

FURTHER PARTICULARS BY THE EUROPE.

Another plot has been discovered at Paris. The workmen of the Ateliers Nationaux and other turbulent workmen had resolved to make another attempt on the 14th, the day originally fixed on for the first five-sous banquet.

General Cavagnac and General Lamocicere, in accordance with an order from the commander-in-chief of the National Guards, had adopted a plan for the prevention of barricades.

The Postscript in the European Times says, that accounts from Paris, dated July 18th, are again of an unsatisfactory character.

A report is current to the effect that a serious division prevails in the Government. General Cavagnac himself is undecided.

The greatest activity has continued to be observed in the departments of the west. It appears certain that attempts have been made at excavation in numerous places. One of these is near to the Chamber.

All the political prisoners were moved on Thursday night from Paris to the detained posts. Several escaped on the way.

The National Guards and Garrison were under arms, and cannon were posted at different points.

SPAIN.

In Spain the insurrection in favour of the Count de Montemolin fills the Government with alarm. In Salamanca the capitalist is having all his property confiscated, on charge of rebellion.

The Carlist Generals of Catalonia and Navarre, have been ordered to be shot on the spot. Cabrera and Zulo or any other chief who may fall into their hands.

IRELAND.

The crisis is fast approaching. Each party is girding itself for the conflict. The Government, by a rigorous censorship of the press, by the arrest of confederate missionaries, the employment of spies, and of argumentation of its armed force; and the people by prodigious activity in the enrolment of clubs, the establishment of the league, the distribution of arms, and boundless resolutions of enthusiasm.

On Saturday, Mr. Duffy of the Yaffon was arrested and committed to Newgate.

On Monday, the proprietors of the Tribune, Messrs. O'Dougherty and Williams, and Mr. Hoban, the publisher, were committed on the like charge. Mr. O'Dougherty was arrested in Cashel on Monday.

Moghler's arrest caused the utmost excitement. In Waterford, the chapel bells were rung, and thousands of confederates assembled. It required all the authority and influence of the capital aided by the Catholic clergy, to prevent the people from falling on the military and police.

As it was, they stoned the authorities, and cut off one body of the troops from the other. They erected a formidable barricade which impeded the progress of the escort for miles, and harassed the procession, but no lives were lost.

LIVERPOOL, July 15th, 5 P.M.

Our express messenger, who left Dublin this morning, reports Dublin then tranquil. It is also said that a true bill has been found by the Grand Jury of Limerick against Moghler for sedition.

A Telegraph Dispatch to the latest moment reported, "A strong militia band has been defeated on the road to Pamplona. General Elio standing but little chance of success against the Christians, fled to Paris."

In Paris, on the 14th, all the streets leading to the Assembly, the Tuilleries, and other public places, were filled with the national guard cavalry. All the troops of the line are confined to the barracks, ready for action at a moment's notice. No disturbances have yet occurred. A revolt has taken place at Embury. A violent contest with the National Guards was put down with the loss of 4 killed and 80 wounded.

PARIS, July 14th. The city remains tranquil. No attempt at disturbance has yet been made. In the Assembly, M. Goudeaux distinctly stated that the government had not intended to take the railways.

The remainder of the Italian army was fallen back. A Camp of 15,000 men is formed there. All manifestations of intervention in Italy had ceased.

There has been another insurrection in Martinique and Guadeloupe. The blacks threaten to exterminate the whites, if aid is not given.—Globe.

We learn from Pesth, 27th ultimo, that on the 23rd, ultimo, 700 insurgents presented themselves before the town of Weiskirchen, in Hungary, and summoned the Commandant Colonel Drechsel, to surrender, which he did, although he had a company of the line with him, and could have called out 1200 National Guards.

It was reported that the King of Prussia had declined to ratify the treaty proposed by England and Russia, without the consent of the Germanic Parliament, which was not expected to confirm it.

The feeling against the proposed terms of the treaty was very strong among the Germans. The accounts received from Copenhagen today are still warlike, and the nation is fully prepared to continue the war with renewed vigour; they say that the Germans cannot ratify such a treaty, and if they do not, assistance is certain to be given to Denmark by other powers.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 1st, gives the following report of the cholera in that city:—In the morning of the 29th ult. there existed 1,029 cases; in the course of the same day 719 new cases were declared. In the number of cases were 41, and the number of deaths 3436. On the morning of the 30th the total number of cases reported was 1,451.

SPANISH CHARGES AGAINST SIR H. BULWER.—The more the charges made by the Spanish Government against Sir H. Bulwer assume form and shape, the more contemptible they appear to be, and the more calculated to lower our opinion of Spanish statesmen. The charges, the "grievances," are now carefully connected, and we find among them such articles as these in immediate sequence. The British Ambassador is charged "with knowing what was to take place, or had taken place, with respect to certain insurrections, and consequently must have been connected with the said insurrections." So much for criminal knowledge; now for criminal ignorance. Sir H. Bulwer is then accused of having said "he did not foresee those insurrections which actually took place. Even this subject of absurdities is not sufficiently glaring for Spanish casuistry, for the "ignorance" which is treated as criminal in one line, is in the next pronounced to have been merely feigned—"an ignorance, in short, which was very unlikely, since these insurrections were publicly talked of, and since it was by no means a rare phenomenon that insurrections should be known beforehand." Thus, the knowledge of them is criminal; half-knowledge—that is, a mind in which a man suspects, and ignores must so of it. Truly the office of British Ambassador in Madrid was no sinecure.—Times.

CLERICAL CHEROCHY.—The following short notice appears in L'Espresso di Savonarola di May: "It is that each ears to hear, let him hear. We have heard, by letters, that there are upwards of fifty priests in Italy who intend to leave the church of Rome, if the Pope will not permit them to take lawful wives. God grant that this example may be followed by that portion of the ecclesiastics who have not plunged into the darkest criminality by the law of celibacy."

We have received 10s. from D. P. Meyers, Port Robinson, for one year's subscription to the Pioneer.

THE EVANGELICAL PIONEER

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1848.

A notice of Mr. Day's visit, and of the Telopog mission must lie over till next week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a very kind letter from Rev. Israel Marsh, addressed to Mr. J. W. Cryerman, the writer of a communication in the Register. The Register had better be left to manage its business in its own peculiar way. If we insert Mr. Marsh's letter we might be called upon to admit a reply to it, and thus find ourselves involved in a little controversy, unprofitable to all parties. Our friends may be assured with reference to all such attacks; they do no harm to us or our cause. Mr. Marsh has, however, a right to make a correct statement of facts. He says—

"With reference to the statement in the Register that Elder Crellin moved that Elder Pape and his church be expelled from the Association—'This is not correct. Don't let us charge Brother Crellin with more than he is guilty of. I moved that the Open Communion Church of Hope, which was received contrary to the constitution, should be dropped from the Association.' This is not correct. Don't let us charge Brother Crellin with more than he is guilty of. I moved that the Open Communion Church of Hope, which was received contrary to the constitution, should be dropped from the Association. With reference to a charge made that the church was expelled contrary to the constitution, as the Association was bound in the first place to labour with an erring church, Bro. Marsh observes, 'The Association is bound to labour with a church that becomes corrupt; but the case in question was a peculiar one. The church at Hope was professedly an open communion church when it was received into the Association. It was the duty of the Association to confess that wrong; and you must see the inconsistency of doing so, and yet perpetuating the wrong by retaining it in the Association. It would have been insulting had the Association appointed a Committee to labour with the church for its reformation; seeing it was received as an avowed open communion church. No one blamed either the church or its esteemed pastor, but we all felt ourselves deeply to blame for their reception.' Other facts are adverted to possibly and kindly, but the above may prove sufficient for the cause of truth."

SUMMARY.

The two arrivals since our last issue bring no assurance of an improved state of affairs in Europe. Even in France there are symptoms of a new insurrection at no very distant day. After the slaughter, fearful as it was, it might have been expected that the thirst for blood would have been temporarily appeased; but the open violence of the barricades is only exchanged for the more revolting guilt of the assassin's point and the poisoned cup. The very ultimatum of that guilt was reached in the cruel and atrocious device of sending into starved with deadly poison, to dress the wounds of the poor sufferers in the public hospitals. On the day set apart for the performance of the funeral obsequies of those who fell in the struggle, a plot was discovered for the assassination of Cavagnac and Lamocicere. Universal suspicion and distrust are awakened. Rumours are in circulation, implicating in the recent insurrection men who hitherto have stood highest in public confidence. Lamarine seems disposed to shrink from the struggle; and, whatever may be the course of events, it is very evident that it demands leaders of a different cast to guide it. He is about to set out for the East, abandoning altogether the struggle in which he had scarcely engaged.—Whatever we may think of his qualifications for the high place to which he was destined in the expectations of many admirers, this much must be felt at his retiring, with him vanishes the last feeble hope that France might have settled down peacefully under republican institutions. It is now a question of might—not of reason. Cavagnac has won golden opinions during the late struggle, but he has not yet displayed the genius which is to master the difficulties of the occasion.

The question of a general war is exciting attention. The rumours which are in circulation are very probably baseless, but they show the direction in which the public attention is turned. The following, dated Cologne, July 3, wants confirmation; and previous assurances give it little countenance. We give it as it comes:—

An extraordinary express from Berlin had just arrived; and brings news of the capital being in terror, by the Government suddenly announcing, on the morning of the 2d, that Russia has declared war against the whole German Confederation. General Von Schreckenstein, the Minister of War, and all the Ministers, instantly assembled to take measures required in the crisis. The population of Berlin are all in the streets, enthusiastic, and as one.

In Berlin, symptoms of insubordination are rife, and it may be to serve a purpose that such a report has been originated. The populace and students occasion fresh uneasiness to the government. The resolution and spirit of the new minister of war, produces a salutary impression, but social order rests on a very slender basis.

Other portions of the continent are equally unsettled. The future is everywhere gloomy. Agricultural industry must have been extensively interrupted, and the quantity of food seriously diminished. Commerce is ruined, public credit overthrown. The inevitable consequences are starvation, disease and death to the multitudes. When it reaches the point at which a scarcity of the means of sustenance are widely felt amongst the masses, already let loose from the restraints of law and order, there is too much reason to fear that the past will prove a feeble fore-shadowing of the reckless onset against life and property.

The cholera is making its way over its old path, though it would seem moderated in its fatality. It is more skillfully met by the medical faculty. It is an unwelcome office to predict evil, but there is no evading such sad conclusions.

In the ordinary quotations from newspapers, little is said directly bearing upon the religious condition of these countries; yet there can be no doubt that the ordinary course of events must extensively affect religion. In France there

is for the time being so entire an occupation of the public mind with secular affairs, that it is not possible to gain a hearing for the truth amongst the people at large. There is, however, a breaking down of constitutional barriers to the preaching and profession of a pure gospel. Nay, there would seem to be a conviction gaining upon reflecting men, that the remedy for social disorder must be found in the Bible. This was avowed by Chateaubriand on his deathbed. He died broken-hearted by the desolation of his country, and his sentiments are quoted with emphasis by popular writers. In Germany, amidst all the turmoil, there are multitudes enquiring the way of salvation. Mr. Oneken, writing from Hamburg, June 6, says: "The change in the facilities now before us for the spread of the truth to what they were before the present mighty political shaking of the continent cannot be described, and I can only adore the goodness of our sovereign Lord for what I have lived to witness." Again—"My heart bleeds that I cannot send brethren even to those places whence the most pressing invitations are made."

The change is still more marked in strictly Catholic countries. The strong arm of popery is paralyzed. Identified as it is with the tyrannies which are shaken, it trembles to its very foundation. For example, we are told that in Austria, into which "not a single copy of the Holy Scriptures could be introduced six months ago without exposing one's self to the danger of several years imprisonment, is now also open to the great change which is being effected throughout Italy. But in order to read the whole story at once we have but to look at Rome itself. In the outset of these movements, misled by the representations of periodicals under papal influence in free countries, we expected to see popery entering into new combinations. We supposed it possible that, entering into alliance with the liberal element in the countries where it prevailed, it might temporarily start with renewed vigour. But the truth begins to dawn upon us.—The Pope has not the power, and probably has not the desire, to place himself in the van of Reform. He has been the reluctant tool of a power which he cannot control, and he is now exhibited to the world in a position of helplessness that almost excites pity. It does excite pity for the man, in the midst of thanksgiving that the fatal power of his office is broken. The whole train of events should certainly awaken a lively sense of responsibility and great earnestness in the hearts of those to whom the truth is committed. Amidst our opportunities and responsibilities, how is the church prepared to enter upon the occupation of her trust? Christians of Canada! is it for nothing that amidst all that suffering and commotion you are left in the enjoyment of settled peace and undiminished prosperity? Look out upon your social condition—public order never so well established—your liberties never so well secured—your fields never waving with a harvest of unexampled abundance. Why has Providence so favoured you? Is it that your hearts may grow fat? Is it that you may give your souls to the prosecution of this world—that, sitting down at ease, you may cherish a selfish and carnal spirit? Search and see. In a night, the Lord may blow upon abused mercies, and when you awake they may all be spoiled.

ENGLAND may be said to be improving in every respect. Even in English papers, the affairs of the continent occupy the most prominent place. In many of the manufacturing towns, both in England and in Scotland, it is necessary to make provision for unemployed labourers; and looking at the state of the continent, the stagnation of the West India trade, and the unsettled state of important sections of the East Indies, the number is surprisingly small.

IRELAND seems only hastening to an outbreak. It would not be surprising, if before we go to press, tidings of bloodshed should reach us; though the strenuous precautionary efforts of the government should be less serious than the blustering of the advocates of sedition seem to threaten. If the professed friends of Ireland had expended the zeal, and it may be added, the talent of their worthless agitation, upon the moral and intellectual elevation of the people whom they inflame to their destruction, that unhappy country might already be relieved by the dawn of a glorious day.

The reported proceedings of a meeting in New York, at which O'Connor gave an account of his mission to Canada, is an humbling specimen of the empty bravado of that order of patriotism. The N. Y. Herald gives a report of his harangue, in which he humiliates his audience by thousands, and conveys the impression that he was greeted with universal enthusiasm. He says the Adjutant General of Lower Canada, Col. Gabes, (who ever heard of the distinguished officer?) had received him with great kindness, and 50 men of the 19th Regt. took off their hats to salute him as they passed. Upon the whole he considered "the invasion of Canada a sound, reasonable and good proposition, and he doubted not that they might very soon organize two armies—one to be sent to Canada and the other to Ireland. Arrangements had been already made to have arms and ammunition purchased in the States, and clubs were being organized throughout the country to carry their plans into effect. Canada must be invaded. She herself loudly demanded it."

One promising step under so much discouragement is worthy of notice. The Roman Catholic Prelates in session at Myynoth, have resolved that their chapels shall not be used for political purposes, and that their clergy shall not speak on political subjects from the altar, nor become members of political clubs.

In the UNITED STATES great efforts are made by the politicians of the several parties, to arouse their adherents to something like enthusiasm in behalf of their candidates for Presidential honours. So far as we can gather at this distance, their efforts are far from successful. The people at large are more than indifferent to their manoeuvres, and the doom of the old party organizations is sealed. None but the office-seekers will grieve that it is so. It is impossible, in the present state of parties to form any opinion as to the probable result of the present contest.

In the PROVINCE, matters move on with comparatively little public excitement. In fact, it is

time that more interest was manifested in some great questions which would speedily be acted upon. The press would do well to turn away from wrangling about magnified trifles, and personal grievances, and bring out public sentiment on subjects that really concern the permanent interests of the province. The reform of little abuses of office, and vigilance as regards the course of a new administration is not beneath the notice of journals on either side, but there are great questions demanding the consideration of the public on which reformation and discussion is urgently demanded. Why are they altogether neglected, or crowded into a corner? Is it because it is an easier matter to write personal reprobate than to enter into grave discussions? Or is it more convenient for the friends of great abuses to divert attention by petty attacks upon the ministry? The advocates of civil and religious freedom would serve their ends better by letting such petty controversies die by their own hands. At once appeal to the people on behalf of the great interests they have in charge, and they will speedily discover where their true strength lies. We give elsewhere a copy of a petition furnished by the Rev. Mr. Day, and shall next week return to the consideration of it.

Several matters of local importance have been the subject of interesting discussion in their several localities. Amongst these are the breaking ground on the Gaelic and Dundas road, and a proposal to divide the Home District. With a view to the latter project, a meeting was held on the 22nd ult., at Scripture's Inn, at which it was resolved that from considerations of public convenience and economy, the Eastern and North-Eastern Townships in this District, should be set off in a separate District, locating the district town within the village of Whitby. A numerous committee of gentlemen resident in the different townships, was appointed to take the necessary steps towards the accomplishment of the object.

At a half-yearly meeting of the Canada Company, on June 23rd, it was stated that 1,333,081 acres of land valued at £700,171 0s 11d remained unsold. A dividend of 6 per cent. was voted.

KIRWAN.—The first of a series of letters by Kirwan will be found on the first page. The previous letters of this nervous writer are probably known to most of our readers. Bishop Hughes has replied in the Freeman's Journal, and these replies have called out the present series, which promise to sustain the reputation of their author. We would direct attention also to the account of the Molokaners, and of the massacre in Oregon.

TO THE BAPTIST CHURCHES IN CANADA WEST.

Fathers and Brethren,—The experience of past years renders it unnecessary that we should enlarge upon the disadvantages and painfulness of disunion and separation. The earnest longing of your hearts renders it unnecessary that we should labour to persuade you that union is desirable. It is a matter of high congratulation also, that recent developments render it unnecessary that we should occupy time in showing that union is practicable. You are professedly separated from the world, to bear testimony to the faith and ordinances of the gospel. And if ever there was a time when God was calling for peculiar purity, fidelity and unity among his witnesses, he does so now. It is an important and consolatory thought that the urgent necessity of union, and the demonstrated practicability of union are coincident. At the very time that it is peculiarly demanded, it is brought fairly within your reach. A train of entirely unlooked for circumstances, without the planning, and beyond the anticipations of man, has prepared the way for it.—Three months ago, none of us would have dared to think of the Western, Grand River, Eastern, Haldimand and Johnstown Associations should have considered a proposal, and reciprocated the desire for a close and permanent alliance. We cannot tell how it has been brought about, but it is the fact that these brethren long separated, are now for the first time as with one accord rising up and stretching forth to each other fraternal hands—only wondering that the longing desire of so many hearts has not sooner found an utterance. We can all say it is none of our doing, for it never entered into our most sanguine expectations. It is not too much to conclude, "It is the Lord's doing, and wondrous in our eyes."

It is with deep interest and not without some anxiety that we watch your progress towards the important point, at which the upshot of the whole movement is to be seen. The next few weeks are pregnant with most important consequences to you, and to the cause of Christ. An opportunity presents itself such as occurs but once in the history of a denomination. That opportunity wisely improved, and we shall be bound together in an alliance which may have glorious issues stretching out into Eternity. That opportunity slighted or abused and we shall not merely be a scattered and disjointed mass, but the prospect of union must be indefinitely postponed. It would be difficult to exaggerate the consequences of our action in this matter. Its consequences to the comfort, prosperity and efficiency of the churches; its consequences upon the advocacy and advancement of our principles in the world; its consequences as regards our influence in all questions affecting the spiritual well-being, and the religious liberties of this province; its consequences as affecting the part we shall act in the dissemination of saving truth in this region and throughout the world, will be incalculable. You are called to the consideration of no every day matter of interest. The glorious prospect that opens up before you should inflame your zeal—the solemn responsibility that rests upon you should awaken your prayerful anxiety. That everything may be done wisely and well, should be the subject of individual and collective prayer. It is one of those occasions in which men should seek to rise above everything little, selfish and earthly. Prejudice and passion should be disarmed. Nothing should be seen but the glory of God; nothing considered but His holy will. Let us seek to rise to the greatness of the occasion. We

must be prepared to make large sacrifices and large efforts. We must approach each other with hearts bathed in the spirit of love, and animated with the spirit of prayer. We appeal to you individually, and we appeal to you collectively, that you make it the subject of earnest consideration and fervent supplication. A listless assent will not suit the exigency, your active co-operation is demanded. This once, let us all be in earnest: the occasion may occur but once.

May we not earnestly entreat of pastors and deacons that they will take occasion to bring the subject fairly before the churches at the earliest opportunity; and that it be made a subject of special prayer. We would also request that the following statement and proposal be laid before them, and cited upon. At the several associations a proposal was introduced, that a meeting of delegates from the associations should be held, to consider a plan of union, and to devise steps towards its accomplishment. The associations approving of the proposal have entrusted this matter to committees of their number, and their meeting is appointed to take place at St. George's on the first Wednesday in September. On further consideration amongst brethren, it has seemed to be desirable that the conclusions of this joint committee should, as early as possible, be submitted to representatives of the churches at large. It has been suggested, that it would best accomplish the object if this could be done at the same time. Members of committee would in many cases be appointed to act as delegates of churches, and especially for the sake of those who come from a great distance, it may be matter of no small moment to save a journey. Although a select number in committee may act with greater efficiency in the future, we are yet, in a matter of such general interest, the voice of every church should be heard. We are therefore requested to propose a convention of delegates from every Baptist church in Canada West friendly to the proposed union, to be held on the first Thursday in September, the day following the meeting of the committee, to whom the committee's report may be submitted. The brief time that remains forbids this invitation from being addressed to the churches in a more formal manner, but, in a matter of such urgency, we trust the informality may be pardoned, and the matter taken up and promptly acted on. The mode of procedure may be similar to that followed in making appointments to the association. Let every church address a letter to "The Convention of Delegates of Baptist Churches in Canada West," expressing their wishes as to the formation of a union, stating the number of members in the church, naming their delegates, and making any suggestions they may think proper. Of course, it is earnestly to be desired that every church should be represented by an efficient delegation. But even where this is impossible, a letter may be forwarded, expressive of the wishes of the church on the subject.

It is presumed that it is unnecessary to add that the proposed union is upon the basis of strict or regular Baptist churches, and that the invitation does not extend to any who are not prepared to unite upon these principles in their purity.

The time and circumstances will demand some effort and sacrifice to meet this call. Foes and brethren, is not the object worthy of both? May the Father of Lights endow us all plentifully with wisdom from above.

GRANDE LIGNE.

Our narrative was interrupted at the entrance of Madame Feller, of whose interesting history we may briefly remind our readers. She was a native of Lausanne, of a good family, and at an early age was married to M. Feller, a gentleman of considerable influence in society, who held the office of Chief of Police. Stringent regulations were at the time enforced against all evangelical Christians, dissenters from the established church, and M. Feller was called upon officially to enforce them. One Sunday morning he went, in the discharge of an unwelcome office, to imprison a number of persons who had assembled to worship God. After his departure, a question arose in her mind, as to the justice of such interference. She felt that he was warring against God and persecuting His people. The anguish of this thought was increased by the sudden illness of their only child, about three years old, who died soon after, exhibiting a knowledge of divine things and a maturity of experience that were altogether remarkable. Amongst her dying expressions, one particularly arrested the thoughts of her parents: she said to her mother, "you will yet love God and he will bless you."

It will not appear surprising that these words and the singular providences by which they were enforced should have awakened anxious enquiries, which could not be satisfied by the cold formalities of the established church. A Protestant Minister who had been brought to a knowledge of the truth through the influence of Mr. Haldane's memorable visit to Geneva, pointed the bereaved inquirers to the cross of Christ. In about a year it pleased God to remove her husband also, and she, chastened by many sorrows, and separated from earthly hopes, fixed her heart with new devotedness upon the Saviour as her all. About this time she became dissatisfied with her baptism in infancy, for which she could discover no authority in the word of God. And after a long and anxious search she discovered to the comfort, prosperity and efficiency of the churches; its consequences upon the advocacy and advancement of our principles in the world; its consequences as regards our influence in all questions affecting the spiritual well-being, and the religious liberties of this province; its consequences as affecting the part we shall act in the dissemination of saving truth in this region and throughout the world, will be incalculable. You are called to the consideration of no every day matter of interest. The glorious prospect that opens up before you should inflame your zeal—the solemn responsibility that rests upon you should awaken your prayerful anxiety. That everything may be done wisely and well, should be the subject of individual and collective prayer. It is one of those occasions in which men should seek to rise above everything little, selfish and earthly. Prejudice and passion should be disarmed. Nothing should be seen but the glory of God; nothing considered but His holy will. Let us seek to rise to the greatness of the occasion. We

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must be prepared to make large sacrifices and large efforts. We must approach each other with hearts bathed in the spirit of love, and animated with the spirit of prayer. We appeal to you individually, and we appeal to you collectively, that you make it the subject of earnest consideration and fervent supplication. A listless assent will not suit the exigency, your active co-operation is demanded. This once, let us all be in earnest: the occasion may occur but once.

May we not earnestly entreat of pastors and deacons that they will take occasion to bring the subject fairly before the churches at the earliest opportunity; and that it be made a subject of special prayer. We would also request that the following statement and proposal be laid before them, and cited upon. At the several associations a proposal was introduced, that a meeting of delegates from the associations should be held, to consider a plan of union, and to devise steps towards its accomplishment. The associations approving of the proposal have entrusted this matter to committees of their number, and their meeting is appointed to take place at St. George's on the first Wednesday in September. On further consideration amongst brethren, it has seemed to be desirable that the conclusions of this joint committee should, as early as possible, be submitted to representatives of the churches at large. It has been suggested, that it would best accomplish the object if this could be done at the same time. Members of committee would in many cases be appointed to act as delegates of churches, and especially for the sake of those who come from a great distance, it may be matter of no small moment to save a journey. Although a select number in committee may act with greater efficiency in the future, we are yet, in a matter of such general interest, the voice of every church should be heard. We are therefore requested to propose a convention of delegates from every Baptist church in Canada West friendly to the proposed union, to be held on the first Thursday in September, the day following the meeting of the committee, to whom the committee's report may be submitted. The brief time that remains forbids this invitation from being addressed to the churches in a more formal manner, but, in a matter of such urgency, we trust the informality may be pardoned, and the matter taken up and promptly acted on. The mode of procedure may be similar to that followed in making appointments to the association. Let every church address a letter to "The Convention of Delegates of Baptist Churches in Canada West," expressing their wishes as to the formation of a union, stating the number of members in the church, naming their delegates, and making any suggestions they may think proper. Of course, it is earnestly to be desired that every church should be represented by an efficient delegation. But even where this is impossible, a letter may be forwarded, expressive of the wishes of the church on the subject.

It is presumed that it is unnecessary to add that the proposed union is upon the basis of strict or regular Baptist churches, and that the invitation does not extend to any who are not prepared to unite upon these principles in their purity.

The time and circumstances will demand some effort and sacrifice to meet this call. Foes and brethren, is not the object worthy of both? May the Father of Lights endow us all plentifully with wisdom from above.

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