is estimated at fully three hundred. The Ham- hand of the Judge of the quick and dead. He burgh church now numbers three hundred and

Rev. Mr. Wade and Mrs. Wade, for many years the devoted and laborious Missionaries of that very church, and at the conclusion of the the Baptists Board in Burmah, have recently ar- sermon related the fact as of a third person; but rived in this country, having finally left the field when he pointed to the pew where he had sat, where they have toiled so long, on account of a referred to the pastor in the pulpit as the one hopeless affection of Mr. Wade's eyes. They were first ordained at Utica, in 1823, and departed that year, in company with the first Mrs. audience were overwhelming; there was an in-Judson. Ten years after, they came to this coun-stantaneous outburst of feelling and tears, and try on a visit, and returned again to Burmah in the good pastor, who had never heard of the 1884, accompanied by a large number of fellowlaborers. Mrs Wade will be remembered by many Christian readers, for her very impressive letters to her country-women on the subject of

A letter has been received lately in New Haven from London, which gives the agreeable information that Rev. Dr. Poor, the distinguished Missionary of the American Board in Cevlon. together with Mrs. Poor, Mrs. Whittlesey and two orphan sons, left Jaffna for the United States via Eagland, on the 19th of February. They may be expected at Boston in a short time.

Rev. John F. Alton and Rev. Moses N. Adams, graduates of Lane Seminary, are under appointment of the American Board as missionaries to the Sioux Indians. They were at Quincy, Ill. on the 11th ult. about to depart, with their wives, of that place, to the field of their future

#### THE WRONG REMEDY

Earl Fitzwilliam, in a recent speech in the House of Lords, on the affairs of Ireland, urged that the Roman Catholic Priests should be paid as stipendiary clergymen, and "begged their Lordships, for the sake of peace and tranquility, and security of the Protestant Church, and the safety of the empire, to establish the Roman Catholic religion in that country .- This was most essential: and he would tell his Rev. friends behind him that if they would not have Roman Catholic prelates sitting there this must be done.

The noble Earl may be a very sincere Protestant, albeit an inconsistent and mistaken one. If the principle of union between Church and State be sound, and the Church of England the true Church, then that denomination and none other should be established. To establish and pay another church holding principles and views ad verse to those of the existing Establishment, would be giving a Legislative sanction, and ap proval to a system which all consistent Church men believe to be unsound -- in other words offer ing a bounty for the propagation of Doctrines which the Church believe erroneous. The catholic Priesthood will not become the stipendary clergymen of the state. But suppose they did would the Protestant church be more secure, and the empire more safe? We opine not. It is not by giving Archbishops £100,000 per annum to roll in gilded chariots, revel in palaces, and make speeches in Parliament, while hundreds are daily perishing before their eyes in utter ignorance of the maker and Governor of the universe. that the protestant Church is to be preserved The Church can only be secure while her clergy are self-denying, faithful, and diligent in their Master's service, in season and out of season, in prosperity and adversity, advising and directing sinful and erring creatures of every grade and class. If such be the character of the Anglican Church, she has nothing to fear--if the reverse, science, and law. It has never been behind the the endowment of the Catholic clergy will nei- age-nay, it has always gone before it, like the ther save the Establishment from decay, nor pillar of fire before Israel in the wilderness. Its Right Reverend Prelates.

Lord Fitzwilliam would pay the Roman Cathoprinciple of state endowment? What would be | beyond the present time, gleams the light of that Independents, &c. ? Are their ministers, too, to true freedom and fraternity, that divine and unihas not the slightest idea that such aid would be dream! In a word, the Christian Revelation is received, if tendered, or such an alliance formed, il proposed, to the voluntaries. What then would | munities and States. It alone regenerates but he could tax them to support the Anglican rates."
and Irish Churches. The noble Earl had better try the experiment, and he will soon find out how long the Church would be secure and the Empire safe, with the Voluntaries of the three Kingdoms in fierce array against the Government. His Lordship clearly perceives that there is something "rotten in the state of Denmark," but he has mistaken the remedy. It is not by establishing the Catholic religion in Ireland, and paying her clergy, were that possible, that will avert the coming storm. Nor is it possible to uphold the church by playing one body of Christians against another. The time for such truckling and inexpediency has gone by. Instead of establishing another Church, the Government should dissolve its alliance with the present one. Instead of tasking Christians to support churches whose principals they disapprove, and whose doctrines they aetest, the people should be left to pay what they please to whom they please .- Novascotian.

MORAL DUTY OF LIFE ASSURANCE. " From the equitable and beneficial principles on which life assurance societies are established it is clear that they present, to men in the enjoyment of income, but possessing little property, a most suitable and favourable means of providing in a great or less measure, for the endeared helpless relatives who may survive them. That only about 80,000 persons in the United Kingdom should have taken advantage of life assurnumber of heads of families, surely affords a striking view of-shall we call it improvidence and omitting what was amiss.' of mankind, or shall we not rather designate it as culpable selfishness? For what is the preof his affections, surrounds himself with a wife and children, and peaceably lives in the enjoyment of these valued blessings with the knowhave passed, the cessation of his existence may would say that it is not more his duty to provide for their daily bread during his life, than it is to only have his head cut off. provide as far as he can against their being pennyless in the event of his death. Indeed, between these two duties there is no essential distinction. for assurance makes the one as much a matter of current expenditure as the other. One part of his income can be devoted by a head of a family to the necessity of the present; another ma; be stored up. by means of life assurance, to provide against the future. And thus he may be said to do the whole of his duty towards family. instead of, as is generally the case, only doing the half of it." - Chambers' Edinb. Journal.

VIEWING THE LORD'S SUPPER.-Mr. P .- an actor on the stage, being bereaved of one of his family and in affliction, went into a church where the Lord's supper was administered and as Christians approached the table, he was left alone. As he sat in comparative solitude his thoughts were painfully active; Christians went to the

went away an awakened man, and afterwards being converted to God, entered the Methodist Ministry. He preached on a recent Sabbath in who ministered that day at the altar, and himself as the young man awakened, the emotions in the circumstance before, rose and expressed his

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN GERMANY .- The Rev. Mr. Oncken, at Hamburg, thus describes the influence of the late revulsions in Europe. "The effects of the French revolution on the whole of Ge many, have been such as to raise the nation to a full sense of their degraded condition and to a vindication of their with-held rights. The governments of the various states attempted to stop the mighty tide, but in vain; it forced its way through every opposing element, until the press was unfettered, the reign of the bayonet nnihilated, and guarantees given for equal rights to all. I rejoice to add, that in all the representations and claims of the people presented to the kings and princes of Germany, religious liberty formed one important point. Hamburg has shared in the mighty movement; the press i here already unfettered, and we have the prospect of the most thorough reform in church and state. Propositions to this effect have been adopted by our senate as the basis of our new constitution. I had the pleasure of being present n the assembly of freehold citizens, and to give my vote in favour of them. Thus the Lord has with one stroke broken our fetters, not merely as citizens but as Christians, and the whole of the land now lies open before us for the most ex-

tensive missionary efforts." ORIGIN OF THE ARMENIAN REFORMATION .- In 1829 a young man saw a cheap Testament in a shop in Constantinople, which he bought. He read it, and found to his surprise that it contained different views and doctrines from what were taught in the Armenian church. His mind beame excited, and he communicated his feelings two other friends, and they anxiously studied he New Testament together. In 1833, they heard of the American missionaries at Constant ople, and visited them. They were delighted when they found the missionaries had brought them the religion of the New Testament. which they had never before heard was professed by any people. Since that time the progress of truth has been silent and slow among the twenty millions of Armenians in Western Asia yet it is progressive. Colporteurs sell Bibles and ligious Tracts readily, and eager ears are opened to the expounders of the new religion. Already five flourishing Protestant churches are establish ed, in different parts of Turkey; persecution has llowed in its worst forms, but the adhesion of Christians to the faith, and their consistent piety, has secured for them the protection of govern ment; and they are now enjoying as unexampled degree of religious liberty in the Mohammedan

THE BIBLE .- Rev. Mr. Turnbull, of Hartford his recent discourses on the " Law of Revoluions," says: "For more than a thousand years has the Bible gone hand in hand with civilization es of order. submiss very presence among them has been a saving ark, | The most extraordinary scene was enacted in the lic Priesthood, but is he ready to carry out the a saving ark, a refuge and a rest. How far, even U.S. Senate, in a debate upon the bill establishing do with the Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, wonderous book, which describes and promises become stipendiary clergymen? His Lordship versal brotherhood, of which the nations only the true salt of carth, the vital force of comhe do? He could not therefore pay dissenters, while it preserves-preserves while it regene-

# CHINA 25 YEARS AGO.

Our readers may judge of Chinese ideas of authorship and the liberty of the press, from the fate of an author named Whang - see - Heou, tion yielded, and the Bill passed by a vote of 27 whose crime is thus set forth in the Report of his judges: "We find," say they, " 1st. That he has presumed to meddle with the great dictionary of Kang-bi; having made an abridgment of it, in which he has had the audacity to contradict some passages of that excellent and authentic work: 2d. In the preface to his abridgment, we have seen with horror that he has dared to write the little names (that is, the imitive family names) of Confucius, and even f your Majesty; a temerity, a want of respect, which has made us shudder: 3. In the genealogy of his family, and in his poetry, he has asserted that he is descended from the Whang-tee. When asked why he had dared to meddle with the great dictionary of Kang-hi, he replied, 'that dictionary is very volumnious and inconvenient : I have made an abridgment, which is less cumbersome and tionary the little names of the Emperors of the reigning dynasty, he answered, 'I know that it is unlawful to pronounce the little names of the Emperors, and I introduced them into my dic what those names were, and not be liable to use ance, being but oue in sixty-two of the supposed | them by mistake. I have, however, asknowledged my error, by reprinting my dictionary he had dared to assert that he was descended from the Whang-tee, he said, "It was a vanity dicament of that man who, for the gratification that came into my head. I wanted to make people believe that I was somebody.' According to the laws of the empire, this crime ought to be rigorously punished. The criminal, therefore ladge that, ere three months at any time shall | shall be cut in pieces, his goods confiscated, and his children and relatives above the age of sixteen throw wife and children together into a state of years put to death. His wives, his concubines. destitution? When the case is fully reflected and his children under sixteen shall be exiled upon, it must certainly appear as one of gross and given as slaves to some grandee of the empire selfishness, notwithstanding that the world has The Sovereign was, however, graciously pleased not been accustomed to regard it in that light. to mitigate the severity of this sentence, in an It is unquestionably the duty of every man to edict to the following effect :- " I favour Whangprovide, while he yet lives, for his own; we see-Heou in regard to the nature of his punish ment. He shall not be cut in pieces, and shall relatives. As to his sons, let them be reserved for the great execution in autumn. Let the sentence be executed in other points. Such is my pleasure.

THE WIFE OF LAMARTINE. - The wife of M. de Lamartine is an Englishwoman of generous and enthusisstic character, much esteemed and beloved. She has founded a retreat for repentant females, which is a model of good order retreat for repentant females, which is a model of good order and management. She has a country establishment for poor girls attacked by consumption. She is at the head of the great work of the Crechés, an institution which relieves the poor day-worker of the charge of her infant during the day, and yet separates not mother and child; which provides a nurse, food, and clothing for the babe just born, and yet tears it not from its mother's bosom. A procession of the patronesses of this work went to the Hotel de Ville the other day, headed by the Pringess de Beauvea and Madame de Lamartine, followed by thousands of little children, and accempanied by a Jewish rabbi. a Catholic priest, and Protestant pase

ed by a Jewish rabbi, a Catholic priest, and Protestant pastor, each attired in the robes of office. A QUAKERESS MISSIONARY .- Susan Howland sailed on Wednesday morning in the Europa, for Liverpool. She is accompanied by her husband, Joseph Howland, a wealthy retired merchant of New-Bedford. This benevolent

carry the light of the divine word to France and other adja-cent countries, as Providence may open the way. Their children, and numerous other triends of the society, as-companied them to the Europa, in the bay, where they silently commended this devoted missionary to the protection

THE MILLIONS OF CHIMA. - The editor of the National Intelligencer, in a letter from France, states on the authority of ldr. Hedde, who visited Sou-Tchou, the principal silk market in the interior, that it is probably the largest city in the world, having a population of five millions within its wall, and ten millions within a radius of four leagues around. Situated on the great Imperial Canal, it has ten thousand bridges. Since 1718, when the missionaries quitted it, no individual, until Mr. Hedde succeeded, could quitted it, no individual, until Mr. Hedde succeeded, get ingress. He did so disguised as a Chinese trader

AN UGLY FACT .- The amount of hard cash paid for intoxicating drinks in the metropolis slaps is three millions sterling per annum. This sum, if spent in sewers, would afford upwards of seventeen hundred miles at 6x8d per foot, and of ample capacity for the largest thoroughfare if the supply of water were good. If the city of London were thoroughly drained it would require fifty miles of sewerage. It follows, therefore, that we spend in London yearly in intoxicating drinks a sum which would pay for the effectual of thirty-four such places as Health of Towns Magazine

The following have paid for the Evangelical Pioneer-10a - Port Sarnia, James Smart. 6s .- Etobicoke, Mrs. Mercer, (per G. Watson.) Bosan quet, Nial Eastman. 2s. 11d.—Sarnia, John Jackson, John Duncas

#### THE EVANGELICAL PIONEER

2s. 6d .- London, Hering Sandburn.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 18 48.

We are too well satisfied of the propriety of J. W.'s advice, to insert his communication. It contains a stronger exemplification of the error he condemns than a dozen others which, for the same reason, we have cast

#### STIMMARY

The most authentic accounts of the struggle n Ireland are quoted from the European Times. The exaggerated remarks of the N. Y. Tribune, we give as we find them. They are manifestly from the O'Connor mint and altogether spurious. Such accounts will be manufactured in abundance on both sides of the Atlantic. Elihu Burritt, writing from England. under date July 27, gives a very similar report, but on the following day, July 28, he writes.

The report of the insurrection in Ireland pubshed yesterday, has been proved a malicious hoax, or a mere stock-jobblng trick! In Dublin at the same time a report was circulated that Liverpool was in flames, and that 500 policemen had been killed

This will show the necessity of caution in the

circulation of intelligence. The anti-slavery agitation in the United States proceeds apace. The recent turn of events gives rise to strange and often amusing conjunctions. If politicians can look back twelve months, how their present relations must surprise themselves! The Van Buren wire-pullers taking their places on the same platform with Douglas and Bibb, and rabid abolutionists, hand and glove with men om, have been the stability of the States. Its is there will the eagles be gathered together." a clause against slavery. It came up from the church is too feeble to secure it alone. The pro-House of Representatives on Saturday. Congress was to adjourn on Monday at 12 o'clock. The Southern men therefore hoped to defeat it by solved that if they did, it must be by speaking on fort. to the hour of adjournment. A singular discussion was maintained which resulted in only one challenge to fight, and on the forenoon of tion yielded, and the Bill passed by a vote of 27 to 25. General Shields has been appointed Governor of Oregon.

### THE UNION OF BAPTISTS IN CANADA

WEST An eventful period in our denominational history is at hand; and we have never taken up a pen with a deeper sense of responsibility than we do at this moment, with the thought that another number of the Pionest cannot reach all. its readers before the die is cast. The consideration is embarrassing; and we scarcely know how to improve the opportunity. Believing that ar guments in favour of the union are not needed expensive.' Being questioned how he could have for the conviction of the brethren, and that the the audacity to write in the preface to this dic- warmest appeal to their hearts would be unavailing, if they are not already aroused to a sense of the interesting and important nature of the occasion, we invite them rather to settle down tionaty merely that young people might know to a calm but earnest and prayerful consideration of the step they are about to take, and the measures they ought to adopt. To form a fraternal alliance under whatever name it may be known, is a step which must speak at once to the judgments and affections of those who have one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all. There is in fact already supposed an essential unity, and if it is not merely supposed all hearts must spring forward with alacrity to the accomplishment of a visible and active union. But with reference to this particular ac of union, it becomes us to consider well its grounds, its conditions, and its objects. We are not to be carried away by a mere name-nor be content with a mere paper alliance, and an annual mockery of speeches, resolutions, and printed

The grounds of our union are to be found in the unity of allegiance, faith, and affection, above alluded to. Its conditions are found in the consistent profession of the faith, and the maintenance of the ordinances of the Gospel. And its objects are to be found amongst the general in terests and enterprises of Christianity. In other words it is brotherly union of Regular Baptists for the accomplishment of those objects, and the advancement of those interests which are common to them all

When we have said that it is a union of Bantists or of Baptist churches, we have in effect said that it is not an ecclesiastical organization in the ordinary sense of the term, that it has nothfeast, but he was left behind: the inquiry pres-sed upon him, whether he should at last be separated from them; and east off on the left a Baptist church that it holds of the one living

but his-recognize no external authority in its important scheme in which our co-operation is doctrine, discipline, or government; but i., with invited. And re cannot do better than leave its office-bearers and membership, a church com- it to plead for itself. The objects are vast, inplete and independent. But whilst every church volving as they do important consequences, not in its constitution. A general knowledge of other is thus as to its own affairs independent of every to the denomination merely, but to the glory of seences would be as beneficial to the farmer or mechanother, all the churches have a common bond of God in the plan of salvation; not to our position affection, they have common objects of interest, in the province merely, but to the religious conthey owe duties to a common cause, and they dition of the province itself. It demands sacrihave an obligation to seek mutual edification. fice and effort, and who would sit idly by while Truly, judging by the past, we shall look in vain to this They have a common bond of affection in the such a purpose is being consummated? This Lord they love - the faith they exercise - opportunity slighted and neglected, and when the hopes they cherish—the truth they main- will such another occur? The fate of Baptist tain. and the trials they endure. They have com- principles are in your hands-will you be true to mon objects of interest in their relations to the them? The object is vast; the means are at- have it introduced into Canada, a system from which glory of the Redeemer and the salvation of the tractive. Union! Contrast it with the state of human nature recoils with unmingled disgust 7 Did his world. The great end for which, as churches, they are instituted, and for which as church so long languished; and who does not feel that members we live, is the diffusion of Gospel light the crisis is momentous? We know that there and the salvation of of a perishing world. In are hearts that feel it, faithful, and fervent hearts pursuing this end a combination of efforts may that are pleading at a throne of grace. Let us gether thrown away. Parents must and will assert not only be desirable, but may often be impera- all betake ourselves thither, first burying all tively necessary; whilst the fact that we are so grievances, casting to the winds every personal engaged will naturally result in a combination. The evangelization or the world is only to be ac- and we shall see realized both in its manifestacomplished by the combined efforts of the churches. And this will prove true whether as respects the locality which would be embraced n a Home Mission field, or as respects the wider sphere of Foreign Missionary operations; whether it is sought by the distribution of the word of God, or by the labours of the evangelist and missionary. They have duties to a common cause not only in the obligations under which they lie to seek the evangelization of the world, but also in their obligations to maintain Gospel truth and institutions, to bear testimony against prevailing errors, and to seek the advancement of those distinctive principles which they profess to hold as the revealed will of God. This last duty by no means implies the exercise of a narrow and sectarian spirit towards those who differ from us; nor is it in the slightest degree inensistent with the exercise of the largest and he warmest charity towards Christians of other names, that we should be uncompromising in our attachment to the truth. In fact our own esponsibility for the maintenance of truth agreable to the dictates of conscience, implies the oncession of equal rights to every man, subject alone to his responsibility to God. Accordingly to contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints, is a Gospel duty as much as love to all who are of the household of faith. The securing of these rights of conscience to ourselves and others, presents another important class of duties which at the present time we owe to a common cause. The discharge of these

in a combination of effort. They have also an obligation to seek their mu tual edification and prosperity. Though the churches are independent as to their government. they are not isolated as to their interest. They are in interest members of a great family, and whom six weeks ago they were denouncing as the affection of each must seek the well-being of northern dough-face! It shows however whither all. The edification of the whole often demands example -- to furnish a common medium of intelligence, to supply a competent ministry, whether by the cultivation of promising gifts, or by aiding a territorial government in Oregon which contains in the support of a stated minstry when a motion of spiritual growth and activity-of a scriptual intelligence-the education of the young -and similar objects will supply numerous oc-

duties necessarily implies and naturally results

It will be perceived that the union we propose is not a listless and unproductive assoof sentiment, but a cordial disinterested self-desad, and decaying, unless it be for a further ob- Mr. E. Proctor, then read over the names of ises. So with union, we have learned to admire and sound men to effect great ends by which the by every man and woman in Canada West world may be made better. It is not a union in word, but a union to do-a union in the trnth

for the promotion of truth. In a brief recapitulation we may say that the meeting at St. George's is to effect an alliance of the Baptist denomination, which will afford us the opportunity of exerting ourselves advantageously in promoting Home and Foreign Missions; the distribution of the scriptures and religious publications; ministerial education; the supply of a stated ministry; the establishment and elevation of sunday schools; the establishment and advancement of a public organ; the defence and advocacy of our denominational principles, and the recovery and security of religious freedom and

We by no means suppose that all these are to be made the subjects of immediate activity and effort, but all of these certainly should come within the scope of our organization. And matters should be put in such a train as that our operations shall gradually reach them all.

It will be none of the least important considations, to determine what shall be the more immediate objects of our activity. The Home Mission enterprise is happily already on such a footing on the greater part of the field, that all that remains for us at present to do, is to lend our countenance to an existing agency. Of the objects that remain it appears that what will most advantageously open up the way to efficiency in every enterprise, will be to bend our energies at once to the establishment of a depositary of Bibles, Tracts, and religious literature, with which should be combined a system of colperteurage; and, in connexion with these, the establishment of the Pioneer, if it becomes the property of the body, in a position of extensive the churches. For it is essential to the idea of only accomplish direct and immediate good, but press on to future and extended useful-

separation and division, in which the cause has antipathy, local prejudice, and private preference tion and results the Saviour's prayer, "THAT THEY ALL MAY BE ONE, THAT THE WORLD MAY BE-LIEVE THAT THOU HAST SENT ME."

In a kind letter, dated London, Aug. 4. and received this morning. Rev. R. W. Overbury | sed our intention of laying beforeour readers, such expresses his own deep interest, and that of specifications of duty, as would form an easy and many brethren in England in our present movement. In a postscript he says, "We have a bath School labors. We began with the duties special prayer meeting at the house of one of of the Pastor. And, First, our own deacons this evening, where we expect several strict Baptist Ministers and brethren, to thank God and ask direction for the future. We shall specially remember you and the churches England at such a time is a precious balm. Mr. Overbury expects to forward the first of

his communications shortly. He will accept our not that man, who is competent to guide the encordial thanks for the list of subscribers forward. | tertainments and devotions of the house of God;

REVIVAL IN BREAD ALBANE .- Rev. R. Boyd in allusion to a visit he has made to Breadalbane, where he has been engaged for some time preaching twice every day, remarks :-

There is a very deep religious interest in the places I visited, especially in Indian lands. young man who professed to be converted some meetings I held some years ago at Breadalbane, has been used in the hand of God as a and selfishness of those of her members, who leading instrument in the blessed work. It is have grown up, and, perhaps, old, in wrong ways believed that nearly a hundred persons have been brought to a knowledge of the truth. The meetings I held there were remarkable for two things, viz: a deep attention, and an awful solemnity. I felt for one, and it was a general feeling, as if surrounded with the very atmos phere of eternity. Twenty-two persons have been baptized, and others are expected to be baptized soon."

The visit of Delegates from various parts of the Province to St. George's will afford a good opportunity of remitting money, which we trust agents and subscribers will improve.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

SARNIA .- On Monday evening, the 14th inst. speaking against time. The North ern men re- casions for an advantageous combination of ef- a Temperance meeting was held in the schoolhouse in this settlement. Although in the midst of the business of harvest a very full attendance -particularly of young people-was obtained. ciation. It is not a mere declaration of a unity The meeting was opened by prayer by Mr. G W. Travis. Mr. R. Burns presided and, after a nying, and energetic combination of effort. Union | brief speech, called on Messrs. Henderson. Dunitself may appear attractive and desirable, but can, A. McAlpine, W. G. Travis, and E. Watson after all it would be but a beautiful corpse, cold, severally to address the audience. The secretary, ject. Liberty for which so much precious blood more than seventy members, and called upon as been shed, we have learned to love and praise any who had not yet signed the pledge but were in the abstract, but after all, its value is in its desirous of doing so to give in their names. Three signatures were obtained. Mr. E. Watson then till some have been Quixotic e nough to seek engaged in prayer, and the business concluded ts accomplishment for its own sake; but unless It is an important fact, and one highly creditable as it is a means to an end, it is neither valuable to the parties concerned, that with two or three nor enduring. We aim not at a useless bond exceptions the whole of the young people in this that may remind the world of the Siamese twins, settlement are pledged teetotallers. Would that, a thing to gaze at; but a combination of whole for their own interest, the example were followed The beauties of revealed truth, admired by other

# SCHOOL BOOKS

When all parties seem to be alive to the value of education a very great end is obtained. We cannot, however, attach sufficient importance to the character of our school-books-they demand our careful consideration. Unless these are made pleasing entertaining and instructive in the highest degree, our time and money spent on education will fall short of the mark. We are trifling with our youth, and calling forth from them painful (it may be) exertions of the mind on subjects of secondary nportance. We are led to these remarks from a knowledge of the fact that the greater partof our Canadian youth have no other time for study, or means of acquiring formation than while attending school. Our Schoolbooks should therefore embrace a general view of some of the sciences, especially Natural History in its different departments, of Physical Science, and particularly of Chemistry. In these important particulars our Schoolbooks are very deficient. This defect has in some degree been remedied by the introduction into our common schools of the Irish National School Books. It appears to us that these books are susceptible of much improve ment: they are defective in information respecting the sciences. The Natural History, Geography, and Geology of Canada are not even condescended on, and generally are not adapted to the state of the population of Canada. however much they may be for that of Ireland.

The books used in the common schools of Canada should embrace a general knowledge of these rciences. The Natural History of Animals, embracing their manners, dispositions and habits; should be illustrated, and if possible be accompanied with a drawing of the animal itself, by which means the young mind would receive afternoon services, it be inconsistent for him to impressions not easily to be eradicated. Physical science should also claim a permanent place. What can be more to conduct them; still, here is an apportunity delightful to the youthful learner than to be taught that the power which causes a body to fall to the ground, also powerfully, though unseen, upon his Sabbath causes its own particles to adhere together. And what school. Here, he can bless, the school and thus more interesting than to be told that air, that rare fluid | the church and the world, by blessing the teachwhich surrounds the earth, is an agent so powerful, that a column of it reaching to the top of the atmosphere, flectors of his light .- Here, to night, he may open whose base is only a square inch, weighs 15 lbs. when the and impart the stores of his learning, gathered air is heaviest. Chemistry should likewise have a place, from the treasures of science and the fountains of particularly its bearing on agricultural and domestic ing to do with the discipline or government of and permanent prosperity. By these we can not purposes, and the uses to which it is applied explained will carefully deposit it in a hundred minds. This, in the most clear and simple manner. Thus the causes the pastor can do. Now, what he can do, he of phenomena in nature, which every day occur, and of ought to do. His ability is the foundation of his which the generality know little, would be understood, duty. Besides he ought to know what is taught while it would expand and elevate the mind of the young in his Sabbath school. He is plainly responsible Such is an imperfect outline of the great and learner, and lead him to sage reflections on the works of for the work done there. But, if, never in the

nature. What can be more necessary to be told, the chem's ry has demonstrated air to be a compound body composed of four elementary gases, and that the most pernicious effects might flow from the slightest change ic's son, as to the college sturent. Whence should we look for a remedy for these defects? Is it from him whose duty it is, "To provide for and recommend the use of uniform and approved text books in all the schools." quarter for a remedy of the ends complained of, What has the chief superintendent of common schools in his late tour to the continent of Europe contributed to the benefit of the schools? Was it that he admired the compulsory system of despotic Prussia and wished to visit to Mount Vesuvins produce any good effect upon the schools? Had the learned Doctor brought home some geological specimens of the lava of that volcano, and distributed them among the schools, the Canadian public would not perhaps consider their money altofor themselves the right to judge and act in this important matter, and will not allow any official to step in betwirt them and the laws of Heaven-

#### THE SABBATH SCHOOL

The Sabbath School duties of the Pastor. In our brief New Year's address, contained in the last number of the SABBATH SCHOOL, we exprescertain directory to every Pastor, Parent, Superintendent, Teacher, and Child, in his proper Sab Generally, he should sit down and form a

deliberate and sound estimate of the Sabbath School Institution, in the light of its direct bearings upon the prosperity of every interest of the church and of the nation. How readily he in Canada. We expect Mr. Remington from must see that the true interests of the nation are New York to be with us." The assurance of secured, and held in security, only by the interior special remembrance at a prayer meeting in ligence and virtue of the people. These are, indeed, her strength and glory. And is not intelligence and virtue equally the strength and glory of the church, as of the nation? And cansee, that the Sabbath School is a direct and large source of sound intelligence and solid virtue ?that here, a work is going on, which is forming the rising race, to correct sentiments and taste upon all the relations and duties on man ?-and that such sentinents and taste, early formed are a sure and the only guarantee of a life of excellence and usefulness? The pastor should consider that no number can tell, the amount of interest the church has in this work, as what will ultimately do away the thousand prejudices and bickerings in her bosom arising from the ignorance of thinking and feeling; because, not early initiated into those which were right. He should, also, reflect upon the tendency of an early mingling in such sacred scenes of light and love, to form the young to an ardent piety, and especially to uch an expansive benevolence, as will induce ne most cheerful sacrifices of personal ease and terest for the good of lost man .- The pastor herefore, should be the Father of the Sabbath school. He should regard it as her rising family. He should consider it his duty to make, for its olicitude, and extend over it, a parental over He should look upon it as one of his great interests. Next to the edification of the thurch, he should place, the spiritual growth of is "lambs." -i.e should often betray the warm and tender affections of his heart for them by stealing within the precincts of the sabbath school nclosure, to witness the "feeding of these tener lambs, in green pastures, and their refreshent, beside still waters." Finally, it is the anifest duty of the minister to be anown and felt, and not "almost but altogether" a sabbath chool man, by the actual interest he takes in his

chool, in every consistent way. But, Second, particularly, it is the duty of the

1. To countenance and encourage cononal Sabbath Schools, by a clear and full pre entation of their utility, in public, in private and in earnest; and by the expression of a willingness to aid, in the sustainment of such a school, to the extent of his power.

2. To change his manner of preaching, in rder to change his people; provided he do not succeed in inducing them to form and attend such a school. Because, the high advantages f such schools; the rich rewards, which they proffer, to parents and children have been distinctly set before them. Still, they shrink from the blessed work. The grave question arises; why? my answer is, because, they have no proper relish for the close study of the scriptures. eyes, they have never seen. The untold sweetness of these truths, they have never tasted. The bible has few and feeble attractions for them. Now, it is so; but not so, either, because, the bible is really destitute of attractions, or they, of ability to feel their power; but, because, they and the bible, though very good friends, have not been intimate. Things are even so; and. have long been so; and are quite likely to long remain so; far as I can see, except Pastors adopt more of the close, critical, expository manner of preaching; such a manner as will induce-thought: and interest and gradual entertainment, and thus ultimately effect the change in question. The pastor, who has the ability and the reliable for: this close, hard kind of work, himself; and who will enter upon it, strictly avoiding dryness and prolixity, and carefully studying to exhibit what is striking, in sentiment, and what is plain, in practice, will soon find himself sastained, in any measure, proposed, for the amassing of biblical wealth, by a band, who, will be emphatically his right hand men, in, the work of the Lord.

3. To conduct the Teacher's Bible Class. This meeting is held usually, on some evenings of the week, for the purpose of carefully examining the Sabbath school lesson. Many teachers, not wanting in a desire to understand their lesson, are. nevertheless, destitute of the necessary side to do so. Like the inquiring Eunuch, they want "some man to guide" them. And, who in general is so ompetent as the paster? If when the school is held at the interval, between the morning and be in, during the whole exercises, and much more, consistent with his time and strength to act most ers.-They become the receptacles and the relight, to his dozen teachers, and next Sabbath they

Teacher's Bible Class Teachers, how can he k are inculcating? How his teachers, though un scatterers, than sowers At work further up where the water gush the spring, how does his own neglected cast in something t ever ruin the fountain take his stand, and fai work, and he may have will be well. 4. To pray much

to rest upon the sc bers; upon the labor and teachers and npo remember it in h house, and especially Thus he should guid and charities of his In conclusion, we re observations have ex cal improvement ha and schools have flor faithfully performed We do sincerely regrepastors and Sabbath Sabbath school occur their thoughts, pray the institution, do, r -to bestow upon it; minor calls, at hom them in the neglect . O that, as the eye so the eye of them upon these nurserie guards of the natio

ARRIVAL OF

SEVEN DAYS INSURRECTI

The Cambria arrived brings one week's later in The rebellion has broke An inconsiderable co

and the police.
According to the accounties a some troops had were defeated.
The English papers of say eleven were killed.

A military force of 1,5
The Lord Lieutenant fo leagher, Dillon and Dot The south of Ireland is The British army was The army in Ireland r

Twenty-three prisoner ry to Dublin. The Irish League room A great many arrests Much turbulence, but Considerable ammuni

The Editor of the Felo The mountains of Tip whose movements may be

STI

Is quiet. Ledru Roll

Charles Albert has bee

The Chartists in Engli 2,000 convicts revolte their guards and fled to

The Tribune has a let stating that there has bee troops and the insurgent McDonald, the command and 6,000 troops were ! miles is said to be cover Limerick have been take Buffs Infantry turned as O'Brien, has 60,000 m Press is under censor

FURTHER PA

The task of recordi

The latest telegraphic that all Germany, in fact in ferment and preparing From Wilmer &

dering the past week in I history of the Irish insur Prior to the news of baving reached Ireland, man, Mr. Dillon, and w the danger which was im land, and repaired to the 25th ult., Mr O'Brien an sed the people at Carr fheart of Tipperary, account could be ob-At first it was decla structworthy reports ha mo period could there ha this cause. In the mean offering a reward for insurgents, was exter-of Tipperary, Kilker their lives. All the pe Of Meagher we is said that he has some days, during w ming up the peasantr similarly accounted etation there, and de render. Some parl party met succeeding them to surrender, pr Saturday the 29th ult About 4 or 5000 police under Mr. B the overwhelming f band of the cons Boulagh, pear Ball, surgents advanced, to was, it was con

The Roman Cath to set fire to the bo he appeared disguste morse, and took the nime a large body of peared, and the mil statements have been is scarcely in a state The intelligence of The utter disproporti mence of all organia affair from the begin From England a co cavalry, infantry, ap-lend and an immense t

The Felon, Nation The Felon, Nation types carried away, a appearance. Nine ac the Arms Act, includi in Cork County, Wea Wicklow, and eight h Louth, and baronies baronies in Armah, a of Down. Meantime Dublin, and is rark