

that its inspired author wrote under the impression of the four following considerations:—

First, That the Jewish converts in the Church of Christ at Rome were an indigent, depressed, and disadvantaged portion of their ecclesiastical community. See Acts xxviii. 17 to 22; see also Rom. iii. 1 to 2; ix. 1 to 5; xii. 16 to 21; xiv. 3, 10, 22, 23; xv. 25 to 27.

Secondly, That the cause of Jewish conversion was not a little disparaged among the Gentile believers at Rome. See ch. xi. 11 to 24.

Thirdly, That the general question of the Jewish nation, as regarded their existing position and their ultimate prospects, was greatly misunderstood by some of the influential members of the church at Rome. See ch. xi. 25 to 32.

Fourthly, That sound views, and a suitable temper of mind respecting the ancient people of Israel, whether converted or unconverted, are of the greatest moment to the Church of Christ at large, both as to its individual edification and its general perfection. See ch. xi. 1, 2; 21 to 25; and 33 to 36.

On these points also the reader may usefully refer generally to the spirit pervading the epistle, and to chapters ix., x., xi., xiv. and xv.; and in the last chapter, from the sixteenth to the twentieth verses, and from the twenty-fifth to the twenty-seventh.

In our next we shall attempt an analysis or outline of the epistle on these principles.

I remain,

Dear Sir, yours,

AN HUMBLE BELIEVER IN A MILLENNIUM YET TO BE PRODUCED BY THE GOSPEL OF CHRIST.

Near Lake Champlain, }
Feb. 8, 1844. }

CIVIL INTELLIGENCE.

NINETEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The *Hibernia*, Captain Judkins, sailed from Liverpool on the 4th of February, and arrived at Halifax on the 17th, being 12 days and 20 hours.

We have had great satisfaction in the perusal of the Queen's Speech; that document is much more satisfactory than such papers usually are.

The address in answer to it was carried in the House of Lords without a division; and two amendments, proposed in the Commons, were defeated, the first by Mr. Hume was lost by a majority of 186; and the second by Mr. Crawford, by 256.

The declaration made by Sir Robert Peel, that he contemplates no alteration in the existing Corn Law, will be eminently satisfactory to the inhabitants of Canada.

Our commercial intelligence will prove that there is no lack of money, and that sixty sail of vessels are up for ports in the East, such is the prospect of our commercial enterprise in these seas.

Southampton has been appointed the port of emigration to Canada.

Mr. C. R. Ogden, late Attorney-General for this Province, has been appointed Attorney-General to the Isle of Man, vice Mr. James Clarke, resigned.

The 68th Regiment is to go home in the summer, to be replaced by the 2d Battalion of the 60th Rifles, which, relieved by the 28th, (the Slashers,) comes to Canada from Jamaica.

ORANGE ASSOCIATION.—The re-organization of the Orange Association, the surest safeguard of the throne in Ireland, is proceeding vigorously; on the 29th of January, an immense meeting of the friends of the cause took place at Liverpool to welcome the Rev. T. D. Gregg, of Dublin, and deputations from various other parts of Ireland.—*Liverpool Paper.*

Accounts from Palermo state that the number of deaths occasioned by the burning lava, emitted at the late eruption of Mount Etna, amounts to 143, and are chiefly foreigners, amongst whom are many English, who were attracted to the spot by curiosity to witness this phenomenon of nature. The damage done to the fields, vineyards and cattle, is estimated at a million and a half of ducats.

The diamonds and pearls in the Crown of Queen Victoria are valued at £112,000.

The trial of Mrs. Christina Coehran or Gilmour, for the murder of her husband—a case which has excited great interest, both from its circumstances, and the panel's apprehension in New York, under

the Ashburton treaty—occupied the High Court of Justiciary on Friday and Saturday week. Evidence was laid on Friday, for the prosecution at great length; and, on Saturday, the jury were addressed by the Lord Advocate and Mr. Maitland for the prisoner. After a summing up from Lord Justice Clark, the jury retired to consider their verdict, and in about an hour afterwards they returned into the court, and by their chancellor returned a verdict of acquittal.

IRELAND.—Monday, the first day of the trials, was marked by more than usual excitement in Dublin. The Lord Mayor's state carriage bore Mr. O'Connell to the Court, and was accompanied by a procession which formed at the learned gentleman's house, in Merion square. Arrived at the Court, the doors of which were besieged from an early hour; they were taken leave of by their admirers with hearty plaudits. The trial had already occupied seventeen days up to February 2, and it was expected that it would not be brought to a close for a week longer.

O'Connell was to address the jury on Monday, the 5th instant. Various causes are assigned for the delay.

A Flaw in the Indictment.—The Liverpool Journal, a paper of great authority upon Irish affairs, gives the following:—"We have to state a fact, which must take away the little interest that may yet attach to the State Trials; and we state this fact on authority which we regard as all but official. Of its truth we have no doubt.—There is a flaw in the indictment. Although convicted and brought up for judgment, the traversers will be discharged on the legal defect being made known. The flaw was first discovered by the English law officers of the crown, and the discovery has been communicated to the Irish Attorney General.

OPENING OF THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The opening of Parliament, which has for some time past been looked to with greater interest than the approach of any session for some years past, took place on Thursday afternoon, by Her Majesty in person.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It affords me great satisfaction again to meet you in parliament, and to have the opportunity of profiting by your assistance and advice.

I entertain a confident hope that the general peace, so necessary for the happiness and prosperity of all nations, will continue uninterrupted.

My friendly relations with the King of the French, and the good understanding happily established between my government and that of his Majesty, with the continued assurances of the peaceful and amicable dispositions of all princes and states, confirm me in this expectation.

I have directed that the treaty, which I have concluded with the Emperor of China, shall be laid before you, and I rejoice to think that it will, in its results, prove highly advantageous to the trade of this country. Throughout the whole course of my negotiations with the government of China, I have uniformly disclaimed the wish for any exclusive advantages. It has been my desire that equal favour should be shown to the industry and commercial enterprise of all nations.

The hostilities which took place during the past year in Scinde have led to the annexation of a considerable portion of that country to the British possessions in the East. In Meance and Hyderabad, the constancy and valour of the troops, native and European, and the skill and gallantry of their distinguished command, have been most conspicuous. I have directed that additional information, explanatory of the transactions in Scinde, shall be forthwith communicated to you.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I congratulate you on the improved condition of several important branches of the trade and manufactures of the country. I trust that the increased demand for labour has relieved in a corresponding degree many classes of my faithful subject from sufferings and privations, which at former periods I have had occasion to deplore.

At the close of the last session of parliament I declared to you my firm determination to maintain inviolate the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland. I expressed at the same time my earnest desire to co-operate with parliament in the adoption of all such measures as might tend to improve the social condition of Ireland, and to develop the natural resources of that part of the United Kingdom. I am resolved

to act in strict conformity with this declaration; I forbear from observations on events in Ireland, in respect to which proceedings are pending before the proper legal tribunal. My attention has been directed to the state of the law and practice with regard to the occupation of land in Ireland. I have deemed it advisable to institute extensive local inquiries into a subject of so much importance, and have appointed a commission with ample authority to conduct the requisite investigation. I recommend to your early consideration the enactments at present in force in Ireland concerning the registration of voters for members of parliament. You will probably find that a revision of the law of registration, taken in conjunction with other causes at present in operation, would produce a material diminution of the number of county voters, and that it may be advisable on that account, to consider the state of the law, with a view to an extension of the county franchise in Ireland.

I commit to your deliberate consideration the various important questions of public policy which will necessarily come under your review, with full confidence in your loyalty and wisdom, and with an earnest prayer to Almighty God to direct and favour your efforts to promote the welfare of all classes of my people.

Immediately after the delivery of the speech, her Majesty (who with her Royal Consort, looked in perfect health) returned to Buckingham Palace, amidst the repeated acclamations of her subjects, and their lordships adjourned until five o'clock.

APPROBATION OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S CONDUCT.

Mr. S. WORTLEY begged to ask the noble Lord opposite (Lord Stanley) whether Sir Charles Metcalfe had, in the course he had pursued, received the concurrence of Her Majesty's Government?

Lord STANLEY said he did not hesitate to state that in the course which Sir Charles Metcalfe had pursued, he had the entire concurrence and approbation of the government; and that he thought that the government had sufficiently indicated its intentions with regard to Canada, by sending out a man of Sir Charles Metcalfe's tried abilities and well known liberal views in politics.

EARTHQUAKE AT GUERNSEY.—Extract of a letter dated Christmas-day:—"Last Friday, at about ten minutes to four o'clock in the afternoon, there were two violent shocks of an earthquake, so terrible that people were shaken in their chairs, hearing at the same time a loud rumbling noise in the earth. I had gone to the library, and by the action of walking neither heard nor felt it; but imagine my horror when I got into the High Street, to find it full of people, all looking up at their houses, expecting them to fall with the next shock; their windows rattled, wardrobe doors that were locked were forced open, doors and gates of houses were seen to shake, all bottles, jars, and earthenware vessels which happened to touch each other, jingled tremendously,—in short, it was most appalling. I hurried home as well as I could through the crowded streets, not knowing if I should find our house standing, as it is a new one and slightly built. Thank God, I found all safe, but G— in an awful state of excitement. He was writing at the time, and being so quiet, no doubt felt the full force of the shock. I assure you I went to bed in fear and trembling, not knowing but that we might be swallowed up in the night. However, it has pleased Almighty God to spare us hitherto. The general opinion here is that there has been some dreadful earthquake in France, and that the shock we had was the effect of it."

THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA.

The naturalist Gemellari publishes a letter in the Naples Journal, descriptive of some of the effects of the eruption of Etna:—

"Of the hundred known eruptions of Vesuvius," he says, "eighty have been in November and December. On the 13th of November a crevice opened on the west side of Etna, 400 yards long and 40 wide. I could only get within a mile of it. A stream of lava about six miles long, ran at my feet, with a rapidity that I calculated at a yard in a second. The stream was 2½ miles wide when it reached Monte Egitto. It followed the lava stream of 1832, and in four days menaced the village of Broni; but it turned off towards Aderno, and threatened to turn into the river Simento. A crowd of persons gathered to watch the effect of the lava stream."