TEMPERENCE SPEECHES, 100 YEARS AGO.

THE Journal of Commerce makes some interesting gleanings from a very earnest and able debate in the British House of Lords, which took place a century ago on the question of "repealing certain duties of spirituous liquors, and on licenses for retailing the same, and for laying other duties," &c., when several admirable speeches were made against the bill, which could hardly be improved in these more enlightened days of the temperance reformation. It is recorded by Smollett, to the honor of the bishops, that the whole bench voted against the bill. What the accomplished Earl of Chesterfield day,) thought, may be seen by a few sentences of it. You are concerned about your health, which we have selected from his speech. His your pleasure, your fortune, your reputation, lordship said : "Luxury, my Lords, is to be taxed, but vice

prohibited, let the difficulties in executing the law be what they will. Would you lay a tax upon a breach of the Ten Commandments? Would not such a tax be wicked and scandalous, because it would imply an indulgence to all those who would pay the tax? Is not this a reproach most justly thrown by Protestants upon the church of Rome? Was it not the chief cause of the Reformation ? And will you follow a precedent which brought reproach and ruin upon those who introduced it? This is the very case now before us. You are going to lay a tax, and consequently to indulge a sort of drunkenness which almost necessarily produces a breach of every one of the Ten Commandments. * Therefore, when this project was first formed, I must suppose that half a dozen ministers, having assembled and laid their wise heads together. they resolved that the people of this nation should be drunk for one twelve-month at least, not only to raise a sum of money for their dark purposes but to prevent the people's being sensible of their misery, or of the heavy burdens intended to be laid upon them and their prosperity. * But, say the advocates of this bill, since we cannot put an entire stop to the vice, the government ought to avail themselves of it. What! will the government avail itself of the destructhe gove nment depend upon the industry and

benefits, is a doctrine which I remember was some years ago advanced in a pernicious Atheistical book called the Fable of the Bees, but I little imagined that I should ever see such a doctrine adopted by this House, and made the basis may remember, I mean the famous Mr. Web, who was I believe the founder of our new sect of water drinkers, finding a friend of his dangerously ill of a complication of distempers, he told him, 'Sir, you must drink no more wine or strong liquors.' Says the other, 'I have been long accustomed to such liquors; I must not leave off at once, but will try to do it by degrees. 'What, sir!' replies Mr. Web directly, 'If your foot were in the fire, would you pull it out by degrees?' This, my lord, is really, our case. The poor of this nation are in the fire, and now you talk of pulling them out by degrees!

Lord Lonsdale said: "If your lordships were to sit in some spacious plain, and to have all the sufferers by this abominable vice brought before you, it would be such a shocking sight, that humanity itself would make you reject a bill which is to give a license to a vice which makes such havoc among mankind. To see men enfeebled and consumed, or rioting in all the most horrid sorts of wickedness; to see women prostituted, to see children emaciated and starved, ann all by the use of this poisonous liquor called gin, would surely make you reject with disdain a bill which is to set up by public authority 50 or 100,000 houses in this kingdom as traps for drawing the unthinking vulgar into the excessive use of this liquor." Lord Cartaret gave in one of his speeches this

Some people will follow their inclinations, though they know death to be the certain consequence. I have heard of a gentleman who being dangerously ill of a dropsy, sent for a physician. When the physician came, he found the gentleman with a pot of liquor upon his table: of fine ale,' says he, ' with toast and nutmeg.' The physician immediately said, 'You must not judgment. touch it; it is certain death for a man in your condition.' 'Not touch it, doctor?' replies the should be sent for. hand, and that pot of ale on the other, I would grave the next moment.

Lord Harvey, among other good things, said : "Government, my lord, subsists upon reverence, and what reverence can be paid to the laws by a crowd, of which every one is exalted by the enchantments of those intoxicating spirits to the independence of a monarch, the wisdom of a legislator, and the intrepidity of a hero; when every man thinks those laws oppressive that oppose the execution of his present intentions, and considers every magistrate as his persecutor and enemy? Laws, my lord, suppose reason: for whosoever attemped to restrain beasts but by force? And, therefore, those that propose the promotion of public happiness, which can be produced only by an exact conformity to good laws, ought to endeavour to preserve what may be properly called the public reason. They ought to take care that the laws may be known; for how else can they be observed. And how can they be known, at least how can they be remembered in the hearts of drunken-

The continued prevalence, says the Journal of Commerce, of the custom of war as well as of them in the usual form, recapitulating the terms here to regret nothing I have done-to retract Austrian cabinet had not accepted any of the intemperance among men, is a proof how slowly Truth and Reason gain the ascendency over our anything to say why sentence of death and exselfish and Brutal passions. Yet we may trust ecution should not be passed upon you, accordthe liberty of my country. Far from it; even to be chosen for the conference, inspires some that both are making some progress, and that in ing to law."
a period not very remote, these terrible evidences of human degeneracy, and wide-spread causes of Mr. M'Manus then, in a firm and distinct tone this spot, where the shadows of death surround promise of assistance if Austria does not recogdegradation and destruction to cur race, will be said-My Lords, I trust I am enough of a Chris- me, and from which I see my early grave in an nize the principle of Italian independence. But viz: Louis the 16th, Napoleon Bonaparte, Louis

his grave, he would see, we imagine, some pro-gress in both private and public virtue since hi day, and we may reasonably predict a much more rapid progress during the next hundred years, inasmuch as more powerful moral agencies are now in operation, and the means of intercourse between nations have of late been most wonderfully augmented.

I HATE VAIN THOUGHTS.

PSALM 119: 113.-3. THE DIFFERENCE.

MULLITUDES love vain thoughts. They constitute the life and joy of myriads of people.— Sadducee, every self-righteous hypocrite, every Take away their vanity of heart, and they are intercourse with all such in his day. We have no delight in repentance, in the love of Christ, no Christ in person to do good upon the earth and in the vital Christian exercises. Their carnow, but in his stead just such poor weak and nal minds welcome on'y what is congenial with fallible creatures as his ministers are. - New York | the wash, es, not what is offensive to the Holy Jehovah. How many are in this woful state! Are you one of them? Do you love vain thoughts? Have you forgotten Him with whom you have. to do? But he does not forget you. He is the heart. He understands them afar off. He knows what they will be before you think them. He knows all the workings of your inward corruptions, all your evil conceptions and emotions, while in your enmity to him, and for all of them he will bring you into judgment. You can hide nothing from his inspection. The darkness and the light are both alike to him. Nothing can transpire in your mental operations but he knows it altogether. His omniscient glance is sharper than a two-edged sword, ever piercing you through and through. He searches you every moment as with the light of a thousand suns, (who had a great reputation as a speaker in his | though you in awful insensibility are inconscious your friends, your enemies, and your advancement in life; but your evil thoughts before your Maker and towards him, give you no solicitude You love them. You love these corrupters of your heart, and these ruiners of your moral destiny. You love what God forbids, what he abhors, and what is fitting you for the companionship of guilty and despairing spirits. O miserable

They hate vain thoughts, and love God's law; it is their meditation and their delight all the day. God dwells in their habitual contempla- My jury, thus selected, could not be supposed to tions. They adopt the words, How precious are thy thoughts unto me, O God! my soul breaketh for the longing that it hath unto thy judgments at all times. And here is an unerring test of religious character. While many in the professed church of God, and multitudes out of it, seem to revel in vain, polluting, abominable thoughts, there are those to whom such thoughts give extreme pain. They dread them as the in- unlearned in the law, and supposing that treason rob them of their purity, and of their consola- mon sense that I can participate is a treasonable tion, and of their hope; and what is much worse | design, of the existence of which I am ignorant. they know that all such workings of the mind are I do not, however, presume to dspute the law vile and accursed in the sight of God. This gives the poignancy to their anguish. They could enjudge is infallible; and, as the doctrine is so dure their inward vagrancies and revoltings, if startling, and one stamped with he authority of they were not so recreant to the Saviour, and Mr. Moore's high constitutional character, that tion of the people? The riches and honor of so wicked in themselves. They would not would form a precedent dangerous to the lives shrink from needful spiritual trials, but they dare and liberties of the best men, I lumbly request the numbers of the people. If it destroys their the numbers of the people. If it destroys their the decision of the Chamber that the election of the Chamber that the industry and lessens their numbers, it destroys tion; nor would they if they could peacefully and sideration of the judges. If your lordship be in itself; and can a government awail itself of its safely do it. It is sin, that error ought to be corrected. If not, own destruction? That private view on the lotter of bridges. If your lordship be in President should take place on the 10th of Dearwork which this Province owes much, we would not comber it had been generally supposed that the Thus it is with thoroughly spiritual and consecrated Christians. Is it thus with you? Are the law so laid down has been confirmed. you panting for the living God, and hungering and thirsting after righteousnes as your chiefes loathe them; with all my heart I hate them; of some of our resolutions. * * * A Sail I recoil from the first in th Then blessed is your state; you are allied in spirit and destiny to the angels and to God. Such is the difference. How immense in itself and in its eternal results, who can tell ?-

NEWS BY THE AMERICA!!

IRELAND THE CONVICTS AT CLONMEL.

Dublin, October 26, 1848. An official notification was sent from the Castle this day to William Smith O'Brien, T. F. Meagher, T. B. M'Manus, and Patrick O'Donohue, that the extreme sentence, passed upon them at the late commission, will be mitigated to transportation for life.

TRIAL OF CHARLES GAVIN DUFFY. At the commission to-day, Mr. Justice Torens addressed the Grand Jury in reference to the indictment against Duffy, but the grand jury had not returned their finding at post hour.

TRIAL OF MORAN AND M'CORMICK. At the commission, yesterday, Michael Moran, one of the three clubbists who, in July last stabbed the constable Byrne, in George Street, was convicted of wounding with intent to do grevious bodily harm. The jury acquitted him on the count charging him with the "intent to kill."-The sentence will be transportation for life. His companions in guilt will be tried to-day.

SENTENCING OF THE PRISONERS. The Solicitor-General shortly afterwards rose and asking the gentleman what it was; 'A pot Terence Bellow M'Manus, Patrick O'Donohue,

gentlemen; why, if my grave were on this Mr. Butt, Q. C., addressing their lordships, said, as it was not necessary for the prisoners to drink it were I sure of being thrown into my te present at what he was going to say, he wished to speak to the court relative to the two points

Chief Justice Blackburn-We have already had them under our consideration, and we don't think there is much substance in them: but we shall further consider them. ote upon that case in 2d Hawkins, page 437?

Grief Justice Blackburne. - We shall consider The most profound silence, and the most intense anxiety, then prevailed in court, in expectation of the arrival of the traitore, all eyes be.

self-possessi ng never once left them. ADDUESSES OF THE PRISONERS. After the clapse of about ten minutes, Messrs. Mengher, O'Donohoe, and M'Manus, were placed

tive soil—standing in an Irish court of justice, and before the Irish nation, I have much to say why sentence of death, or the sentence of the law, should not be passed upon me. But, my lords, on entering this court, I placed my life—and, what is of much more importance to me, my honour—in the hands of two advances; and in the world—stored me to the persions sea upon which I have been wrecked, still consoles, animates, enraptures me. No, I do not despair of my poor old country—her peace, her liberty, her glory. For that country I can do no more than bid her hope. To lift this island up—to make her a benefactor to humanity, instead of being the meanest beggar in the world—stored me to the persions sea upon which I have lead to nothing rashly, and nothing rashly and nothing rashly. In that regard I have nothing to say. But I have a word to say, which no advocate, however deserve no punishment. Judged by that histhat I might put one sentiment on record, and it is this:—Standing as I do, between this tunes have invoked my sympathies—whose fac this sentiment to put on record -that in any part | been my fatal dream. discerner of of the thoughts and intents of your I have taken, I have not been actuated by ani- I offer to that country as a proof of the love the happiest and most prosperous days of my and spoke and struggled for her freedomstand now before you.

Mr. O'Donohoe was the next to address the court, which he did with much energy and distinctness. Having asked permission to read the observations he intended to make, and the Court offering no objection, he read from a manuscript what follows : SPEECH OF O'DONOROE

My Lords-I beg to say that the Attorney and Solicitor General have conducted the case against me fairly, but strictly, and I find no fault with them, or with the evidence given tgainst me, so far as it was acted on by the jury. Lords, I do complain, that in such a county the jarors summoned to try me, a stranger, for a political offence, were exclusively political opponents; and with such a panel, I regret that your lordships did not, as my counsel requested allow my jury to have been called from those who had not served, or been rejected, on a former trial .overcome all bias, and I believe they formed a

ost mistaken verdict. Mr. Justice Moore, in his direction, old the jury that if I assisted Mr. O'Brien, whilst engaged in a treasonable design, I was guilty of treason, although I might not know of his intent; and from their recommendation, it appears that they found me guilty on that direction. To one ection of hell. These depraved mental reveries | depended on intention, it seems contrary to com-

It is not fit on this solem occasion to defend my opinions or conduct. I will, therefore, only joy? When beset by evil thoughts, can you say, say, that those opinions have always been tolerant,

Butt, for his own eloquent and truly able defence was generously given without fee or reward; and given, too, to his political antagonist. I cannot express my admiration for the ingenuity and great talent shown by my junior counsel-Mr Francis Meagher, and his zeal in my defence. I also beg to thunk my solicitor Mr. Laffan, for the ability with with which he conducted my case, and the great exertions made by him on my behalf. I thank your lordships for this pa-

court. He was dressed in his usual style, ap- Prince Louis with aiming at the imperial dignity.] peared in excellent health; and bore himself through the trying ordeal with fortitude and dig- the office of President of the Republic. He nity. Expectation was raised to the highest point, declared that it was his right, to be so, and he and a breathless anxiety seemed to pervade all in court. He spoke as follows :-

SPEECH OF MEAGHER. My Lords-It is my intention to say a few ling silence. words only. I desire that the last of a proceeding which has occupied so much of the public time | ister of Finance, and M. Trouve Chauvel is apshould be of a short duration. Nor have I the pointed in his stead. The resignation of M. Did I fear that hereafter, when I should be no treasury, rather than any other cause. more, the country I have tried to serve would | The ultra-democrats of all shades are makthink ill of me, I might indeed avail myself of ing a desperate effort to produce a unanimity this solemn moment to vindicate my sentiments among their partisans as to the candidatesh and my conduct. But I have no such fear. The for the presidency. The friends of M. Raspail country will judge of these sentiments and that are earnestly solicited to support M. Ledru Rolconduct in a light far different from that in which | lin. these efforts any high reward. But it so hapsentiments-my acts, proudly feeling that they would otherwise be given to Louis Napoleon. require no vindication from me this day. A jury of my country, it is true, has found me guilty of and dreadful moment, their courage, coolness, or and to ask of it, was your charge, as it ought to subject and the crown? My lords, you may finesse as well as violence.

put to me. My Lords, standing on this my na- beckened me to the perilous sea upon which I have it will do nothing rashly, and only take the field honour-in the hands of two advocates; and, in the world-to restore to her her native powers | Charles Albert himself has not now such exmy lords, If I had ten thousand honours, I would and her ancient constitution, this has been my content to place them under the watchful and ambition, and this ambition has been my crime. the glorious genius of the one, and the high legal Judged by that history, I am no criminal-you ability of the other-my lords; I am content. (addressing Mr. M'Manus) are no crimnal-you anxious, can utter for me. I have this to say, tory, the treason of which I stand convicted loses my lords: that whatever part I may have taken all its guilt, is sanctioned as a duty, will be enthrough any struggle for my country's independinobled as a sacrifice. With these sentiments, my ence—whatever part I may have acted in that short career, I stand before your lordships now done what I felt to be my duty,—having spoken with a free heart, and with a light conscience, what I felt to be the truth, as I have done on ready to abide the issue of your sentence. And every other occasion of my short career, I now now, my lords, perhaps this is the fittest time | bid farewell to the country of my birth, my pasdock and the scaffold, it may be now, or it may | tions I have sought to still-whose intellect I have never; but whatever the result may be, I have prompted to a lofty aim-whose freedom has

mosity to Englishmen: for I have spent some of I bear her, and the sincerity with which I thought life there, and in no part of my career have I life of a young heart, and with that life all the been actuated by enmity to Englishmen, however hopes, the honours, the endearments of a happy much I may have felt the injustice of English and honourable home. Prononnce, then, my rule in this island. My lords, I have nothing lords, the sentence which the law directs, and less, but for having loved Ireland more, that I prepared to meet its execution. I hope to be pressi able, with a pure heart and perfect composi to appear before a higher tribunal-a tribunal where a Judge of infinite goodness, as well as of justice, will preside, and where, my lords, many, many, of the judgments of this world will be

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

vaignac has sustained a signal defeat on the nestion of military substitution. The 107th article of the constitution proposes to abolish disposition, unless he was allowed to take the ofsubstitution in the army, and to make every citi- fensive in case of need. Neither the Conneil nor zen hable to serve his country, without permitting the Diet would undertake the responsibility of him to purchase an exemption. The idea whonce authorizing such a proceeding. this article emanated was essentially democratic, but the chamber defeated the ministry by a majority of 523 votes rejecting the abolition of sub- National Guard of Bielitz, which had set out titution in the army.

The discussion of the constitution was termina-Before it is finally proclaimed, it will have elka said, that a rumor having been spread, of to undergo a revision. This revision will take there being a design to dissolve the Diet with

excite ment and discussion. M. Theirs most draw up a proclamation to the people. strongly opposed the proposition, notwithstanding the assurance of Cavaignac that he would be responsible for the maintenance of order in the absence of the Assembly. The proposition, if persisted in by the ministry, would, no doubt, be re-

as the day on which the Presidential election | war. should take place.

cember; it had been generally supposed that the for construction of br election would be postponed until Feburary. One party was in favor of establishing the organic laws in reference to the responsibility of inisters, the appointment and functions of judces, the election, &c., previous to the election those subjects to be settled under the new govern-

The Ministers of the Interior and of Justice aving addressed a circular to the Prefects and Procureurs-Generaux, in reference to the demoeratic banquets, the banquets are not to be prohibited, but government functionaries are orbiden to attend them.

At the sitting of the Assembly on the 26th, Prince Louis Napoleon ascended the tribune, and read from a paper in reply to the accusation brought against him in the previous siting by M. Mr. Meagher then proceeded to address the Clement Thomas. [M. Thomas had charged He at once admitted that he was a candidate for would not renounce that right, whatever provocations were addressed to him. This declaration was listened to by the Assembly, with chil-

M. Gondehaux has resigned the post of Minindelicate wish to close the dreary ceremony of Goundchaux is attributed to the difficulties of a state prosecution with a vain display of words. his position, an account of the poverty of the

the jury by which I have been convicted have | The democratic news in the Paris journals is viewed them; and by the country, the sentence | not of great interest. There appears to be a which you, my Lords, are about to pronounce, strong feeling in the organs of the moderate will be remembered only as the severe and so-lemn attestation of my rectitude and truth.— National Assembly, under the dread of agitaand said—I humbly move, your lordships, that Whatever be the language in which that sent- tion and excitement if that body should sepaance be spoken, I know that my fate will meet rate. Some of the Paris papers seem to think, and Thomas Francis Meagher, be brought up for with sympathy, and that my memory will be from the last accounts from the provinces, that The Court gave directions that the prisoners lords, of an indecorous presumption. To the efforts I have made in a just and noble cause, I posed. In Normandy, says one journal, the ascribe no vain importance-nor do I claim for peasantry are disposed in favor of General Cavaignac, and another journal tells us that pens, and it will ever happen so, that those who M. Berryer intends to become a candidate for have tried to serve their country, no matter how the Presidency, in which case, although Mr. raised on Saturday evening, on behalf of the weak the effort may have been, are sure to re- Berryer has not the slightest chance of being ceive the thanks and blessings of its people .- elected, he will abstract an enormous number With my country, then, I leave my memory-my of votes in the departments of the South, which

The declaration of M. Dufaure in the National Mr. Butt—might I refer your lordship to the the crime of which I stood indicted. For this I be feared from the democratic and social banentertain not the slightest feeling of resentment | quets-there having been only 1,100 persons at towards them. Influenced as they must have the last, and that only by selling the tickets at

deem this language unbecoming in me, and per- On the Bourse, there was a great deal of dishaps it may seal my fate. But I am here to cussion about news from Piedmont. The declaat the bar, and the clerk of the crown addressed speak the truth, whatever it may cost; but I am ration of the ministers of Chas, Albert, that the of the indictment, and then said-" Have you nothing that I have ever said. I am here to bases of negotiation laid down, and even still here, where the thief, the libertine, the murder- uneasiness; and the more so as the Sardinian er have left their footprints in the dust; here on ministry declare that France has given a positive

travagant pretensions as to refuse a compromise Nor is there in France, at this moment, any of the wild enthusiasm for war which would drive the government to an armed intervention merely to gratify the wild desires of the ultra democrats on

There was at one time in the afternoon, a report on the Bourse that letters had been received Italian question by the Emperor of Austria at approval. Olmutz. The funds rose on this rumor, but the 5 per cents., which had risen to 69f. 70c., went back to 68f. 85c.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna journals of the 20th, contain nothing new relative to the position of the city; but travellers arriving at Breslan from Vienna, Pesth, and Olmutz say that Vienna is completely environed by the imperial troops, and that the note of the emperor af Russia, of which mention has been made, is ascertained to be a fact. The Viennoise are much discouraged. The proclamation by which Windeschgratz is created commander-in-chief, and ordered to avenge the death more to say. It is not for having loved England | will be prepared to hear it. I trust I shall be | of General Latour, has produced a mournful im-

> same manner as those at Bielitz; the offices to be sent to Olmutz and the soidiers disarmed and sent to their homes. The Cologne Gazette, under date Oct. 21, ten

rovisions are becoming very scarce in Vienna. lish In France the new cabinet of General Ca. The Commander-in-chief announced in the Communal Council, that he was not able to protect the whole extent of the city with the men at his

In the evening sitting of the 18th, of the Diet of Vienna, M. Schneider announced that the under the orders of its commandant, Prince Sulkowsky, to assist Vienna, had been made prisonted by the Assembly on Monday night, the 23d. ers and disarmed by the troops. M. Schuzplace after an interval of five days, and it is violence, the Academic Legion placed itself at A proposition of the Assembly during the interval between the declaration of the constitution tect the deputies. Another address was voted tution and the election of President, caused some to the emperor, and a committee was chosen to

> WALLACHIA AND MOLDAVIA. The Wienner Zeitung publishes the following, from the Danubian principalities, under the date

of the 14th Oct: The army of occupation sent by the Czar, a-On the 27th, the French Assembly, by a vote mounts to 40,000 veteran troops, the greater of 587 to 232, fixed upon the 10th of December | number of whom have served in the Caucasian

Two thousand Turkish troops, stationed at

Ibraili, have been ordered to Bucharest. NAPLES AND SICILY.

A letter from Naples of the 31th inctan negotiations relative to the affairs of Sicily are going on with great activity, and, according to the reports in circulation at the present moment, the representatives of France and England have great hopes of bringing the parties to an understanding. The plan at present is, that Sicily should be raised into a vicerovalty, with the second son of the King as hereditary Vicerov. The English and French squadrons are still here and the admirals of the two fleets are in frequent communication. There is nothing new at Naples

SPAIN.

of a political nature."

Madrid journals of the 21st have arrived. A despatch had been received from the Civil Chief of Tortosa, announcing the death of the Carlist Commander Forcadell. He had been ill for some time.

Despatches have been received from the Governor of Cuba, which announced that tranquility had been completely restored in that island. We have received the Madrid journals of the 21st ult. It appears that the new arrangements as to the directions of the palace have met with some hindrance. It is thought the Count de Villa Hermosa will be named as the Intendent.

The Captain General of Valencia writes that he Carlists were making their submission in great numbers. The civil Chief of Tortosa announces the death of the Cabecilla Forcadell, who had been ill for some time.

HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE. - In the Cholera Hospital at this lace 44 patients have been received; of these 18 have died, three have recovered, and the

emainder are still under treatment. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE .- Advices have been eccived to the 10th ult. A severe action had true that the most zealous efforts of its friends. been fought between Sir Harry Smith's force are demanded, for calls upon its aid are daily muland the insurgent Boers. The latter were completely routed, with a loss of fifty killed. Pretorius escaped. Sir H. Smith and eight English officers were wounded. Captain Murray subsequently died. Of the soldiers engaged, eight or ten were killed. The engagement took place on the 29th of August. The rebel Boers were strongly posted at a place called Bloe Plaas, and, after a sharp conflict of three hours, were defeated. Sir Harry Smith was wounded in the knee, and had a horse killed the greater the sum collected, the more will there under him. The last despatches from Sir be to be expended on it. Every farthing will, Harry Smith's head quarters, six miles northeast of Bethany, are dated August 31.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND -- It been by the charge of the Lord Chief Justice, reduced prices, although 6,000 had been ex- has been stated that a steamship was to be built they could have found no other verdict. What pected—has given great satisfaction to the here this winter, to be employed between Queof that charge? Any stronger observations on friends of order. Some of the journals are very becand Liverpool. The Montreal Corresponit, I feel sincerely, would ill befit the solemnity of severe upon M. Clement Thomas, the excorporal dent of the Mercury says that an attempt at ing turned to the dock to observe their first ap- this sence; but I would earnestly beseech of you of cavalry, for having made a bungling attack | Steam navigation between that port and Livearance. Their manner and bearing were my lord-you who preside on that bench-when upon M. Jerome Bonaparte in the National Assem- erpool will be made next spring; that the vesprecisely what they had been all through—firm, the passions and prejudices of this hour have bly; but they are not less severe upon the intem-sel will be a propeller of 830 tons burthen manly, and unflinching. Even at that solemn passed away, to appeal to your own conscience, perate display made by the ex-Prince. Some- and 300 horse power; and that she is an excelthing better was expected from young Jerome lent sailer, and is expected to make the pashave been, impartial and indifferent between the Napoleon, as he has a certain reputation for sage from Quebec in 15 days .- Quebec Gazette. NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENT.—The Advertiser

> We understand that letters were received by the Hibernia, from Mr. Bancroft, U.S. Minister at London announcing that he had effected with last Wednesday in December. We do not dethe British government a settlement of the diffi- sire to urge to a hasty decision of such a question, culties in relation to the postages by the British A cordial and efficient union can only be the reand U. S. mail steamers.'

> It is a most entraordinary fact, that within the the minutes, with the constitution, have been for space of sixty years, all the monarchs of France, some time in the hands of our readers and prob-

The following have paid for the Evangelical Pioneer, vol. I .: Colchester, Benjamin Burtch, 10s. Howard, William Decows, 10s. Dorchesser, Eld. Israel Marah, 3s 7d

THE EVANGELICAL PIONEER

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1848.

On account of the absence of the Editor we are not able this week to give our usual Summary, but instead thereof, give copious extracts of the last European from Berlin, announcing the settlement of the news. Several communications must also lie over for his

THE FUNDS OF THE UNION .-- The list of contributions which we publish in this day's paper affords most gratifying evidence of the deep interest that prevails amongst our friends in Canada, in the support of the principles and objects of the Union. It furnishes evidence also of an ability to make a scrong and disinterested effort, which speaks volumes in favour of the future efficiency of the body. There have been sacrifices made from an honest love of the cause of Christ, which will not go without a blessing. A great effort is needed, and what we have seen inspires confidence that it will be made throughout the churches. Several brethren have under-A telegraphic dispatch addressed by Prince taken to canvas their localities as far as possible. Windeschgratz to the Major General Prerou, but the cause must be entrusted to the voluntary and unsolicited exertions of the triends everywhere. There we are satisfied to leave it.

A. M., says the Prince Windeschgratz his taken | The following sums have been contributed to the possession of the island of Lobau with 2600 men. fund of the Regular Baptist Union for the estab-

hment of a printing-office and bo	ok-de	posit	1
Robert Catheart, Toronto,	£25	0	
John S. Buchanan, London,	5	0	
E. Savage, Agent,	12	10	
William Wilkinson, Lobo,	5	0	
Henry Gustin, "	5	0	
H. M'Connell, "	1	0	
Duncan Bell, London,	12	10	
H. A. Newcomb, "	1	5	
M. Seger, "	12	10	
James Inglis, "	6	5	
Peter Clayton, Aylmer,	12	10	
Thomas A. Haines, Hamilton,	2	10	
Alfred Booker, do.	2	10	
John B. Dayfoot, do.	6	5	
Daniel New, do.	2	0	
Joseph Ludborough, do.	1	10	
Augustus Brainerd, do.		10	
James Pyper, Torouto,	- 6	10	
Robert Love, do.	7	10	
David Paterson, do.	12	10	
William M'Master,do.	12	10	
David Maitland, do.	7	10	
J. S. Crellin, Whitby,	5	0	
Thomas L. Davidson, Pickerin			

Home Mission Society. - By an oversight we permitted a statement to appear in our columns two weeks ago, which places the affairs of this Society in altogether a wrong light before the public. However earnestly we desire to stir up necessities as the incentive. W. F., has misapprehended the statement of the annual report, and seems to suppose that the Society has fallen behind in its payments to the amount of \$9264.39. whereas, if he will turn to the treasurer's report, he will find that there was, on the first of April, a cash balance in the treasurer's hands of £2999.34. In fact, from the admirable system on which the society's affairs are managed, it is not likely that it will ever be seriously in debt. The origin of W. F.'s mistake is this: In the report, after an account of the operations of the year ending April 1st, a statement is made of the liabilities of the society arising out of engagements actually entered into at that date, by the appointment of agents, missionaries, &c. amounting to \$20,652.24. It is then shown that to meet these engagements, there is on hand available resources to the amount of \$11,387.85, leaving the amount specified by A. F. to be provided for from the ordinary sources of its revenue.

It may be asked, Why keep available resources to that amount on hand?-and the answer will illustrate the admirable business arrangements of the Institution. The missionaries are paid by drafts upon the treasurer, which being negotiable paper, pass in mercantile transactions through various hands. They are continually returning in uncertain numbers, and in order that the Treasurer may never be exposed to discredit by failing to meet them, a sufficient deposite is invested in Government and State stock, which are at all times convertible into cash. This is not a permanent investment, but a deposit to meet its liabilities at all times.

Whilst it is true that the Society is increasing in resources and usefulness, it is at the same time tiplying. The amount of contributions for the year ending April 1st, 1848, exceeded those for the year ending April 1st, 1847, by \$2,340.01: but then the whole of the West is opening upan almost boundless field. In this Province, the destitution of many important stations ricads urgently for increased liberality. The interests of this field are chiefly concerned in our action-forof course, be expended on the field, and some hundreds of dollars besides

The Secretary remarks, that, to meet the urgent demand for additional labourers in Canada and the Western States, will require an increase in the receipts of the Society for the ensuing vear of \$10,000. We would fain hope that Canada will not be behind in contributing her share of this increase, well knowing that we will re-

It is extremely desirable that the churches who intend joining the Regular Baptist Union of Canada, should take action on the subject before the meeting of the Board at Hamilton, on the sult of heartfelt conviction and approval, But

ject by mere much as a ina not seem nec all churches th vote, and to co out delay to th Buchan, Esq.,

Rev. C. Pr sums for the Starke Co., Ol Lobo, 1st el Do. 2nd Collected a Baptist

Conviction McNab, who l the Free Kirk. Assizes, of utte fraud the Bank Lewiston and hoped to prote there was a crin jurisdiction of Toronto by the convicted on the tion was uttered 'cent agent.

SUBMIT Y

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their rebellion, a selves to God ; who have thus have taken upor and have entered God's people, to other. This is d a matter beyond sinner who refuse the one hand mu say of the ultim on the other ha solemn injunction sion of Christia thoritative move and passions. I Zion. The spon erated soul, is " to do ?" and whe it is always with solemn injunction escape the notice quence of such o suffer loss. And i mitting themselve things that are o upon to submit t Diocesan bishop, tion of a Presby tion says to us, ' other." Have w A Church of (of believers, walks order of the gosp

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this freedom of op on religious matte erty will rejoice, fo ing by such an ar But, although it w rights, to trammel sciences, without although it would ! to seek to coerce practice within its ; church-member m timent that strike it may be, or antag of the body. An this, would lay vie ence. Discord di and its unholy str lasting disgrace. exist in a church fuith; and such d do, result in tryin conduct, which dithey do not annih very ends of its ex effective, is God yourselves one to And he who has ren, lacks a necmembership. He before his eyes; and to perishing som! and the 1 not be his. Th other new count from various que member comes our of those mod guided his moven mediately institu forms and opinion and nearly every in his survey, is shortsightedness ledge on the par such members ea sterling sense an and much holy f the principles of der of Christ's h he will not find i the voice of Goo people. If he and as a conseq particular the re left in his own & ions, without th

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