

Danube which disembogues within the Russian territory, and is the principle branch, that it shall admit the navigation of large merchant vessels.

The prisons of Warsaw are full of suspected persons. The tyranny of Russia is more rigorous than ever.

Quiet generally prevailed on the continent of Europe, except in the Swiss States, where religious dissensions continued.

The navigation of the Indus was increasing. The Government had placed seven steamers on its bosom, in addition to a large number of boats for pontoons, and for transmitting troops. The sickness in Scinde, which was principally confined to the European soldiers, continued unabated.

The affairs of Portugal appear to be improving. The Government promises to be stable, and good for the liquidation of its liabilities. Several associations have lately been formed, having for their object the construction of roads, canals, and other public works, under the guarantee of the Government.

**THE SCOTCH CHURCH AND JEWISH CHILDREN.**—The Scotch Free Church has great numbers of little children, "both of Ephraim and Judah," under instruction in the schools she has established at Bombay, Posen and Constantinople. Schools have been commenced also in Jassey and Pesth, Hungary, while many others might be established elsewhere, were means at command. In Pesth alone, above forty Jews have been baptized—among them are learned Jews; and twelve of the converts will soon be prepared for employ in one department and another of the missionary work.—N. Y. Ep.

**FRENCH EVANGELISING IN THE SOUTH SEAS.**—At the latest accounts, (23d Nov.) the French had full possession of the island, and had five vessels of war, together with several guard vessels, and the strictest martial law prevailed. The natives generally remained in arms in the mountains. The French were erecting numerous fortifications. The dwelling-houses of the natives and foreigners, without distinction, had been seized by the French, and appropriated as hospitals for the sick and wounded. It was reported that a battle had been fought in which the French sustained a loss of 50 killed, and the natives about 100. All munitions of war and other supplies were strictly prohibited from being landed, and the coast was strictly guarded to prevent any infraction of this order. Was there ever a more gross usurpation, or a meaner oppression!—*Ibid.*

The papers just published in France regarding the Tahitian affair, says the *Scotsman*, throw on it no new light, unless it be that that the conduct of France and its agents is more clearly shown to have throughout been most unwarrantable. The basis of the business was that a French sentinel on the quay was robbed one evening of his bayonet by a Tahitian native. On the score of this most paltry assault, occurring in the island of Tahiti, in the South Seas, the two greatest civilized nations of Europe, indeed, of the world, were in danger of going to war with one another.

**SABBATH KEEPING.**—The growing disposition on the part of canals, railroads and public bodies generally, to observe the Sabbath, is a matter worthy of both commendations and congratulation. The Board of Directors of the Chesapeake Tidewater Canal have just passed a resolution to close their locks on the Lord's day for the future. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have always done it without inconvenience or loss of any kind. The Providence Railroad Company have for years earned the mail between Boston and Providence, only six days in a week, and not on the Sabbath. The Reading Railroad Company have been running their cars for several months only six days in the week, and under a new contract, carrying the mail, "the Sabbath excepted." The Western Railroad extending from Albany, N. Y., to some part of Massachusetts, has from the beginning, been used only six days in a week; the Company having obtained, from the Postmaster General, a contract to carry the mail on all days except the Lord's day. There are several other companies which do the same thing, whose names should be known.—N. Y. Evangelist.

The Baptist Missionary, Bible, and Publication Societies in the United States are likely to be split up on the Slavery question. The northern men, who form a majority, declare that they will not employ a slaveholder as a Missionary, and the southern brethren hold this position to be unjust and unconstitutional.

It is proposed to call the United States Alleghania.

The steamboat *Swallow* ran on a rock in the Hudson river, while crowded with passengers, and a considerable number pe-

rished. Much blame is attached to those in charge of the vessel.

Nearly 1200 houses have been destroyed in Pittsburgh by fire. A destructive fire has again swept away a large part of London, C. W., viz., four blocks, and part of three others, covering an area of nearly thirty acres. As is very frequently the case, the fire originated in a tavern.

**TEMPERANCE PROSPECTS IN OREGON.**—If the courage and principle shown in a recent occurrence in this new Territory continues to characterize its settlers, it requires no gift of prophecy to foretell its prosperity. The sub-agent of Indian affairs in the Territory, Mr. White, had his attention solicited by a prominent citizen, to the existence of a distillery, with an assurance that if he would suppress it, he would be most cordially supported by the good sense and prompt action of the better part of the community. The agent took the hint, and "accordingly," says his report to the Secretary of State, "left at sunrise on the following morning, and reaching Willamette Falls at sunset, without delay I secured the criminal and his distillery, broke his apparatus, and burned it in the Willamette river." Mr. White deserves to be made the first governor of the Territory. The people have also passed a law imposing a fine of \$50 upon any person who shall hereafter introduce ardent spirits into that settlement, and \$20 upon any person who shall sell or barter it.—N. Y. E.

### MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.—May 1.

ASHES—Pot . . . . . 23s 9d	LARD . . . . . 4d a 5d p. lb
Pearl . . . . . 24s 6d	BEEF—R. Mess tierce \$0 a \$13
FLLOUR—Fine . . . . . 23s	Do bbls . . . . . \$7 1/2
Do. American . . . . . 26s a 27s	Prime . . . . . \$5 1/2
WHEAT . . . . . 4s 9d	TALLOW . . . . . 5 1/2d
PEASE 3s 3d per minot	BUTTER—Salt . . . . . 6 1/2 a 7d
OAT-MEAL . . . . . 8s 0d per cwt.	CHEESE . . . . . 3a a 5 1/2d
PORK—Mess . . . . . \$15	EXCHANGE—London 1 1/2 prem.
P. Mess . . . . . \$13	N. York . . . . . 2 do
Prime . . . . . \$11 1/2	Canada W. . . . . 1/2 do

It will be seen that Pork and Beef have advanced. Some ask even higher prices than the above.

### GALT TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

FRANCIS McILROY begs to call the attention of the public to the above Establishment, which he has fitted up at a great expense; he hopes that the accommodations will give general satisfaction, and is determined nothing shall be wanting on his part to make his guests comfortable. Lunch, and hot coffee at all hours.

There is a Livery Stable attached to the premises.

F. McI. has on hand for sale an assortment of temperance publications, medals, &c. &c.

Galt, April, 1845.

### BRITISH ARMS, OPPOSITE THE OLD MARKET, LONDON, C. W.

S. T. PROBETT begs leave to return his sincere thanks to the public in general, for the liberal patronage extended to him for the last three years, and now begs leave to announce to the public that he has re-fitted the same establishment as a TEMPERANCE HOTEL, where travellers can be accommodated comfortably and quietly, he having given up the Bar business, in the place of which he has substituted a Produce and Provision Store. In adopting this altered line of business, he trusts to a liberal public at large for their patronage, and hopes by strict attention to merit a liberal support.

Coffee and Tea at all times. Chops, Steaks, or Cold Lunch, on the shortest notice, as usual.

Good Stabling. Oats by the bushel.

London, C. W., April, 1845.