

BAPTISM OF ANOTHER CHINESE WOMAN

In a letter to Dr. Row from Mr. Dean, dated Hongkong, June 5, he says: "I wish you could have been with me yesterday, at the baptismal water and the communion table. A Kam, the wife of A Sun, was baptized and received into the church.

"This is a Chinese woman of intelligence, modesty, and unquestioned piety. She has small feet, five fingers, and for a Chinese woman appears very well. She was first married when sixteen years old, to an accountant or book-keeper in a mercantile house. Her husband died six years ago, leaving a daughter two months old and his widow unprotected for—except that she depended on her father-in-law thirty carities of rice per month. This, together with her own industry, enabled her to support herself and child. She had neither brother nor sister, and her own father died about four years before her husband. Her widowed mother then went to live with her.

It was here, on the southern bank of the Canton river, that A Sun about two years ago, while distributing books and preaching Christ to the people, first saw her. She appeared attentive to his words, and in his weekly visit to the neighborhood in the discharge of his duties, he became better acquainted and more interested with the lady, and after about two months made his proposition by asking if she would "follow him" (i.e. marry), stating at the same time that he was poor, and that he had forsaken the religion of his fathers, and become a disciple of Jesus; that he could not promise her money or a home, and if she "followed" him, she must expect to move from home and family. A Kam replied to the woman who was engaged by A Sun to make the inquiry, "This man is a teacher of good doctrine, and appears a good man, and though he is poor, I had rather follow him than follow another man who would give me much money." The money paid a wife at the first marriage, goes to her parents, but for a widow the money goes to herself. Parents do not sell their daughters twice. Consequently, after an acquaintance of three months A Sun paid to A Kam some \$15 or \$20—to redeem some few articles of value, which had in her poverty been placed in pawn for the necessities of life, and she became his wife. They have since appeared to enjoy domestic life, and now live like a Christian family. The little girl, the daughter by the former marriage, appears to be loved and looked after alike by both her parents, who seem desirous to give her a Christian education. The mother is herself learning to read, that she may teach her daughter; and from her former habits of drawing after Chinese taste, she handles the pencil readily, and writes a few characters beautifully, though the number she knows is small.

After her baptism, one of her Chinese female friends asked her if she "did not feel ashamed to go into the water in the presence of such a multitude?" "No," she said; and added, "this is no more than you and all the rest of the Chinese women ought to do." At the communion services before receiving the hand of fellowship, she remarked that she "knew but little of the doctrine, but loved the Saviour and felt 'happy.'" Her husband appeared quite overjoyed, and to have watched his step as he walked by the side of the sedan chair that bore his wife from the water, would have convinced any one that it was with him a time of great joy. The occurrences of the day afforded us the happy assurance, that God was not withholding his own approval of our conductors for this people. It is our prayer, as we are sure it will also be yours, that this Chinese sister may continue to adorn her profession, and assist her husband and the church in labors for Christianizing her "country-women."

A reward of four hundred dollars is offered for John Bignell, Superintendent of the Harem, a media school teacher, who lately absconded with \$248 of the school money.

THE HIBERNIA'S NEWS.

The *Hibernia* left on the 21st Oct., making the passage in 13 days.

MARKETS.

Liverpool, Oct. 21. The weather, during the week, had been very unsettled, with considerable rain; towards the close a change to a clear cold atmosphere. The harvest was completely gathered. In Scotland, the potato crop was good. In Ireland, unusually short out crop. Good large supplies from Baltic and others ports kept down prices. At Liverpool and London arrivals of bread stuffs from abroad had been limited, the expected arrivals would prevent any advance for some time to come.

Flour sold at 81s to 82s for Canada. Indian Corn shows improved quality for Ireland, and recovered reduction in price; 35s to 36s for white, 35s to 37s for yellow. Indian Meal 15s 6d to 18s.

Trade quiet at Mark Lane on the 20th, and most articles maintained value. Beef—prime mutton, 85s 6d to 95s; supply limited. Ordinary, 80s to 83.

Pork 36s to 60s, according to quality; sales 5000 hams. Hams and shoulders very scarce in Liverpool market.

Cheese 21s to 40s, ordinary middling 41s to 42s for middling to fine, and sales in manufacturing districts dull and discouraging.

London money market opened steady on Friday; but the absence of decisive news from Vienna caused price to give way 1/2 per cent on stocks. Consols closed at 85 3/4.

In the case of O'Brien, the Lord Lieutenant declined giving a definite answer to the deposition asking for clemency, and no decisive opinion is formed as to his fate. Full weight, however, would be given to the recommendation of the Jury. A writ of error has been prepared; but it was not known whether it would be allowed or not.

O'Donnell has been convicted. Meagher's trial began on Monday.

FRANCE.—Cavaignac's popularity has declined. Nothing important has transpired in the Assembly.

Austrian affairs still confused. The Emperor has taken up his residence in the suburbs of Vienna. The city had not been bombarded; but was still besieged by the two armies. 100,000 troops encircled the city. The rainings being torn up for many miles from Vienna, little reliable news can be gathered. The French held aloof. Russia stands ready with 200,000 men, to espouse the cause of the Emperor.

In Italy, events are producing serious results. The Hungarian soldiers at Milan demand leave to withdraw to their own country. The position of Radetzky appears perilous.

The alarm created by the appearance of the cholera has abated in England. 30 additional cases are reported on Saturday.

There is one case of cholera reported at Birmingham, Manchester none. Liverpool has, so far, escaped the pestilence. In Edinburgh the ravages of disease had been rather more extensive than at any other place, whilst the port of Leith has comparatively escaped. The appearance, however, in the little fishing village of New Harbour, establishes without a doubt, the fact of its malignant presence in that quarter. The Government has already become satisfied that the precautionary measures of quarantine are al-

together unnecessary, and they have determined to do away with the regulations which enforce quarantine laws, even in the cases where deaths have occurred from Asiatic Cholera on board vessels coming from Continental ports of Austria.

AUSTRIA. The Emperor has returned, not to Innsbruck, but to Olmütz, in Moravia. He carries with him an effective force, and from that point he will be able to rouse the countless thousands of Slavonians who are ready to carry on a war against their German fellow-subjects. The last news from Vienna has given an immense advantage of strength to the latter party, and the resumption of hostilities was hourly expected. Piedmontese troops have, it is said, received orders to be in readiness for the field by the 16th.

FRANCE. In France a partial change in the administration of Gen. Cavaignac is either the prelude to his retirement from office, or more probably to some convulsion brought about by the resentment of the Republicans, and those who were deprived of the sweets of Sovereign authority. Gen. Cavaignac had no alternative. He perceived that Loyalists, Legitimists, Moderate Republicans, and those who had become Republicans after the 24th of February, possessed the power of excluding the Chief. Socialist baronets continue to be held, and one is to take place on Saturday the 22nd.

On Tuesday, on the completion of the Scottish Central Railway, the express trains commenced running between London and Perth, completing the distance in fourteen hours.

NEW SATELLITE OF SATURN.—The new satellite of Saturn, which was first seen by Mr. Bond, of the Cambridge Observatory, on the night of Sept. 10th was discovered by M. Russell, an astronomer of Liverpool, on the night of Sept. 18th. It is a singular fact, that this satellite, after eluding the observation of astronomers for centuries, should be discovered almost simultaneously in England and America.

Acknowledgments of sundry payments next week.

THE EVANGELICAL PIONEER

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1848

SUMMARY.

In a previous Summary, we made some remarks upon the influence of the advancing revolutions upon this Province, as affecting our external relations. Nations do not stand alone any more than individuals, and in a thousand ways this influence must be felt. There are some aspects of the struggle in which we have a more immediate interest, and which must exert a very direct influence upon our own institutions. We direct instance particularly the bearing of the contest upon religious liberty and popular education.—Those nations which have been held in thralldom by the papal hierarchy, though yet far removed from just conceptions of what religious liberty really is, even they are arriving at the stage of universal toleration. Our lately persecuted brethren in France and Germany are now going everywhere, preaching the gospel without fear or restraint. In England, the struggle is rapidly advancing to a further triumph over a grasping establishment, and every day is opening up the truth to honest hearts, that under whatever pretence the injustice is perpetrated, an established church is a prostitution of Christianity to the purposes of the civil power, and is only a fitting and necessary tool whereby tyranny may triumph over ignorance and superstition. The proposal to enow the Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland is a precious lesson to the people of England.—It unmask the motives of the State; it throws a flood of light upon the humbling position of a State-paid clergy—whether it be the priests of Juggernaut, Maynooth, Oxford, or Edinburgh, matters not. If they can serve the purposes of the Government, there are no disputes about "modes of faith." The Irish scheme will be frustrated, but its lesson will not be lost. The non-conformists of England are thoroughly awake on the subject, and the dignitaries of the Romish church themselves have declared against it.

A movement which has a yet more direct bearing upon our position as colonists, attracts considerable interest. Some time ago, Miss Burdett Coutts bestowed a handsome endowment on a Bishopric for the Cape Colony; so that no expense was to be entailed upon the colony by the appointment. Immediately after his arrival, however, ground was granted to the church of the value of £4000 sterling; £400 were voted to the Bishop for travelling expenses; £400 for an Archdeacon, and £300 for other purposes.—This job has called forth strong expressions of indignation from various classes of the colonists. Amongst these is a petition from the Congregational church at Cape Town to the Governor and Council, in which it is represented that if the generosity of Miss Coutts formed the ground of these grants, the continued liberality of other Christians, who have, through Missionary Societies, contributed £30,000 a year for the religious instruction of the poor, should not be unrequited; that as the Congregational church, comprising 160 to 200 persons, voluntarily contribute £400 annually to support their own minister, it is oppressive that they should be forcibly taxed to pay the travelling expenses of the minister of another church, of whose teaching they cannot approve; and that compulsory payments for such purposes are in violation of the laws and spirit of Christianity, a profane source of dissatisfaction and disorder, and a bare to the social and religious interests of man.

The petition of the Mohammedan church is an admirable parody of the arguments by which the claims of the Bishop are sustained, and sets forth—after a general claim to share the public money along with other ecclesiastical bodies—that the dervish Abdol Re is has lately been appointed by the Grand Mufti to the venerable office of Imam, which renders it imperative upon him to acquire the additional sacred title of Hadji. But this can only be acquired by a pilgrimage to Mecca: and it is as necessary to the dignity of the Imam that he should accomplish this in an easy manner, as it is for the Bishop to

wear lawn, and ride in a carriage and four.—That the memorialists are unwilling to pay the expense of this pilgrimage out of their own pockets if they can persuade the colony at large to do so, and urge, as a matter of common justice, that as the number of Mohammedans far exceeds that of the Anglican church, the Governor should add to the colonial estimates the sum of £1000 for the Imam's travelling expenses, as well as the sum of £800 to his head-priest and tambourine-player, Salie, of Keerone street.

A letter, over the signature of Salie, to the editor of a Cape-Town paper, holds that Government pays the priest the same as the policemen, to keep the people in order, and that his own order would make as good policemen as any other priests.

We presume it is a little too late for the appearance of such claims in our colonial estimates either in behalf of the Anglican, Roman Catholic, Methodist, or Scottish churches, but it does seem a little strange that the form of the thing, or the name, has only to be changed a little, and then we can tamely sit under far greater abuses. If a ministry were to attempt to carry, along with other estimates, an appropriation of so much to these churches severally, with what an outcry would they be hoisted from their places; but when a portion of the public revenue is called clergy reserve fund, the people do not seem to be able to identify their own property.

The question of popular education is also everywhere agitated, and if liberty makes progress this must. The two must go together. This becomes painfully evident in the progress of events in France. The election of President by the popular vote will make it more palpable than ever. An undeducated and debased people choosing their own first magistrate, will read to the world a lesson on this subject which will never be forgotten. A miserable and shallow pretender, under cover of the name of Napoleon, will throw forth and genius and public service all into the shade. France under such a President will be a land of terrors.

The choice of a President of the United States is by this time virtually determined, though we cannot for some days be in possession of the result, even with the advantage of telegraphic lines which will be in operation night and day until full information is received.

In France, it will be observed, the crisis is hastening. The popularity and influence of Gen. Cavaignac is at an end, and a struggle for mastery amongst contending factions may again lead to bloodshed. At Havre, there has been a serious engagement between the mob and the National Guard; the former having risen up forcibly to prevent the exportation of potatoes and breadstuffs.

The situation of affairs in Austria continues to excite general alarm, and a European war is still to be dreaded. In our last, we mentioned that the people had triumphed over the Imperial forces, that the Emperor had fled, and that the Diet had declared itself *en permanence*. It appears that the Emperor had taken refuge in Olmütz, in Moravia, where he is surrounded by an efficient force. The Diet having adopted the best means in its power for the preservation of public order, took decisive ground in favour of the popular rights. An address was forwarded by a delegate to the Emperor, demanding the convocation of a popular congress at Vienna; a demand which is not likely to be acceded to, for it seems to be determined to resist by force of arms, all encroachments on the imperial power. At the retirement of the Emperor, Augsburg took up a military position in the suburbs of Vienna, and kept the population in constant terror of a bombardment. Meanwhile, Jellachich who was on his march against Pesth, having heard of the revolution, turned his columns towards the capital, closely followed by the Hungarians. Of the forces under these two commanders, there cannot be less than 100,000 each. It is expected that Prince Windischgriz will take the command of the combined army, and that if it is concluded not to bombard the city, an attempt will be made to reduce it by cutting off all supplies. Jellachich threatening an attack upon the city on the one hand and the Hungarian army on the other, has made a number of demands upon the Diet—the chief of these are: that he and his army should be allowed to use the thoroughfares of the city; that the National Guard should be disbanded, and that the Hungarian troops should be required to leave the country. On the night of October 14, the Diet sent its ultimatum in reply to these demands. It stated that the Diet had not invited the Hungarians to enter the country, but that they came in obedience to the Hungarian Diet, which directed their army to follow the steps of Jellachich wherever he went. The other demands were refused, and the Diet stated that peace could only be restored by the withdrawal of the imperial forces. This must have led to a decisive stroke, the tidings of which must be anxiously expected.

The forces under the control of the Diet are estimated at 100,000 men, and in addition to this the Hungarians are ready to second their efforts. But the resources of the Emperor with which they must cope are enormous, and Russia stands prepared with an army of 200,000 upon the Polish frontier, to hasten to his aid.

The effect of these tidings in Italy, entirely changes the aspect of affairs there. Radetzky is paralyzed, his troops do not know to what power they belong, and the Hungarians in his army have demanded leave to return to their own country. New hope is inspired in the hearts of the Italians, and active preparations were making to renew the war with fresh vigour. Piedmontese troops had received orders to be in readiness to take the field on the 16th Oct., and Charles Albert had declared that he would not renew the armistice, but would commence hostilities on the 22nd.

MISIONARY SACRIFICES.—The peculiar circumstances of the Telogoo Mission, and Mr. Day's relation to it, are in some measure familiar to our readers. The devotion of Brother Day to the mission and his willingness to renounce his labours, in that promising field, though it involved not only the common privations of missionary life, but a separation from his wife and children,

were noticed in connection with some account of his visit to this Province in June, and July last; we have received a letter from him dated "Ship Bowditch, Boston harbour, October 10th 1848," from which the following is an extract:—"We have exchanged the parting look, the parting signal. I now go again to preach among the heathen, the Gospel of Christ, in his name to persuade men to be reconciled unto God. Oh, who is sufficient for these things? Our sufficiency is of God. Blessed be his name for this confidence. My dear wife stays in her own land, the children are still favoured with her presence, her care, her instructions. Hitherto the Lord hath helped us and we confide in His grace for all that is to come."

Rev. L. Jewitt and his wife go as my associates in the Telogoo mission. He is highly esteemed by the brethren in Boston, where he is considerably known. Pray for us all that we may have the presence of the Saviour with us, and his blessing upon our labours."

L. B. AND THE QUESTION OF SLAVERY.—We gladly insert the communication of an esteemed friend, for we are willing that the contrary part should be heard, though his remarks do not shake the opinion formerly expressed. We have lived long enough on either side of the lines to learn how to estimate at its proper value, the croaking to which L. B. alludes, as well as 'the croaking' by which it is met on the other side; for L. B. is too candid a man not to acknowledge that there is croaking here, it is cordially repeated there. We hope always to retain too much self-respect to contribute to it here or there. The remarks alluded to were written under the influence of a painful solicitude about the consequences to society and the church, of a struggle which we have seen maturing in a land which holds many of our most valued friends.—It may seem that at this distance we are destitute of the necessary data for a correct judgment; but our friend knows that a great subject may be most correctly viewed from a suitable distance; and in particular, that a more correct judgment may be formed of political events by a calm on-looker, than by one who is closely engaged in the urgent contest of such a campaign as now agitates the United States.

The views of L. B. we will venture to say, he will six months hence perceive bear traces of his earnestness in the immediate conflict. He sees only one antagonist with whom he is engaged; the rest of the battle is a cloud of smoke, and the confusion noise of arms and men. Our remarks had nothing more to do with the Presidential campaign and the extension of slavery to the present state of the question. The great question is not who shall be President? or what shall be the action of Congress in the Constitution of California?—these are but individual and subordinate questions, under which the great principle at issue is to be tested. The real question in the United States, however it may be coloured, is just the great question that is being decided on the battle-field of the world "Are all men free and equal?" The Constitution of the United States declares it, but the practice of the United States denies it, and Eternal Justice will not be deceived by the sound in the Constitution. He who "has made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth" does not acknowledge the distinction of black and white, and just as certainly as the oppressor must be broken beneath the mighty wheels of the advancing car of righteousness, just so certainly the United States, invulnerable though they seem in the rude vigour of youth, will be ground to powder, unless the shackles are unloosed from the souls of these injured men—men bearing God's own image and superscription.

L. B. loves his country too well, and thinks too highly of his countrymen, to believe that America will ever settle down to a stupid, selfish indifference with slaves upon her soil, while the wide world is shouting back a loud denunciation of her boasted freedom. Martin Van Buren this winter has voted in favour of the soil of California may be voted free in December.—Slavery in the District of Columbia—speak that sentence over again, *Slavery in the District of Columbia*—how it must burn hot in the soul of a freeman! Slavery in the District of Columbia may be abolished—the slave-trade between the States prohibited—and what then? You have disposed of the contingencies, but the thing, the horrible thing, remains beneath the eye of a righteous God, and in the conscience of every true-hearted American. "The slave-question is a natural death!" Yes, if the American conscience dies. Yes, if justice deserts the throne of the universe. Yes, if the talents of the eagle can grapple with eternal truth, and struggle it in proud fury. The slave-question—Never, friend B., till the eye of divine compassion is closed upon the woe of blood-bought men. The slave-question is immortal.

B. to state briefly the grounds of our opinion that American institutions are endangered at this moment. What brought the fallen and the falling thrones of Europe into danger? It was their resistance of human freedom—it was that their princes trampled on human rights.—And America cannot escape the consequences of a similar resistance. What conveys to our minds a sense of the present danger of these institutions, is that we see her approaching the struggle in a spirit that seems to threaten that she will break rather than bend.

We have not the President's messages at hand for reference, but L. B. has. In the last message of Washington, he will find that his sage counsels guard his country against three fatal errors. One of these is the ambition of conquest and interference with foreign nations; another is the rage and organization of political party; and the last is a division upon the ground of rival sectional interests. Now, where do we find the United States on the eve of the present Presidential election. Deaf to the solemn parting admonitions of "the father of his country"—falsely committed to all the three errors which he regarded as certain destruction—reeling from a conquered country, intoxicated with success—with laurels yet dripping with gore, they are leading up to the highest place in the republic a

man who has no other claim than that he won a victory. Party organizations!—Do we malign them when we say that, corrupt to the core, they have made the election by the people a mockery, and turned every public honour and reward into a stake for desperate gamblers. As for party rage, if it was not sufficiently kindled before, the elements are surely now supplied which will keep up the burning fire for seven times.

And let it be observed that party divisions have now reached the point at which they must become sectional. It has been, for two years at least, apparent to all accurate observers that a new arrangement and distribution of parties must soon take place; and they are now rapidly undergoing the change. If General Cass is elected, he is the last President of the regular Democratic dynasty. If General Taylor is elected, it is not by the vote of the regular Whig party, for that is virtually dissolved. The old banners may be laid aside with the worn out speeches of a past campaign. Beneath them the people of the United States can never again be rallied. The future division of parties will be upon the slave-question. In point of fact, it will be the North against the South, and we repeat it, "If the naked truth could be seen, American institutions are more endangered at this moment than ever they have been since the declaration of Independence." Look at the actual position of affairs; and then, if this warning is slighted as croaking from a foreign land, we appeal to Washington. Read the farewell message of the first, the purest, the greatest, the wisest, the best of Presidents. He was no croaker.

THE UNION FUNDS.—The cordial reception which the proposal to establish a printing-office and book depository has met throughout the churches, has encouraged the belief that the time came for making an appeal for the necessary capital, the friends generally would be prepared to give freely and largely. So far as we have gone, this expectation has not been disappointed. It may be expedient to enumerate a few of the claims which this enterprise presents to the Baptists of Canada. So far as the Union itself is concerned, it is plain that the possession of a capital invested in such an enterprise will do much to consolidate it, and give it a permanent as well as a practical character. In the operation of such an establishment, we have reason to expect results of the most salutary character in the whole condition and action of the denomination. Through the blessing of God we are already called with humble gratitude to acknowledge the salutary influence of a journal devoted to the advocacy of Baptist principles and interests. When that journal is placed under a more efficient system of management, it is but reasonable to expect that its prosperity and influence may be vastly extended. This can only be done in connection with an office of our own. The establishment of an office also will give the best possible guarantee of the permanence of the paper, and will secure its extended success by making it more thoroughly a denominational interest.

Whatever claims may be urged on behalf of other religious enterprises, these claims all go to strengthen the claims of this. For our efficiency as a denomination in the support of Bible, Missionary, and other Societies, must depend upon the circulation of such a common medium of intelligence and intercourse. Our interest in these Societies, demands a first and strenuous effort on behalf of the paper. The advancement of scriptural intelligence, and an enlightened harmony of sentiment and action amongst ourselves, as well as the defence and advocacy of what we regard as primitive Christianity in the world—all furnish strong inducements to secure in our possession that powerful engine, a printing-press.

The other department of this enterprise, the book-depository, with its system of copyright, present equally urgent claims. And we are all of expectation of great fruits of its operation.—To bring within reach a plentiful supply of bibles, tracts, and evangelical publications, would in itself be to confer upon the churches an instrumental influence of incalculable force, both for internal improvement and external effort. We look forward to seeing the Sunday-school library enriched—the family circle made happier and better—and the intelligence of our youth promoted.—We look forward also to seeing the Christian energies and zeal of our churches called out into new fields of usefulness, in the circulation of tracts and copies of the life-giving word of God. When we add to this, the labours of the colporteur, not only carrying the bible and religious books into every settlement, but going in to remote homes to cheer the heart of the lonely Christian, and to urge those for whose souls there are none to care, to turn unto the Lord; collecting congregations, and proclaiming the glad tidings in the most destitute portions of the Province—we feel that we are presenting a cause which will not only commend itself to judgment, but secure the cordial support of our Brethren. The beginning may be small, and without much observation, but the scheme, if faithfully and fairly worked, has a power of expansion which need know no other limits than the wants of our field. It may send its messengers to the scattered homes of the West, and to the Roman Catholic population of the East.

To make even a beginning of this enterprise, demanding a capital of £500—will undoubtedly make large demands upon the liberality of the whole body. The time that remains to make the necessary collections and arrangements, so that the first number of the next volume of the *Pioneer* may issue from the office of the Regular Baptist Union of Canada, is very limited.—The effort has been delayed by a variety of enquiries and correspondence, so that it was not till the present week that anything was done towards procuring subscriptions. Though only such opportunities have been embraced as were incidentally presented, the beginning is a promising one. It is evident in the circumstances that the matter must rest with the voluntary action of individuals, for we cannot at present have a general agent in the field. We appeal to pastors of churches and friends everywhere to do what they can. Contributions may be remitted to J. S. Buchanan, Esq., London, C. W.

The following contributions to the publication fund of the Union, for the purposes above mentioned, have been made in the form of notes payable on April 1st, 1849.

Robert Cathart, Toronto,	225 0 0
John B. Buchanan, London,	5 0 0
E. Savage, Agent,	12 10 0
William Wilkinson, Lobo,	5 0 0
Henry Gastin,	5 0 0
H. M. Connel, "	1 0 0
Duncan Bell, London,	12 10 0
H. A. Newcomb, "	5 0 0
M. Seger,	12 10 0
James Inglis,	5 0 0
Peter Clayton, Alimer,	12 10 0

TO AGENTS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

The committee of stockholders of the *Evangelical Pioneer* met here this day, and adopted the following resolution, in which the friends of the cause will heartily concur:

Resolved—that we transfer to the Publication Committee of the Regular Baptist Union of Canada, on the first day of January, 1849, the Copy Right and Subscription list of the *Evangelical Pioneer*, together with the debt due to and by us as Publication Committee of said paper.

It becomes the duty of the Committee to address a few words to those who have, in the capacity of agents, so faithfully and efficiently seconded the effort to establish an organ of the Baptist denomination in this Province. In conducting the enterprise there has been a considerable amount of pecuniary responsibility incurred. There remains standing against the stockholders a considerable debt; this is, however, due on subscriptions and advertisements, which would more than cover all obligations. Had the paper been continued under present arrangements, it would have been necessary that those who have advanced funds to carry on the paper, should have been relieved, either by the prompt collection of dues, or by an assessment on the stockholders. The proposed transference renders a settlement all the more necessary. Our affairs must be brought into such a condition that individuals may have their liberal advances at once repaid, that the stockholders be entirely relieved of obligation, and the paper handed over to the Regular Baptist Union without incumbrance of any kind. This can be done, if the agents will address themselves to the work in the spirited manner in which they have hitherto acted, in advancing the interests of the paper.

In order to give time for a thorough effort to accomplish this desirable end, it has been resolved to delay the meeting of stockholders to the latest possible date. And in order to enable the two bodies to act in concert, in the despatch of an important business, as well as to save most of them the toil and expense of two journeys; it has been concluded to call the meeting of stockholders at Hamilton on Tuesday, the 26th of December next, the day preceding the meeting of the Board of the Union. Against this day we urgently request agents and subscribers to endeavour to have all dues forwarded to the office.

By order of the Committee,
London, Nov. 7, 1848. D. BELL, Secretary.

IMPORTANT TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.—The New-York State Temperance Society has resolved:

That the sale of Intoxicating liquors as a beverage ought to be prohibited by law; and we recommend that the people memorialize the Legislature at the next session to pass a law prohibiting such sale.

This may be proper and efficient means of completing the reformation when public opinion is matured; but the friends of Temperance must not suppose that they can save themselves the toil of faithful and persevering effort by the instant process of an act of Parliament. Premature action of this kind is disastrous; for it sets aside the legitimate moral agency, and facts will show that it annuls and provokes the enemies of Temperance to excess. We could cite proof of this. In the city of Detroit some 3 years ago, it was voted that to license to sell liquors should be granted, and the effect was, an increase of law drinking shops, the owners of which defied the law. There was of course a corresponding increase of drunkenness.

HAVE A CONFIDENT.—The New York Organ has a Ladies' Department, in which there are many good things especially adapted to their taste, and which contains much excellent advice. We copy the following from the last number, to which we invite the attention of our fair friends;—Young ladies confide in your mother, if you have one, if not, still seek out some real friend, and confide the secret of your heart for it is through that that rain cometh, out, and sheweth. It is seldom or never that those come upon one who has confided in a mother or a friend. But the heart that welcomes a saint's fatherly, and lieth up in secret, harboureth a serpent, and shall feel its sting.—*Transcript.*

Good advice, which we would find complete by pointing to a friend—to the friend—*one* who sticketh closer than a brother; who knows what is in man; whose compassion never fails, and who knows also how to succour them that are tempted.

INTERFERENCE.—Scarcely a week passes in which our exchanges do not relate fatal accidents and serious crimes, which have their origin in the tavern and grogshop. The evil is forcing itself upon public attention, and the cause of temperance finds advocates on the judicial bench and in the jury box. It is surely time for a general and energetic movement on the part of the professed friends of temperance. The following is from the presentation of the Grand Jury of the Home District Assizes.

The Grand Jury have noticed, with deep concern, that the greater part of the offences which have engaged the attention of the Court during the present Assizes, have occurred where the parties were in a state of intoxication! Almost every case of murder, burglary, larceny and assault have been traced to, and found connected with some one of the numerous small taverns and grogshops with which the city of Toronto is invested, a number of which are known not to possess the qualifications required by law; and as the Mayor and Common Council of the city may be considered as the primeval cause of such nuisance, the Grand Jury feel themselves called upon to bring the subject under the consideration of the public, in the hope that the city authorities will see the necessity of curtailing the number of such places for the future, or abolishing the system of indiscriminately granting licenses within the limits of the city still prevail, that the interference of the Legislature may be invoked to remedy an evil so subversive of morality and good order.

The Montreal correspondent of the *Evangelical Pioneer* states, that amongst other ministerial measures it is proposed that the number of members of the Legislative Assembly be increased to 160, equally divided between Upper and Lower Canada; and that the salary of members, while in actual attendance be fixed at \$3 a day

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