotton* down ¼th. Money market heavy.

Brown's Circular says, the market for breadstuffs remains without material change, and though in parts of the Corn market Wheat has declined, yet *Indian Corn* is in better demand, and selling freely at 26s *a* 28s. *Meal* is 12s *a* 12s 3d. Fresh American *Flour* is scarce, and the quotations are 27s *a* 27s 6d; Sour, 24s *a* 25s.—The duty, 7s on Wheat, and 4s 2½d on Flour.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—There is a steady business doing in Beef and Pork, and they are without change. There is not so much disposition to purchase. Nearly the whole of the Wheat offered was taken at the full rates of the previous week. Hams have been dull of sale. The small quantity of Cheese in port is held for higher prices.

The demand for Lard is quite as great as on the previous Tuesday. The whole of the large quantity brought forward was sold at prices ranging at 30s *a* 39s 9d per brl.; 27s 3d *a* 27s 6d per tce., and 40s 6d *a* 41s 9d for kegs. At the commencement of the sale, prices were about 1s 6d lower, but before the close the full rates of the former were established.

LONDON PROVISION MARKET, May 13th.—The demand for Bacon has been to a moderate extent only at 50s and 60s for Western and Eastern, Middles are freely offered, but prices are not so firm. We quote *Pork* middling, in tierces, at 45s *a* 40s, for Western and Eastern. *Lard* is bought freely, and the weather has caused prices to give way; kegs are now 40s *a* 50s, and in barrels 42s *a* 48s. *Cheese* has met with steady demand, but low prices have been taken. The *Stock* is much reduced, chiefly the inferior qualities. Good and inferior 48s *a* 52s, and inferior to middling 40s *a* 44s.

A serious accident occurred on the Great Western Railroad on the 10th, by which four persons were killed and a large number wounded.

Redhead Yorke, M.P. for the city of York, committed suicide on the 12th inst.

Parliament seems to be in the condition of a former administration, in which Lord Brougham was a principal—it did little before the recess, and it has done less since.

The present week, except incidentally in reference to foreign politics, both Houses have done very little. In the Lords, the usual monotony was interrupted by Lord Stanley, who indulged his ill nature in an insidious attack on his former colleague Lord Palmerston relative to the Sotomayor correspondence at Madrid.

The Commons have been principally occupied with the health of towns bill, and a brief discussion on the anti-free trade disposition of the *Court Circular.*

IRELAND.

The law officers have, for once, had luck on their side. Chief Justice Blackburne, on Wednesday, in the Queen's Bench overruled Mr. Mitchell's pleas of abatement, but his trial will probably not take place until after next term. The case of Mr. O'Brien is fixed for Monday, that of Mr. Meagher on Tuesday, supposing the proceedings in the first instance, to be concluded in one day.

The Confederates had a great meeting in Kilkenny, the town of cats, and Messrs. Meagher and Duffy made very violent speeches in utter temporary forgetfulness of the "gagging act." It is said by parties who ought to be well informed, that, for the present at least, the repealers have determined that the council of 300 shall not be called together. Induced by the recent proclamation of Lord Clarendon, the determination has the concurrence of the Confederate, as well as of the "moral force" repealers.

Messrs. Duffy and Meagher continue with their appeals to the people to arm, and are joined by some of the Romish Priests. The potato crop is believed to be very abundant. A blight has appeared on only a few very limited places.

FRANCE.

M. Lamartine then ascended the tribune amidst general interest. There were, he said, two parties after the late revolution—those who thought war the necessary concomitant of a Republic, and those who looked for liberty, peace, and prosperity. For his part, he belonged to the latter class; and though war might be indispensable, yet he thought peace ought to be aimed at constantly. The whole policy of the foreign department of France might be comprised in two words—armed diplomacy.

The people had willed by the revolution three things—a republic; democratic progress, and peace, accompanied by prosperity and plenty. The hon. deputy said that he should endeavour to show that the system which he had adopted saw perfectly suited to the present position of affairs.

He should proceed to remark on the position of France as to her foreign policy after the revolution of July. Instead of standing forth amongst the nations of Europe in her strength, she had stood apart in a state of isolation and subalternity.

There were two courses which might have been adopted after that event—either to declare war on Europe, or to adopt a system of peace founded on the fraternity of nations.

The government which existed after the revolution of July did neither, and in consequence it had reduced France to deep humiliation.

The hon. member then proceeded to give a sketch of the events in Europe since the revolution of February 24, with a view to prove that the several nations were actuated by the same democratic feelings as France, and that consequently there was no chance of any power attacking France. He alluded to events in Austria, Prussia, Sicily, and Italy; spoke of Switzerland. Russia, and the various parts of Germany; in fact, went through the whole of Europe, and drew the conclusion that France might remain as she was, at peace, but prepared for all events,

Formerly France, with her thirty-six millions, was isolated; now she stood in the closest bonds of fraternity with the greatest part of the nations of Europe, and far from fearing war with them, could look to them for aid. Under the late government, all was confusion, now all was the verity of democratic principles.

The following Government *ad interim* has been appointed by the National Assembly:—Foreign Affairs, Bustid; War, Charras; Finance, Duclere; Justice, Cremieux; Instruction, Carnot; Public Works, Frolet; Marine, Casey; Interior, Recurt; Under Secretary, Faure.

The Germain Legion is returning in scattered bands to France.

It is said that the total separation of Church and State will be one of the first measures taken by the Assembly. An official order has been announced to put the whole line of coast in the District of Boulogne in a state of defence, and to fortify the town. It was reported in Paris, that Ledru Rollin had tendered his resignation. Order has not yet been restored in the Provinces. The Pope has been compelled to declare war against Austria.

ITALY.

There is little positive news from the seat of war in Italy. The Sardinian troops have obtained some advantages. A rumour has reached England of Verona having fallen into the hands of the troops of Lombardy and Sardinia. It was certain that the Austrians had been driven from all the points between Vallegio on the Mincio, and Pontone on the North Adige, above Verona. The king is represented to have greatly distinguished himself in action, and to have even condescended to use his sword, and fight like a soldier.

A report prevailed in Paris, yesterday, that the Pope repenting his late hostility to Austria, had revoked his late declaration of war; that in consequence, the people had risen *en masse* and deposed him from his temporal authority—placed him under restraint in the Castle of St. Angelo.

The *Journal des Debats* confirms the above. It appears that Rome has regularly rebelled against him, and the probability is that his Holiness will be deposed as a temporal prince. In fact, the entire executive authority appears to be exercised by the ministry, without any control on the part of the Pontiff.

AUSTRIA.

A fresh ebullition of popular indignation in this city has been occasioned by the (alleged) interference of the Archbishop in favour of the expelled religious society of the Ligurians, a sect affiliated to the order of the Jesuits. It was supposed that the Archbishop was soliciting the Government to recall the obnoxious religionists, and not content with disturbing the slumbers of the unfortunate prelate, the insurgents shivered the lower casements of his palace to atoms, and one individual climbed to a window of the first story, and tore down the German flag suspended there.

POSEN.

The Poles in this duchy, and the Prussian garrison troops, have had some desperate conflicts. The town of Posen has been nearly destroyed by fire. A battle was fought on the 29th ult., at Miloslow; the Prussians were victorious. The people are in apprehension that their religion—the Roman Catholic—is to be subverted; and the Polish Committee protest against the projected territorial arrangement, separating the German districts from the duchy, and incorporating them with the confederation. A general insurrection is looked for. Martial law has been proclaimed, and all persons found in arms are shot. Eight hundred Germain volunteers have arrived, as a free corps to fight against the Poles.

GERMANY.

The Frankfort committee of fifty, have voted a resolution, urging the Germanic Confederation to keep the promise made to the Poles, and declaring that the Poles shall be allowed still to pass through Germany on their return to their native land. They recommend, also, the appointment of three delegates, one from Austria, one from Prussia, and one from the federal States, to join "the men of confidence" in the consideration of federal objects.

The Prussian minister of Foreign Affairs makes the following demands from the German Diet at Frankfort:—1.—That the German Confederation shall declare itself responsible for the cost of the war and the loss of private property, caused by the hostilities arising out of the Schleswig-Holstein question; and 2.—That a complete restoration of all the property of Prussian subjects be made the first condition to any peace to be concluded with the kingdom of Denmark.

SPAIN.—An unsuccessful insurrection had been attempted at Madrid, at 4, A.M., on the 7th. The conflict was sanguinary, and lasted several hours.

RUSSIA.—Russia is making great military preparations on the Potsdam frontier. She had also collected a vast fleet in the Red sea.

UNITED STATES.—We remarked, last week, that the nomination of the Democratic Convention, then in session at Baltimore, would probably determine who should be the next occupant of the presidential chair. The adoption of the two-thirds rule by the Convention, damped the hopes of the prominent candidates, and left it probable that they would all be dropped in favour of some unknown man. But Gen. Cass at last received the nomination by the following vote:—

Cass's vote - - - - - - -	169
All others - - - - - - - -	75
Cass's majority - - -	94

If this is a triumph of the war spirit, we mourn it; if it is a tribute to the energy and enterprize of the north-west, henceforth to control the destinies of the Union, we rejoice in it. It shows which way the star of empire takes its way.

An arrival at New Orleans brings dates from Mexico to the 8th, four days later, and from Queretaro to the 3rd ult.

It is reported that the Mexican Congress had convened, and were discussing the question of the power of Congress to cede away any portion of the territory of the republic, which was strongly opposed, on the ground that it would be a violation of state rights.

It was believed that the treaty would be disposed of soon.

The American commissioners were still in the city of Mexico, and in accordance of the requisition of the Mexican government, would not go to Queretaro until notified of the opportune moment.

Lieut. Lay, aid to Gen. Butler, writes that the treaty will be ratified during the month of May. Other correspondents excite doubts of its ratification.

The British Minister in Mexico has replied to the request of Yucatan, asking for aid and proposing to surrender her sovereignty. The Minister says he will remit the proposal to his Government, and has no doubt it will be favourably received.

Accounts from Guadaloupe to the 28th April state, that many of the slaves had refused to work, asserting that they were free by the account received of the enactments of the French Government; and if not, they knew how to obtain their freedom.

The same state of things exists in Martinique, and one account says fighting had actually taken place there.

The steamer *Benjamin Rush* was totally destroyed by fire at Pittsburgh, on the 26th. She was partially insured. No lives lost.

A fire occurred at Baltimore recently, which destroyed 60 houses, mostly small ones.

Mr. John P. Brehdel, head clerk of Lee and Johnston, heavy brokers in Baltimore, committed suicide, by shooting himself, this morning.

BOUGHT WITH A PRICE.

In a recent article we exhibited, in a general view of the God-devised and God-executed plan of salvation how, "Christ is all and in all," and we would not have that truth left as a matter of mere speculation, glorious and sublime though it be. The thing at which we aim is to have it brought home: Christ, the subject matter of all christian experience—Christ, the theme of all gospel preaching. We take here and there an illustration of its necessity in practice and its efficiency in application. We have somewhat anticipated this purpose in one or two particulars, as when we shewed the necessity of preaching the cross in order to break down the rebellion of the impenitent heart. And now we exhibit its efficiency as the ground of appeal to christians.

Suppose that we come to our own hearts or to a church when either is languishing and worldly, with exhibitions of the necessity of an entire consecration of heart to God. It may be an easy matter to demonstrate either on the principles of a moral government, and to enforce it by appeals to the natural conscience. The standard lofty and pure, may be seen and acknowledged; and the mind may be led irresistibly to the conclusion that nothing else than entire conformity to that standard can be tolerated. But when the conviction is reached, what is gained? Conscience may then tell of duties neglected, sins indulged, opportunities slighted, time wasted, and what then? Resolution and purposes may be formed—vows uttered—prayers for aid may be urged earnestly and honestly. And after all there will be no better results than resolutions vanishing in air—puposes and plans delayed—and after a brief struggle, the heart uttering the vain regret, "O wretched man that I am," will sink back, baffled and discouraged. Self is sought in salvation, even with the conviction that self must be abandoned in order to salvation—because there is nothing in all this to annihilate self. Conformity to the law of God is found to be a sad undertaking, even with the conviction that it is a burden too heavy for fallen man to bear, unless his heart is subdued by the love of God—because there is nothing in all this to effect the subjugation.

One might have supposed that it should be enough to set up the original claim of God and his government—to shew that he made us, made us for himself, that he cared for us, that we are monuments of his love, and that His goodness from which we are never separated, should lead us to repentance. But in practice, we know that it is not enough. In fact the very thing that is wanted, is some extraordinary means of subduing a heart that is living in habitual and hardened resistance of these natural claims. And this is the glory of the gospel, the moving power in the christian character, and the strength of gospel preaching, that though all these may be treated as going for nothing, a new claim is set up—urgent, manifest and irrefragible. When all the rest is lost sight of, there still remains this touching and subduing truth, "ye are not your own, ye are bought with a price." This is the overpowering consideration—the Sovereign against whom we have revolted, hath followed us to the dark prison house of sin in which we are willing captives, perishing without a random—and He is willing to redeem us. But this is not all. He is willing to pour forth the treasures of the universe as the price of our ransom, but they are not sufficient. Well then, he will rise above the riches of creation. He so loved us that he spared not his son. And the gospel comes to us with the claim in this form—"Ye are not redeemed with corruptible things as silver and gold, but with the precious blood of Christ, as of a lamb without blemish and without spot. Here is the consideration which if fairly viewed, must annihilate self, and diffuse the love of God through the vacated heart.

What a constraining truth! Bought with a price, and such a price! Who can estimate it? Could we traverse the universe, and by some angel arithmetic rekon up its treasures, we should not have made a step towards the estimate. For above creation we must rise to creation's Lord and estimate the glory and perfections of Him, who made all things, and before whom angels, principalities and powers do joyful homage. And to the reckoning of his glory and excellence, we must add the sum of the Father's love with which he was enriched; and when we accomplish this we may comprehend the value of the price. We must see him come to pay it. All that glory is laid by; from the bosom of the Father's love he is torn, and he who thought it not robbery to be equal with God, takes the form of a servant. O, surely, the richest thing about that price, was the love that stooped so low to pay it. Behold him travelling on from the uncouth cradle of his needy infancy, to the rude horrors of his shameful death, to pay it. Behold him at Gethsemane, when beneath the weight of woe, and when he felt the edge of God's sword whetted against his fellow "being in agony, he fell upon his face and prayed earnestly, and his sweat was as it were great drops of *blood*; the first instalment of that price, THE PRECIOUS BLOOD OF CHRIST."—Behold him in the hall called pretorium where they mock him as a king, (O it was he who had sat on the throne of the universe,) and they plaited a crown of thorns; pitiless hands forced it down upon that meek brow; and while knees were bent in insult and derision and rude laughter rang through the hall, there flowed from his throbbing temples *blood*. A second instalment of the price, THE PRECIOUS BLOOD OF CHRIST. Behold him on Calvary prostrate on the cross. The spike is pointed—the hammer is raised—(O the arm that raised it was the work of his omnipotence)—the hammer stroke falls, and the rude spike tears its way through that gentle hand, *blood* gushes forth, again and again, more *blood*. As those quivering limbs hang on the cross for weary hours it trickles down—still more *blood*. And when the agony was over ahd the riven heart was still, a soldier in very wantonness, pierced his side, and and there came forth *blood* and water; the last! Oh the last!! payment in full of that dread ransom price, THE PRECIOUS BLOOD OF CHRIST.

This is where we must lead the cold and worldly christian—to the cross, and remind him that the earth on which he stands has drank up a Saviour's blood. *This* is the argument by which we must address him; the price is paid—the precious blood of Christ; will you own the purchase? Ye are not your own, ye are bought with a price. This is the argument which must take the place of disquisitions on human ability and exhibitions of the natural claims of holiness. Nor shall we hope that all depths of legal conviction, all clearness of comprehension of the divine claims will avail to call forth a peculiar people, until we see the love of Christ constraining his people that they live henceforth, not unto themselves, but unto him that died for them, and rose again.

THE GRAND LIGNE MISSION.

To the Committee of the Canada Baptist Missionary Society.

You have put forth what purports to be a vindication of your conduct, and a reply to what you term "certain erroneous statements and unfounded representations." Although you do not particularize the statements which you thus characterize, we are led to believe that you intend your document as an answer to an article which appeared in the nineteenth number of this paper. If so, we would have you review your course, and then say how you could lend your sanction to that document. The author of it put his handmark upon it in the rude expressions, "erroneous statements," "unfounded representations," "assertions slanderous and utterly devoid of truth," &c. Whatever he may have told you, that person knows in his heart that the hand which wrote that article would have been cut off sooner than pen either a slander or an untruth. But for you—you surely had not read our statements when you lent your authority to that indication. How could you say they are erroneous or unfounded? Or, why have you not shown the error or the misrepresentation? You do not even attempt it. You use some hard words; but there is no demonstration in abusive epithets. You tell us how liberal you have been; but your liberality was not in question. Whatever sacrifices you made, the only bearing which the statement of your contributions can have on the matter is to show, by the smallness of the sum contributed by others, how little confidence the Baptists in Canada West have in you. There is a popular perversion of an important scriptural declaration—you cannot, surely, mean to adopt it—"Charity covereth a multitude of sins;" and yet your only answer to serious charges is an enumeration of your annual acts of munificence! Look at our article for yourselves, and you will see how far you have gone out of your way to introduce those facts which you say you would rather have kept out of sight.

The first material statement in our article is, that the stations of the Swiss Mission have been left, during the past winter, not merely deficient in comforts, but subject to severe privations. Do you call this unfounded or untrue? We adduce in evidence the touching appeal of Madame Feller to her friends in New York, in which she alleges that the Mission has received no aid from you since last autumn and gives a sad account of the consequent trials of the missionaries. The *great fact* that, since August, 1845, "the members of committee have contributed £571," does not make the other fact less true or less sad.

We then alleged that the limited support yielded to the mission in Canada was an inevitable consequence of its connection with your Society. Do you call this unfounded or untrue? We might, in evidence of it, appeal to the fact that, while great interest is felt in the mission, nothing is done for it. But we appeal, rather, to the positive and public doings of the denomination. Year by year, your deputations are refused a hearing in our Associations, upon conscientious grounds; and so long as you are its advocates, the claims of the mission cannot be heard amongst us. We adduce the language of your own vindication in evidence upon this point. You are there constrained to say, "The deficiency would not have been by any means so great, had not jealousies and divisions arisen in this Province; which have unfortunately interfered, to a mournful extent, with the natural flow of Christian benevolence."—This is your way of telling us that the denomination at large cannot and will not co-operate with you as a Society, and cannot conscientiously contribute to your funds. Upon this ground we urged that the mission be released from the objectionable connection: and what is your answer? "The members of committee have contributed £521." Have you thereby purchased a right in perpetuity to starve these devoted missionaries?

The next material statement in our article is, that you and your agents in Canada have concealed from the people of Canada the fact that Madame Feller and M. Roussy were unbaptized. Do you call this unfounded or untrue? The fact cannot be untrue. Madame Feller avows it; you acknowledge it. Is it untrue that you have concealed it? On this point we summon all Canada in evidence. The churches at large know that we state the fact. But you seem to acknowledge this also; for, when you have told us that you addressed Madame Feller and M. Roussy on the subject, you add, "More than this, the committee did not think it necessary to do." You did not think it necessary to tell the public the truth in this case. Were you not advocating the claims of the mission upon grounds that laid you under the strongest moral obligations to tell it? You plead, indeed, that you "did not instruct your agents to give or withhold any statement on the subject." Your fault is, that you did not instruct them to give an unreserved statement. You ought to have charged them that, as honest men, they should not conceal the fact.

But, after all, had you not taken up such a position that every man must have known that you would consider him as an assailant if he told the truth? The head and front of our offending is, that we have published it. No man who was willing to act as your agent needed any instructions to withhold it. He must have known that it was your policy to withhold it; and unless he could acquiesce in that policy, he could not act for you. He must have known that you not only withheld a statement of the fact, but that you had come forward, in your Annual Report, with an unqualified state-