rebels against Denmark; but Holstein is German, a different race from the Danes. We find, again, that France sends forth her fraternization for all insurgents, but nobody accepts it, but the Italians, and hardly they. In a word, the Teutonic and Sclavonic Races will give no encouragement to France, nor permit her to interfere in their affairs.

Of the three great Races, the Slavonic, hardly known in history, till within two centuries, is the most powerful in positive strength of natural resources, but inferior in Art and Culture. In the first particular, the Teutonic is far superior to either the Latin or the Sclavonic. Take, for example, England and Germany: there can be no doubt that they are intellectually and morally superior to the rest of Europe. But, there is no doubt either, that all Europe might be overrun by the hardy Northern nations which lie beyond the Elbe.

☞ The following sketch of Mr. Smith O'Brien, will be read with interest at the present moment:—

"Mr. William Smith O'Brien, born in 1803, and a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, is the second son of Sir Edward O'Brien, Bart., and younger brother of Sir Lucius O'Brien, M. P., and Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Clare. When first returned for the family borough of Ennis, in 1830, Mr. O'Brien was a Tory, and as such opposed the late Mr. O'Connell in the memorable Clare Election. He subsequently became a Whig, then a Radical, and in 1843 he first joined the ranks of Repeal. Since 1838 he has represented the County of Limerick. On the last occasion he succeeded in defeating Mr. Caleb Powell, the Old Ireland candidate, by 24 votes. Mr. O'Brien fought a duel with the late Mr. Thomas Steele. Mr. O'Brien never was wealthy, but was always considered as heir in prospect to the Dowager Lady O'Brien, who possesses an income of £5000 per annum."

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY SHOW.

We have been favoured with a copy of a pamphlet containing the rules and regulations of this great agricultural exhibition, which is to take place at Buffalo on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of September next; and as we earnestly recommend all Canadian Agriculturists, who can make it convenient, to attend this Show we shall lay a few of the most important items of information contained in the pamphlet, before our readers.

The premiums open to Canadian competitors are as follows, viz: those for experiments agricultural implements, manufactures, foreign fruit, foreign stock, and miscellanous and discretionary premiums. We quote from the rules;—

All exhibitors at the fair must become members of the Society, and have their articles entered at the Business Office, before taking them into the enclosure.

All those who have intended to compete for the premiums at the Fair, should have their animals and articles on the grounds, *without fail, on Monday the 4th September*, so that they may be arranged and in readiness for examination by the Judges, on *Tuesday Morning*. This regulation must be strictly adhered to.

All persons who intend to exhibit horses, cattle, sheep, or swine, or who intend to offer stock for sale should give notice to Lewis F. Allen, Esq., President, Black Rock: or to B. P. Johnson, Secretary, at the Agricultural Rooms, Albany, previous to the first of September, so that arrangements may be made for their accommodation.

It is desired that Exhibitors of stock should bear in mind that all *necessary feed for their animals* will be provided on the show grounds *free of expense* during the continuance of the show.

Premium Animals.—Cards will be provided by the Secretary, on which the premiums shall be printed; and on Tuesday morning these cards will be affixed to the animals, but not to be afterwards removed until the close of the show.

Pomological Convention.—A Convention of Fruit-growers and Nurserymen has been invited to meet at Buffalo on Friday preceding the Fair, (the 1st of September), and to continue their sessions during the Fair. It is expected that there will be a large attendance at this convention, and the most auspicious results are anticipated from it. Gentlemen can find, on their arrival, by calling at the Reading-room of the American Hotel, every necessary information.

Meetings during the Week of the Show.—Meetings will be held on *Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday*, and *Thursday evenings* of the Fair, at not less than *four different places* in the city, where addresses will be delivered, and free conversation on the subject of Agriculture, Pomology, &c., be had.

Address—the Annual Address will be delivered under the Large Tent, at three o'clock on Thursday afternoon. Immediately after the Address, the Reports of the Judges will be read, and the premiums paid at the Business Office. The Treasurer will also be in attendance at the Society's rooms at the Mansion House, Friday morning, for the purpose of paying premiums.

On Thursday afternoon, the premium animals will be exhibited on the grounds separate from the others, with flags showing the premium awarded to each animal, so that the public may have an opportunity of viewing the animals which have been adjudged worthy of the premiums of the Society.

It is worthy of notice, as shewing the good feeling prevailing between American and Canadian agriculturists, florists, &c., that a number of the Judges at the New York exhibition, are from the Canada side. For instance, we notice the names of the following as Judges:—Of short-horned cattle, John Wetenhall, Nelson; milch cows, Hugh Brodie, near Montreal; blood horses, W. H. Boulton, Toronto; gelding, M. J. Hays, Montreal: middle-wooled sheep, Richard Gapper, Toronto; poultry, Rev. Mr. Anderson, Waterloo; needle, shell, and wax work, Mrs. Adam Fergusson, Waterdown; cattle, Henry Parsons, Guelph.

We have reason to believe that the persons above-named as Judges, will be able to supply any intended competitors with the pamphlet in question, where they will find the amount of premiums, rules, regulations, &c., all in full.

We notice that the keepers of public-houses in Buffalo, have advertised to board and lodge guests during the fair, at moderate rates, some as low as 75 cents per day, and others at various rates, from one to two dollars per day.—*Globe.*

Grooms-in-Waiting.—The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Albion* shows that each groom-in-waiting receives £235 12s 6d a year, besides the fourteen consecutive dinners at the Royal table, which each receives during his "wait"—that is to say, he is paid about £25 for every dinner he eats at Court,—the eight eaters consuming "mint sauce" to the tune of £2,685 a year.

Emigration.—On Tuesday, the Emigration Commission appointed a vessel to be dispatched from Deptford, on the 21st of August, with 400 emigrants, to Twofold Bay, New South Wales. On the 28th of August a like number will be despatched for Adelaide, South Australia, making a total of 1,400 emigrants, exclusive of children, to leave London during the ensuing month.

Great Prize.—An Edinburgh paper mentions that a prize of £2,000 has been offered to the students of the Scottish Universities, for the best essay on Natural Theology. Another set of Bridgewater Treatises may be anticipated from this source.

A Man to be pitied.—Mrs. Theobald, the female insurrectionist, who lately spoke at a repeal meeting at Manchester, announced that 100,000 females were ready organized in London, and were prepared to march in a body on Lord John Russell!

The following have paid for the Evangelical Pioneer—

12s. 6d.—*London*, Dr. Anderson, Messrs. C. C. Moore, R. Smith, Askew, Wilson & Hughes, and Hope, Birrell & Co.

10s.—*Toronto*, G. H. Cheeney, W. Langley. *London*, Mr. M'Lellan.

6s. 8d.—*London*, R. S. Murray.

5s.—*London*, R. Scott, Mr. M'Intosh, Paul & Bennett. *Toronto*, M. Gillespie. *Reach*, Peter Holinbeck. *Kickapoo, Ill.*, Mr. Rockey.

THE EVANGELICAL PIONEER

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1848.

☞ We respectfully request subscribers who have not paid, to be prepared as far as possible for the visit of our agents.

SUMMARY.

All fears of an actual outbreak in Ireland are at an end; though, alas, there are no indications that the misery which overhangs that unhappy land is averted. The true source of its misery must be looked for in the social, rather than the political condition of the people, and it is manifest that the reckless political agitation of which they are the victims, must, both in its immediate distraction and its resulting animosities, only obstruct all moral and social improvement. If it were conceivable that the most enlightened and best governed country in the world could be subjected to such a course of agitation for a few years, the necessary result would be degradation and woe. How much more must a people already steeped in superstition and ignorance be kept in misery by such appliances. The fear of insurrection is at an end, but the irritation of the people has only settled down to bitterness and gloom, while the desperate men who fanned the flame must waste in hopeless exile, the lives which might have been useful to their country and the world. It remains for the apostles of a pure gospel and evangelized education to step into the breach. Painful and perilous the task will be, but there is no other remedy, save the gradual elevation of the Irish character, by the influence of the voluntary and self sacrificing labours of the missionary and schoolmaster. The Christian world must not wait for the removal of that prime obstacle, the Irish Establishment; neither for times of tranquility and plenty. It will be to late. Now is *the* time, and the gospel is *the* remedy. Who will improve the one and apply the other?

The great European question is the course which France will pursue with reference to the affairs of Italy. The tide has turned against Charles Albert, and his early gains have been recovered by the Austrians. Northern Italy is panic struck. Italy has appealed to France, and Europe pauses for the answer. The popular voice in Paris would urge an armed interference. The government, if the popular will does not constrain it, seems disposed to milder and more cautious measures. So far as can be judged, either by the tone of the French government or by the declarations made in the British House of Commons, there are reasons to hope that moderate counsels may prevail.

At Rome difficulties of a most serious character have arisen. The popular party, attached to the cause of Italian nationality, urge an armed support of Charles Albert against Austria. The Pope refuses to sanction a war against the best ally of the faith of his church. In these circumstances the temporal power of his holiness is threatened by revolutionary violence, and it would not be surprising if the separation of church and state should be first effected where the unholy alliance was first consummated.

Denmark and Prussia are apparently about to resume hostilities, if they are not already renewed. The state of Prussia itself is very unsettled. There is a disposition to resist merging their nationality in the Germanic confederation, and the army has refused to take the oath of allegiance to the central government.

We are not as yet able to say how the truth regarding the suppression of the rebellion in Ireland, will be received by the braggart repealers of the United States. Up to the date of the arrival of the *Britannia*, a high-wrought enthusiasm was sustained in their monster meetings, by the fabricated intelligence of the *New York Tribune*. It might be expected that the exposure would produce a reaction, and doubtless it will amongst honest men who have been misled. But so long as audiences can be found, the heroes will conquer Britain in their speeches, and until the political purpose is served on the 7th of Nov. it is probable that a certain order of American sympathy will not be withheld. The virtuous and intelligent in the United States look upon the whole matter with the contempt it deserves. The agitators are aided by Mr. Devlin of Montreal, who professes to represent public sentiment in Canada! and it is likely that in a week or two the corps will be strengthened by the arrival of some of the runaway heroes of the Confederation.

The topic of discussion in the United States, is the Buffalo convention. Its movements are warmly attacked by the old parties, and it is rather amusing to see how warmly they are sustained by their new allies. Mr. Van Buren is rather vulnerable as an anti-slavery candidate, but, say the abolitionists, Why may not a man abandon his errors? True, but a man's conversion is at least suspicious when the vast temptation of the President's chair is the main instrument of it.

The other candidates are almost as roughly handled, and if either of them is one-tenth as wicked as his autagonists represent him, he must be a precious old man to make the chief magistrate of a great country. Sing-Sing would suit him better than the White-House.

It is impossible as yet to tell how far the free soil movement may affect either party. Out of the State of New York, it threatens to tell most severely against Gen. Taylor. One thing is certain, although its own immediate prospects are not the most brilliant, its influence upon the great question will be immense. The prosecutions against the parties concerned in the abduction of negroes from Washington to the schooner *Pearl*, is helping on the same cause.

The course of the judge, the prosecuting attorney, and the government witnesses have been sufficiently outrageous to arouse a sympathy on behalf of the defendants, and thoughtful men are looking into the nature and tendency of the institution which yields such fruits in the capital of "the land of liberty." Even in the slave states mass meetings are convened, of citizens favourable to the election of Martin Van Buren and C. F. Adams to the presidency and vice-presidency. The "Oregon Triumph," as it is called, is received with great applause amongst the friends of freedom. One of them says:—

Oregon has a regular Government; she has a Federal Judiciary; she has ample military protection; and her soil is expressly, exclusively and for ever free soil, and all this without condition, bargain or reservation of any kind respecting the territories ceded by Mexico which yet remains to be organized. Thanks, ten thousand thanks, to the free people who decreed and the Congress which conceded this triumph to Human Freedom.

THE CONVENTION.

Further remarks on the Union are "crowded out" of our columns to-day. But what more is needed. Sustained by an assurance of the prayerful sympathies of many friends, the joint committee will assemble on Wednesday, to mature the proposed organization. And may we not trust that, from their scattered homes, many brethren will come up to the solemn convocation on Thursday, with one heart to implore the outpouring of the spirit, and beneath its influences to cement an alliance for God and the truth. Remember such an occasion may occur but *once*, and do not allow little hindrances to stand in the way. Come up, and let us sound the death-knell of distraction, and division; cheered by the hope that we may, henceforth, be found striving together according to the measure of the gift of Christ, till we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man—unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ.

Sympathy in England.—The extracts from Bro. Overbury's letter last week, conveyed to our readers the assurance that our efforts here are not regarded with indifference in England. The same steamer brought *The Primitive Church Magazine* for August, in which there is an article on "Canada—Union of Strict Baptists." The editor, after quoting from the *Pioneer* an account of our state and prospects, and the proposals to form a Depot of Publications in connection with a system of Colporteurage, makes the following remarks calculated at once to encourage us in the undertaking, and to increase a sense of responsibility in view of the consequences of our proceedings:—

We thank God, who has put it into the heart of brother Inglis, and of those who are fellow-helpers with him to the truth, to conceive this wise and well-considered plan; and we pray that they, and all the ministers and churches who sympathize with them, may have grace to carry it into execution. We earnestly invite the prayers of all our beloved brethren and sisters in this country on their behalf, that the Lord may be with them on the occassion of their assembling the first Wednesday in September. May the spirit of power, and of love, and of a sound mind, rest upon them, animate and guide all their consultations, and bring them to a happy issue!

The proceedings of the Strict Baptists of Canada, in making so bold and determined a stand against open-communion, and of uniting together for the defence and promulgation of the truth, will not be without its effect upon the Strict Baptists of England. It will impress upon us the importance of hearty union and co-operation among ourselves, and it will animate and strengthen us for futher duties and conflicts. It is time, that those who hold "one Lord, one faith, and one baptism," should present a united phalanx against the progress of error. It is time that we were like a company of horses in Pharaoh's chariot pulling all one way, and directing our united energies to the same end. Strict Bapists of England, be firm, be zealous, be persevering, be no more half-hearted or faint-hearted in the support of the truth, and victory is yours!

Progress of Voluntary Principles.—With a singular infatuation, the Edinburgh clergy of the established church, have chosen the present time to make a determined stand in the maintenance of what they consider their legal rights, in collecting the annuity tax. This is a tax of 6 per cent. on the whole rental of the city, by which the sum of £24,000 has been raised, for the support of eighteen ministers whose services are desired by a mere fraction of the population. Always a burdensome and obnoxious tax, it has recently been resisted to such an extent, that the funds for the payment of these ministers has been insufficient to afford them a bare livelihood. In their extremity they resolved upon the hazardous experiment of enforcing payment, by seizure of the goods and persons of the recusants. We have already noticed the tumult that was excited by the Sheriff's sale of goods, seized upon the premises of Mr. Darlington, and Mr. Sword. Last steamer brought tidings of the arrest of a respectable private citizen, and of a magistrate of the city, for the same offence. Mr. Georgeson and Bailie Stott, who are now confined in the Calton jail. It may easily be imagined how public sympathy is aroused on their behalf, and it requires no far sightedness to foretell how these doings are accelerating the doom, not only of the obnoxious tax, but of the whole provisions of these royal "Nursing Fathers." From that cell in the Calton jail, there is an ominous whisper borne upon favouring winds through the forests of Canada. Reader, do you understand its warning? Then petition.

Sydenham.—The letter of Bro. Bray will be read with interest, not only for the accurate information it contains, but for the claim which it urges upon our Christian activities. It is not a little interesting that just at the time when we are preparing to organize for extended usefulness, Providence should thus be opening up the field for our efforts. Under the combination of efforts, to which the denomination looks forward, we trust that the present will prove one of the first of many *Pioneer* letters, calling attention to new and neglected fields, and then relating the success of Gospel labourers amongst the log houses of the West.

Baptist Missions.—At the Annual Meeting of the Baptist Missionary Society, held in Exeter Hall, April 4, the Secretary, Mr Angus, read the report, of which the following are extracts:—

"The Society has agents in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

"In Continental India it has thirty-five missionaries, and sixty-seven native teachers and preachers. In Ceylon, and other East India Islands, is has six missionaries, and upwards of fifty native teachers. In connection with all the churches in this field, there are upwards of 1,800 members.

"At the twenty-four stations in Bengal, there were added to the churches in 1845, 87 members; in 1846, 162 members; in 1847, 297 members: thus shewing an arithmetical progression on the increase, and suggesting pleasing anticipations.

"The Missionaries of the Society have (among their incidental labours) written and published fourteen grammars and nine dictionaries, mostly in languages which had previously no such elementary works. Within the last year 74,000 volumes of scripture (in whole or part) have been issued in connection with the Society.

"The churches in Jamaica contain about 34,000 members.

"In the Bahamas, the Society has three missionaries, and fourteen native teachers. The churches contain about 2,800 members.

"In Africa, many thousands of the natives have been clothed; and parts of the New Testament have been printed in the Isubu, Fernandian, and Dewalla tongues.

"In Canada, twelve ministers are aided by the Society, and preach the gospel in extensive destitute districts.

"In France, the New Testament in Breton has just been completed and printed.

"The missionaries and native teachers more or less dependent on the Society, have increased within the last ten years, from about 85 to about 225; not including in this latter number, Jamaica,—an increase twofold of European missionaries, and threefold of native teachers. For their support, the Society has not more than £16,000 a year available.

"Nine hundred churches in Great Britain and Ireland collected for the Society last year; but upwards of two hundred of these collect only every other year, and nearly one hundred and fifty of them make no other systematic effort. The Society has not yet 3,000 subscribers of 10s and upwards.

"The total income of the Society for the year ending April, 1848, was under £23,000,—a sum inadequate to support the present number of missionaries, carry on the schools, and provide for the expense of the large number of the volumes of scripturer printed. Increased contributions arc required, even for our present work."

Open Communion.—The Baptist Union of England, at its session for 1848 issued an address, urgently calling the attention of the churches to the humbling fact of the diminished increase of the Baptist denommation in England. This subject was considered by the church in Hall Yard, Goodman's Fields, London, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved.—That in the opinion of this church, the cause of the decline or diminished increase of the baptist denomination at large, (as stated in the address of the session of the Baptist Union for 1848), is to be in a great measure attributed to the growing practice of *free or open communion*; which, by diminishing the importance and necessity of the ordinance of believer's baptism, both diminishes the number of persons submitting to the administration of it, and encourages baptized persons to join churches wherein that ordinance is not acknowledged, and where a contrary practice is substituted for it; and that the loss which thus happens to the baptist denomination, is to be regarded as a serious evil, which can only ffe remedied by a return to the primitive integrity and severe simplicity, of apostolic order and discipline.

The Canada Baptist Missionary Society.—The *Montreal Register* furnishes new proof of our charge, that the committee of the above society studiously concealed from the people the true state of matters at Grande Ligne. Now that we have exposed the whole truth, they publish the actual articles of agreement between the committee and the missionaries, adopted July 23, 1845. They are as follows:—

"1. That in order to establish a union between the Swiss Mission of Grande Ligne and the Baptist denomination, it is necessary that all persons, who shall hereafter become members of the churches in connection with the said Mission of Grande Ligne, shall have been immersed on profession of faith; leaving those churches at full liberty to adopt such measures in relation to fellowship at the Lord's table, as they shall respectively prefer."

"2. That no person shall be employed as missionary, colporteur, or in any other capacity, in connection with the spiritual operations of the Mission, who has not been immersed on a profession of faith; but this shall not affect those already engaged in the operations of the Mission."

These are published in the *Montreal Register*, Aug. 24, 1848, more than three years after the transaction, and some time after we had given publicity to all the facts in the case. The account of the transaction which was given to the public at the time, is in the following vague terms. We quote from the ninth report of the Society, published in 1846:—

"A deputation from the Committee of this Society visited Grande Ligne, in order to hold a conference with Madame Feller and the missionaries. The blessing of the Lord evidently rested on that meeting, encouraging all present to believe that prayer was answered. Difficulties were removed; objections vanished away; and a plan of union and co-operation was formed, which has been since ratified, and is now in action."

Yucatan.—Our intelligence of the state of affairs in Yucatan has hitherto been derived from the correspondence of papers in the United States. The following extract of a letter from a missionary at Honduras, to the editor of the *Primitive Church Magazine*, shews that there are two sides of that question also:—

Mr. Henderson, in a letter dated May 23rd, says, "Since my last, I know not of anything in our missionary operations particularly deserving of notice, except the divine goodness in preserving us all in health, so that our different departments of labour are prosecuted with uninterrupted vigour.

"At Baker's, on the first sabbath of the present month, brother Kelly had the ordinance of baptism the first [time] at his station; four individuals were immersed on a profession of repentence towards God, and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ. This season, the church at Belize has authorized brother Kelly to administer the ordinance of the supper to so many of the members as are resident for the time at his station. It was also with their approval, that he undertook to administer the other ordinance, viz. baptism. No church organization has yet been adopted at Baker's, nor under present circumstances, is it considered advisable to institute church order, that is to say, *separate* church order."

"We have had a long and intensely dry season; water is scarce, and consequently valuable. My family is supplied by a kind neighbour; a mercy special, in addition to many others received from my ever beneficent and indulgent Father of mercies.

Our population has been augmented some thousands within the last few weeks on account of the Indian insurrection in Yucatan, out of which the mixed Spanish and Indian race have escaped to Belize. It would be saying too much, to state they had been driven out, for the very mild treatment of the long-oppressed native was such, that the refugees were at liberty to carry with them all their goods; only houses and landed property were left behind. Indeed a more mild transfer of authority is perhaps not on record, than that will have been, which chronicles the resumption of native rule in the Peninsula of Yucatan, after the Spanish domination of three hundred years. One only fear exists, and it is this; it appears that the Spanish race have applied to the United States for protection against the extirpating outrage of the natives, and some think they will be patronized by that territory-loving power. The native population have also asked for British protection, if not incorporation. At all events a very friendly spirit is manifested towards Englishmen, so that a great door of entrance is opened to us for missionary exertion among them. We long for the return of brother Crowe, and would suggest his settling at once in the town of Bacalar, about 150 miles north of Belize. We have frequent intercourse with the place, and its trade is chiefly supported by this place—the Queen's country."

☞ A correspondent of the *N. Y. Recorder*, noticing the Session of the Wesleyan conference at Hull, says:—

The choice of a President for the year is generally the occasion of an earnest contest. In this instance, the tory section of ministers, of whom Dr. Bunting is the reputed leader, gained the victory. Dr. Newton, who has already filled the office three times, had a majority of votes. There were seven vacancies to be filled up in the body of one hundred ministers, in whose hands the principal power is legally vested. The candidates supported by the tory party were uniformly successful.

College Commencements.—Our exchanges of the past week, contain accounts of the commencement exercises of some of the more important Colleges and Theological Seminaries in the United States. Amongst them are Newton, Waterville, and Madison University. The last named is an Institution in which the Baptists of the Western States are extensively interested; and a decision of its Board at the late commencement is not without interest to the denomination in Canada. The question of its removal from its present site has been keenly discussed. It is now determined that, if there be no legal obstacle, it shall be removed from the village of Hamilton to the city of Rochester, N. Y.

Return of Missionaries.—Mr. Jencks, who sailed along with Mr. Dean, in June 1846, as a missionary to China, has arrived at New York. He was obliged to leave his station on account of the failure of Mrs. Jenck's health. She died on the passage home, and Mr. J. is left alone with a son 22 months old.

☞ The Hanserd Knolly's Society is about to issue its fourth volume, which includes the treatise of Roger Williams, entitled "The bloody tenet of persecution," and "Mr. Cotton's letter examined and answered."

London S. School Union.—At a meeting held according to appointment, in the Congregational Chapel, after an appropriate address by Mr. Nesbit, Agent of the Canada Sunday School Union, it was resolved to form a society under the above designation, to promote this important interest in London and the neighbourhood, and to co-operate generally with the Canada Union. A constitution was adopted, and the following office-bearers were appointed: John Fraser, Esq. President; Duncan Bell, Esq., Secretary; and Mr. H. Mathewson, Treasurer. We are glad to hear of the favourable results of Mr. Nesbit's visit, not to this place only, but to the principal towns in the province, and trust that, through the union organized, new life may be infused into an enterprise on which so much depends.

☞ The steamer *Dispatch* has commenced her regular trips from Port Stanley to Buffalo.

Fire in Detroit.—Another fire has occurred in Detroit. It was confined chiefly to the Michigan Foundry, by which our friend and enterprising countryman, Mr. Barclay, loses from $12000 to $14000.

Port Stanley.—The fine Brig *Algomah*, Capt. Morgan, arrived here 25th August, from Oswego, with 1575 Barrels Salt and 15 Tons Merchandise. This is the largest cargo of Salt ever discharged on our wharves. The same vessel was in two months ago with 1000 barrels. Both cargoes we believe were imported by one of our London houses.

COMMUNICATIONS.

SYDENHAM, OWEN'S SOUND, C. W.
August 25, 1848.

My Dear Brother Inglis,

As you are aware, I proceeded from the formation of the Aylmer church, on a short Missionary tour through a few of the Northern Townships of this province. My first object was to reach Goderich, the boasted metropolis of the Huron District, but as my most favourable impressions concerning it both as a place and as a field of labour for the Baptists, were by no means sanguine, I will at once dispense with my visit there. After preaching there twice and a little refreshing intercourse with three sound Baptists at whose hands I received the warmest reception, I resumed my journey and made the best of my way to this place, a distance from Goderich of not less than 165 miles, though if there were a direct road, it would not exceed 75 miles. After a great deal of unpleasant and laborious travelling, on account of three days heavy rain on the one hand and on the other, much new and bad road, I arrived in safety and in health at this place on the Saturday following August 19, when most unfeignedly I felt in my inmost soul to "thank God and to take courage." And now, my dear brother, I will attempt to give you some idea of this important and interesting spot, both as a new *settlement*, and as a *field of labour for the Baptists*. In looking over a Map of C. W. you find Owen's Sound at the South Arm of the Georgian Bay, and without controversy one of the prettiest spots upon earth. The Sound is about 10 miles long; on each side is a gently sloping forest shore with here and there a lime-stone rock, and at the head of the Sound on each side are beautiful hills (the eastern one rising 115 feet above the Sound) with a frequent good clearing and actual settlement for many miles down the shore, whilst the town plot of Sydenham, 3 miles square, occupies a spacious and handsome valley at the head of it extending a little way down the east shore of the Sound and terminating in direct opposition to Newash, a pretty little Indian village on the west shore (which is all Indian reserve land) with its white frame houses, its white church, a multitude of Indian canoes on the beach, and near 200 aboriginal inhabitants, altogether forming one of the most romantic and picturesque scenes that I have met with in North America. The harbour of Owen's Sound is one of God's own work, and is *complete* something more than a mile wide at the head of it and widening as you proceed on your passage downward till the shores are almost lost in the waters of the Bay. Its anchorage is also said to be of the best quality, consequently it affords harbour and roadstead to any class of British and American vessels, in perfect safety, while at the town is built a substantial pier extending 1000 feet from the main shore, for the accommodation of vessels and steamers in discharging and taking in goods and passengers. There are also already owned in the place, 3 schooners in full employ, and the steamer "Josephine" makes two calls a week with and for goods and passengers, also carrying the mails between this place and Penetanguishene and Sault Ste. Marie, thus forming a direct and the most expeditious route between these places and Toronto, imposing on the patience and fortitude of the Canadian traveller to no more than 48 hours' endurance. In speaking of the town of Sydenham, I must say that considering its infancy it is a great place in Canada; scarce eight years have yet elapsed since the first settlers began to make a hole in the bush as the site of their now peaceful and happy homes, and 5 years ago only 5 families were to be found in the place. From what I have above said it is clear that the town of Sydenham, with the river of that name running through it a little to the west of its centre cannot be otherwise than beautiful for situation. It already numbers about 100 houses with from 400 to 500 inhabitants, including 1 medical man, 1 licensed auctioneer, 2 lumber merchants, 2 bakeries, 2 butchers, 1 sleigh and waggon maker, 1 watch maker, 1 cabinet and 2 carpenter shops, 2 tailors, 2 milliners and dress makers, 1 gun smith, 1 tinsmith, 2 blacksmiths, 6 boot and shoe makers, 6 general stores, 2 tanneries in full operation, 2 grist mills and 4 saw mills within 5 miles of the town, 3 taverns, 1 brewery, and 1 distillery in progress. There is also every prospect of its becoming soon the district town, indeed from its reserves and actual public officers it is so in epitome now, hence we find a market square, a most appropriate military reserve with public parade and pleasure grounds, also a regular court of request, and magistrates' courts, 3 magistrates, 4 town councillors and 1 collector of customs. Here are also 1 common and 2 sabbath schools, a temperance society of 150 members, and a proportion of Presbyterians, Wesleyan Methodists, Campbellites, and Regular Baptists; but then—as being the last thing to be thought of and provided for—there is no such thing among them all as a regular sanctuary for the Lord of Hosts! I don't mean to say that there is no religion in the place, nor yet religious societies and services—no, by no means. The Presbyterians number pretty strong, yet they neither a house of worship nor an established minister, though they are expecting the latter soon. Of the Campbellites I can learn but little. The Wesleyan Methodists have two preachers, besides a native missionary in the Indian village Newash, and a society numbering about 150 members, and whose kindness I feel called upon as a stranger and Baptist minister to acknowledge in promptly offering me the use of their place of meeting (a new dwelling-house, unoccupied save for that purpose) as often as I required it. Such, sir, is a brief sketch of Sydenham now, but what will she be in far less than 8 years to come? Looking at her present self, her natural beauties and above all her vast capabilities and advantages together with the amazing rapidity with which she is filling up with an industrious population, we cannot help anticipating with something like confidence that her advance will continue to be more than ordinarily rapid, and that the day is not far distant when Sydenham will be spoken of in the statistics of Canada West as *that great city*. This also is the more likely on account of the emphatically fine and good country at her back, and which, as an agricultural country, perhaps may be equalled in this province but not on the whole be surpassed. Its rivers and streams of running water from limestone rocks and splendid hills add it in point of beauty and privilege equal to the same extent in any country, and give it a decided pre-eminence over many in this. To facilitate its onward march the government also is doing a great work in opening up a new line of road direct from Toronto into the Garafraxa road, distant from Sydenham only 12 miles, thus bringing Toronto and Sydenham no more than 111 miles apart instead of 140. Likewise another from a given point on the same road, some 50 miles from Sydenham to the shore of Lake Huron, about half way between the mouth of the Saugeing river and Goderich, and on all the length of these roads they are giving grants of land to any actual settler of 50 acres free with privilege of purchasing at the upset price 50 acres more, to be paid for in five years. This, of course, will not fail to bring into the neighbourhood thousands of actual settlers who also will bring with them an increase of business, besides, as a matter of course the opening up of the country in every direction. It is true that this part of the province from its northerly position is more or less subject to late and early frosts, yet its climate is emphatically salubrious and the winters, especially as to frost, is astonishingly moderate compared with most other countries in the same latitude, and on the whole it is allowed to be as good a country for the general purposes of agriculture and horticulture as any other part of the province. And with the common voice I feel prepared to unite in saying that Owen's Sound from its position and natural advantages must soon become a great place; nothing ordinary can hinder it. But why as a Baptist minister trouble myself with all these particulars? For the best of reasons, I wish to show my brethren the importance of their coming up at once to possess this good land. The account that I have already given of its religious condition cannot fail to show you that there is room for them, that if they mean to do anything in this place, now is the time, the right time, therefore the best time. Nor have they really a beginning to form, or the first difficulties of breaking into a new settlement to grapple with. No, a Baptist influence is at work here, in Sydenham there are some half dozen, I hope good men and true Baptists, who have procured a chapel site beautifully situated in the centre of the town plot, and who hold their prayer meeting regularly and have long been looking to the denomination to care for them, and praying to God for some move to be made in this place towards the establishment among them of a Regular Baptist cause. There is also a measure of respect paid to their sentiments by the public in so far as they are understood, but the fact is they are a good deal misrepresented and therefore prejudiced for want of some suitable instrumentality to show distinctly avow, define and defend among them the truth as it is in Jesus. There are also many Baptists in the surrounding country. I have had an opportunity of coming into contact with several since I came here, by going with my brother into the country and preaching, which I did, for two evenings and was favoured with good and attentive congregations, in each of which were more or less Baptists, longing for the time when such things should be of more frequent occurrence. And now what shall I more say to my brethren about this place, or what other argument shall I use in the hope of interesting them in the behalf of Sydenham? Brother, I doubt not that that the time will come when this valley and these hills, with the beautiful waters that run between them shall respond in mutual echoes to the joyful sounding praises of Jehovah. But we must do our part, all we can to hasten it. We must find the man, and place him here and be willing to support him as the case may require. The few that are here will do all that they feel able, but they are few, and cannot do a great deal. They call for sympathy they ask for our aid, and they deserve it, so far as I am able to judge in the case.

I thus conclude my rough sketch of Sydenham, and, hoping to meet you in health and in the enjoyment of every blessing, St. Georges, beg to subscribe myself,

Thine truly in Christ Jesus.

JOHN BRAY.

Niagara Falls, Aug. 28, 18

Esteemed Christian Brother,

Contending as I do, for strict adherence to scriptural terms and usages, I call upon all who take a part in the meetings to take place at St. George's, on the first Thursday and Wednesday in September, to produce scripture authority for such associations. It is set forth, they are to "form committees," to "name representatives," "associations of regular Baptists in Canada West." A notice refers to a convention of delegates of churches, a committee is spoken of. I ask upon what foundation am I to look in the New Testament for such measures to promote the cause of Christ, or love among brethren? I implore all who fear the Lord, to cast of all terms and systems, which have perverted the ordinances of the church of God, and taken from each church the sole and undivided rule of obedience to the Apostolic order as practised by the "Church of God which in Judea were