

THE CANADIAN ANGELICAL PIONEER

LONDON, (CANADA WEST,) SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1848. NUMBER 52.

THE FOLLOWING BEAUTIFUL LINES WERE WRITTEN BY A DISTINGUISHED STRANGER:

THE ATHRIST.

There is no God, the fool in heart hath said,
That rid, slanders; o'ercome all, he brave;
But vain, vain man! what hast thou not to do,
Without a God to teach, to comfort and to save!

What were the Universe, without a God!
A mob of words, a nameless, breathing cloud,
Born but to vanish, and to die, and be forgot.

What hast thou, good Philosopher, achieved,
That thy own wisdom might have given!
Man of his Heavenly Father is bereaved;
An orphan woe, without a God in Heaven!

God is the source of light, and life, and joy;
Without Him, none of these had ever been;
The Athrism would be death, and all decay,
To a dark eternity of pain.

Go, with thy finger and thy foot upon them;
Quench the bright stars, which beam above the night;
And when, by these, little things are done,
Defuse the source of love, and joy, and light.

Infinite Power and Majesty Desires!
Eternal we thy Glory and thy Throne;
Eternal bliss and glory would be thine,
Were men and angels, stars and suns unknown.

All worlds and living things were there made,
That they, in thy own blessedness might share;
And not a want one of all invade,
But thou suppliest it with a Father's care.

And the young ravens cry to thee for food;
The sparrow falls, but does not fall alone;
The heavenly Father is the Mighty God,
Ours is the Father's love and His own throne.

FORGIVENESS.

There was a beauty, poetry and truth in the
reply of her, who, when asked to give a definition
of forgiveness, said, "It is the odour which
flowers yield when they are trampled upon."
The poet draws a parallel illustration from
the eastern proverb, that the snail from the
axe that cuts it down, and applies it to the
Saviour's dying prayer for the forgiveness of
his enemies. There is great beauty, as well
as poetry and truth in the illustration:

As on the fragrant Sandal tree
The woodman's axe descends;
And she who bloomed so bravely,
Beneath the strong and sturdy hand,
Eyes on the edge that caused her death;
Breathes her last sweet breath;
As if to her own fall,
Passes her soul and love for all.
How tenderly she dies,
To see and feel the hand that spurns—
To see the blow—yet the hand that spurns—
This spirit so to earth is given;
One had it but it came from Heaven;
Rejoice, rejected and betrayed,
No care he breathe, no plaint he made;
But when in death's cold grasp he cried,
Prayed for his murderers and died.

HOME MISSION APPEAL.

The attention of the friends of the American
Baptist Home Mission Society is respectfully
invited to its present condition and prospects.
At no time since its organization have its affairs
presented better grounds for encouragement on
the one hand, and a greater necessity for in-
creased supplies for its treasury on the other.
A large number of important points than
heretofore are now occupied by missionaries
adapted to them by essential qualifications;
the churches under their care, are evidently
gaining strength; new fields of unusual promise
are rapidly opening for cultivation by our
missionaries, and singularly felicitous Provi-
dences seem to furnish labourers on whose
faith and great confidence confer their appoint-
ment.

Among the most important fields thus opened
is the newly acquired Territory of California.
As yet no evangelical minister performs
stated labours in any part of it. Two or three
places in it should be supplied at an early day.
Multitudes of our countrymen, alarmed by
prospect of temporal prosperity, are hastening
to these places. At San Francisco a considerable
number of Baptists are known to reside and to
be very desirous that we should send them a mis-
sionary. To this point a worthy and competent mis-
sionary had for several months directed his thoughts,
and, impelled by an ardent desire to be
employed in the prosecution of his duty, he
has, it is admirably qualified for the undertaking—
his talents for that station.

Such was the apparent indispensable necessity
of this and several other appointments, that
the Board would have felt themselves inexorable
in making them, had they not been hindered
by their declining a favourable opportunity
of making them, they have increased their liabilities
at this period of the year, while, during every month of it
up to the present time, the receipts into the
treasury have been less than those of the
previous year. The effect of this state of things
on the operations of the remaining third part of
the year is obvious.

The settled policy of the Board is, at all events,
to avoid an embarrassing debt and consequent
appeals to their friends for relief. Already they
have felt obliged to act on that policy, to a cer-
tain extent, by declining a considerable number
of appointments; and this must be often re-
peated in order to meet the quarterly claims of
missionaries now under appointment, and de-
pending upon prompt payments for the comfort-
able support of their families.

In the last annual report it was estimated that
to carry forward important operations during the
present year, then known to be nearly ready for
action, receipts to the amount of at least \$7000
over those of the previous year would be neces-
sary. Subsequent events have justified that
estimate and required appropriations based upon
it; while, acting under high considerations of
duty in making them, the Board have proceeded
step by step with the painful hesitation which
knowledge of insufficient receipts has occasioned
in the case; and in some instances, it is
feared, the re-appointment of missionaries
now in the field cannot be made unless the treas-
ury is speedily replenished.

THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MISSION TO CALIFORNIA,
for reasons which could not be controlled,
required great expedition; the time allowed for
the sailing of the missionary on his voyage of
7,500 miles being only fourteen days from his
appointment. It was, under the circumstances,
a nearly unattainable, involving in its outset
and passage a large expense. The promotion of
the Board was dictated by motives of true
Christian benevolence and sound policy. In such
a field the influence of the gospel should be
made to bear upon the earliest social organiza-
tions. It was believed that our friends in mar-
itime ports, especially those engaged directly or
indirectly in the whale fishery of the Pacific
Ocean, and those everywhere, whose family con-
nections—husbands, brothers, sons—may be
personally benefited by the labours of the mis-
sionary at that far distant point of our country,
would feel ready to aid in defraying that ex-
pense by an extra supply.

It is hoped, therefore, that the friends of the
Society will exercise that liberal co-operation
which the Executive Board which the present ex-
ecutive requires, and especially that those gen-
erous individuals who have often furnished assis-
tance in emergencies without personal solicitation,
and on whom reliance must still be placed for
spontaneous aid in times of trial, will remember
the Board as God has prospered them.

It will be seen that this appeal is not for
relief from debt, but for means to carry for-
ward, as Divine Providence seems especially to
require, the enlarged designs of the founders
of the Society. In the selection of fields and
missionaries the Board have reference to the
most pressing and important cases. The ordi-
nary receipts of the entire year may enable
them to meet the liabilities already created,
but many very needy applicants at important
points, must suffer seriously the pain of hope
deferred unless our means are immediately in-
creased; and it is very desirable that several
of those whom, on account of the state of the
treasury, the Board have reluctantly dis-
appointed, should receive a commission as soon
as possible.

It is thought proper to place these facts be-
fore the friends of the Society for their consid-
eration, with the hope that the knowledge of
them will call forth that increased supply for our
treasury which existing opportunities do good
so loudly demand. The fields are white al-
ready to harvest. Shall the reapers be sent
into them?

S. H. COVE, Chairman.
BENJAMIN M. HILL, Cor. Sec'y.

MEN OF HOT HEARTS.

"We want men of hot hearts to tell of the
love of Christ," said a converted Chinese. It
is as true in America as in China that such men
are needed. But is there not a fearful deficiency
among us of such hearts? Are there not cold
hearts in great numbers, that feel the pulpit cry
"Sabbath!" Oh, I fear all the exercises are some-
times conducted without religious heat sufficient
to melt a coral snow-flake. Of many preachers
it may be affirmed they are cold, very cold. A
mere round of services in the sanctuary, does not
meet the wants of the hearers. They need to
be aroused, and must be, by the preacher, or
they will sleep. He that enters the pulpit now
depending on his audience for inspiration, will be
a dull preacher. Christ's ambassadors should
present themselves before the people prepared
to create an interest. The sanctuary ought to
be known as the place where men are made to
feel. Give us light—give us also heat. Enough
and more than enough have we had of that
preaching which is cold as moonbeams.

To secure the hot hearts needed, it is in-
vain to visit Germany or any other foreign coun-
try. These hearts cannot be obtained by specu-
lations on "new divinity." Nor will the arts
of logic and rhetoric produce them. God alone
can give them, and ministers must seek to him
for them. Sailing round the earth, exploring
foreign lands, gaining acquaintance with the wis-
dom of other climes and ages, seeking the highest
accomplishments afforded by science and literature
are all well in their place; but preachers of the
gospel should know first, that the duty assigned to
them by the King of Zion, is so to unfold the
truth that multitudes shall be saved. For this
end, they must have hot hearts.—N. E.
Puritan.

BEAUTIFUL—VERY BEAUTIFUL.

Night kissed the young rose, and it bent softly
to sleep. And stars shined and pure dew-drops
fell upon its blushing bosom, and watched its
sweet slumbers. Morning came with her dan-
cing breezes, and they whispered to the young
rose, and it awoke joyous and love and light-
ly it danced to and fro, in its love of health
and youthful innocence.

Then came the ardent sun-god sweeping from
the east, and he smote the young rose with his
golden shaft, and it fainted. Deserted and al-
most heart-broken, it drooped to the dust in its
loneliness and despair.

Now the gentle breeze—who had been gambol-
ing over the sea, pushing on the light bark,
sweeping over hill and dale—by the next
stage and the still brook—turning the old mill,
fanning the fevered brow of disease, and tossing
the curl of innocent childhood—came tripping
along on her errands of mercy and love; and
when she saw the young rose she hastened to
kiss it, and fondly bathed its forehead in cool,
refreshing showers, and the young rose revived
—looked up, and flung out its ruddy arms as if
in gratitude to embrace the kind breeze; but
she hurried quickly away—her generous task
was performed; yet not without reward, for the
soon perceived that a delicious fragrance had
been poured on her wings by the grateful rose;
and the kind breeze was glad in her heart, and
went away singing through the trees.

Thus true charity, like the breeze which gathers
a fragrance from the humble flower it re-
freshes, unconsciously reaps a reward in the per-
formance of its offices of kindness and love, which
steals through the heart like a rich perfume, to
bless and to cheer.

SLAVES EMANCIPATED.—The Cincinnati Ga-
zette states that the heirs to the estate of the late
General James Taylor, of Newport, Ky. have de-
termined to make free the slaves belonging to it
about forty in number, with provision for the
support of the aged and the young children.
The will had been set aside and an equitable di-
vision made of the immense property left by the
General.

THE TRADE IN CHILD MURDER.

The London press is calling attention to the
poisonings which have become a practice among
certain classes of the English population, for the
purpose of gain, by fast on infants, who are
buried in the streets, and shows reason for supposing
that the known cases are but a few instances of a
crime, which is to a wide extent undetected, es-
pecially in the factory districts. At Preston, where
23,000 members are enrolled in three
burial societies, statistics suggest a dark sup-
position. Only healthy children are accepted for en-
tombment, and sixteen weekly payments are ex-
acted before the benefit can accrue to the person
who enrolls a child; accordingly between the age
of two months and six months, the mortality
among children enrolled, is less than that among
the unentered children of the general popu-
lation; but after six months it is greatly in-
creased. In the healthy children who are buried,
it is estimated that the mortality is increased,
and dies off faster than the unentered and sickly.

"The average amount granted at death," says
the *London Daily News*, "is between eight and
nine pounds; and it is not unfrequently to find
that an infant is enrolled in three or four dif-
ferent clubs, so that the premium for its death
becomes as much as twenty pounds. In the man-
ufacturing district, where the mother of a
family is working in a factory the infants are en-
trusted to hired nurses, who often take charge of
the children of several families at the same time.
Now, it is by no means rare to find these
hired nurses speculating on the disease of their
charges by enrolling them in the burial club, in
the expectation that a speedy death may ensure
a large return for the investment. It is neces-
sary to allude to the easy method by which this
gambling speculation may be realized; for neg-
ligent treatment, with the aid of Godfrey's cordial,
will soon terminate the life of a child under cir-
cumstances in which the criminal intention could not
be construed. These pecuniary inducements to
neglectful treatment are upon parents themselves.
The chaplain of Preston jail mentions the case
of the sickness of the child of a nurse, who be-
lieves by her sympathising mistress, the services
of her own medical man, declined on the ground
of the enrolment of the child in two
burial clubs; and the consequent gain by its
death."

This systematic child murder appears too horrid
for belief; but unquestionable facts prove that it
is, alas! too true.

**UNION OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEANS BY RAIL ROAD FROM CHARLES-
TON TO PANAMA.**

Ours is an age of movement—of advance-
ment of improvement. Our whole country is des-
tined to be connected together by iron bands
which will weld every State with the ligament
ground of the continent of the child in two
burial clubs; and the consequent gain by its
death."

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for belief; but unquestionable facts prove that it
is, alas! too true.

APPLYING INTELLIGENCE.—The Macedonian,
for the present month, gives the following very
interesting intelligence in regard to the health of
Dr. Dean. The letter is dated July 24th:

"You will please accept a short note from me
this time, as I am unable to do more. I trust that
a trip of a few weeks to the north will enable me to
resume the duties which I have virtually suspend-
ed. A slight cough and night sweats, have taken
away a good share of the strength the hot season
left me. I have just returned from a fortnight's
rest at Macedon, but without the benefit I had an-
ticipated."

The Notes on Matthew are printed as far as
chapter 23d, and I have the first copy completed
and sent on my way to the printer before I leave
for Fuchau and Shanghai.

I have not pretended to preach for two or
three weeks, and as I have been thinking, as possible,
how much needs to be done here, and that I can do
nothing. The native assistants are doing pretty
well, and I am happy to have the aid of so de-
sirable a man as Dr. Johnson, and still more
happy to have the superintending care of so de-
sirable a shepherd as the blessed Jesus. With
his care and blessing, we have nothing to fear for
them or for ourselves."

SENSIBLE REMARKS ON DUELLING.—The practice
of two gentlemen setting themselves up for
marks to be shot at, is one that we are thank-
ful in this country does not prevail to any great ex-
tent. Even at the south—where the custom had
few years been a change going on, and as we
noticed not long since in the case of Major Bro-
land, one worthy the age we live in. We like
much the remark of the following spicy little
article, from the *New-York Star*, on the sub-
ject:

"DUELLISTS.—By the law they have establish-
ed among themselves, these men of the sword,
they insult us, provoke a challenge, and then
choose their weapons—a pistol or a sword—
Beautiful!—Suppose a capitalist should take
the same liberty with a capitalist? or a great
orator? or a boxer? The writer being challenged
chooses the pen; the orator, the tongue; the
boxer, the fist—a South Sea Islander, or a New-
Bedford Washer, a harpoon. Would the capitalist
swearman, thank you, be fool enough to accept
them? And why not?—why should the civilian,
the writer, the orator, or the whaleman be fool
enough to try the chances of life and death a-
gainst the capitalist with his weapons? No.
—If people are insulted, or challenged, let them
fight with the weapons they understand; that's
the way! There's some sense in that. And
they who go about cracking heads or jokes, just
out by a new system of honour, with at least
a thimble-full of common sense at the bottom."

REV. RICHARD PENNING.

In accordance with a vote of the Board of
Managers of the American Baptist Publication
Society, at the September meeting, a letter was
addressed to the Rev. Richard Penning, by the
Corresponding Secretary, Rev. T. S. Mason,
informing him of the wide circulation of his
"Scripture Guide to Baptism," and its recent
translation into German and French. A reply
has been received, dated October 10, in which he
says:

"I thank you and the Board of the Publica-
tion Society for the pleasing information of the
wide diffusion and usefulness of my Guide to
Baptism. I believe it contains 'the truth as it
is in Jesus,' with regard to that ordinance, and
consequently, the wider it is circulated, the more
I hope and pray the blessing of Heaven may at-
tend it, and that the translation of it may be
mainly by a widely circulated as the original."
I have resigned my charge at New-castle, in
consequence of defective health, and am succeed-
ed by the pastor of the 2d Baptist church in that
town. This change was conducted in a very de-
lightful way. I have returned to my native place
(Ponzaize, in Cornwall), the most agreeable
climate in England, where I have many relatives
and where I expect to spend the closing of my
life; I am now 66 years of age. I preach occa-
sionally for different denominations, living in har-
mony with all."

Mr. P. is provided for partly by the kindness
of his old friends at Newcastle, with whom he
laboured for the ministry nearly 40 years, and
partly by a little property of his own, and
four sets of the stereotype plates of Penning's
Scripture Guide to baptism have been procured
by the publication Society, one in English, two
in German, and one in French. One set, in
German, is in Ha-burg, for the use of the Rev.
J. H. Oncken. May thousands of copies be cir-
culated, containing those who have followed the
example of Jesus, and inducing many others
to imitate the noble Bereans, who "searched
the Scriptures daily, whether these things were
so." T. S. M.

FRANCE.

Great alarm was generally felt as to the result
of the election, and many were escaping from
Paris, until the result should be known.
It was believed, however, that Louis Napo-
leon would be the successful candidate.
The concentrated and organized power of the
whole government, however, is being put forth
to secure the success of Cavaignac.

The choice of the Red Republicans still bal-
ances between Ledru and Raspail. An
outbreak by the latter was feared.

IRELAND.

Martin has been convicted but not sentenced.

ENGLAND & SCOTLAND.

The Right Hon. the Viscount Melbourne is
dead.

Advices received from the continent state that
the cholera was decreasing in virulence and in
the number of patients attacked—as it was in the
United Kingdom.

London money—The funds continue very firm,
consols 87 1/2 a 87 1/2.

In freights not much done.

EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 8.—Ibrahim Pasha contin-
ues in a very languid state. His Highness
has now been confined to his bed for about three
weeks; there is little hope of his recovery.

Abbas Pasha, who is to succeed Ibrahim
Pasha in the government of Egypt, left Suez for
the port of Jeddah, on his pilgrimage to the holy
cities of Mecca and Medina, on the 22nd of last
month.

Owing to Ibrahim Pasha's state of health, ex-
presses have been dispatched to Mecca to recall
Abbas Pasha to Cairo, and an Egyptian steamer
has been sent from Suez to meet him at Jeddah.

Artim Bey, the Prime Minister, has just cir-
culated a notice he has received from Cairo to
the effect that Ibrahim is better, and that the
Doctors now entertain hopes of his recovery.—
This is a sure sign that Ibrahim's health has been
very bad.

INDIA.

By the overland mail from India, we have ac-
counts from Calcutta to the 7th, Madras to the
8th, and Bombay the 17th of October.

The most important news communicated by
the present mail is the announcement, apparently
on good authority, that the supreme government
had decided upon the permanent annexation of
the Punjab to the British territories in India,
and that, with a view to the immediate occupa-
tion of the country, orders had been issued for an
augmentation of the Bengal army, to the extent
of 15,000 men. Troops were moving from dif-
ferent quarters, so that Lord Gough would find
himself, before the close of the month, at the
head of an army of 30,000 men, with a force of
10,000 from Bombay, co-operating along the
line of the Indus.

The position of affairs at Multan, and in the
Panjab, had not materially changed.

CEYLON.

Ceylon papers to the 10th of October have ar-
rived. At that period the island was tranquil;
the rebellion had been completely suppressed,
the pretended King captured, and several of the
rebels had been tried and executed.

LATEST FROM JAMAICA.—By the brig Cam-
bridge, Capt. Waller, we are in receipt of King-
ston, Jan. 1, papers to the 22nd ult.

Correspondence of the American,
Kingston, Jan. 20, No. 29.

The foreign trade of Kingston, since the 1st
inst., has been rather brisk.

The receipts of Flour have been considerable,
and prices have in consequence risen. 100
barrels Baltimore, which were sold previous to
the arrivals, fetched 83s per barrel. The article
is quoted at 82s, at which price, however, only
small sales can be effected. I learn that 800
bbls. New Orleans has just been said at 80s.
The stock of meal on hand is large, and the
demand extremely inactive. Sales in small lots
continue to be effected at 17s per bbl.

Prime and Mess Pork have been disposed of
in small lots at 60s to 62s for the former, and 70
a 72s for the latter, per lb. An arrival from
New Orleans has taken place, and sales have
been made at the quotations.

The following are the American vessels in the
port of Kingston: Ship Howard, Wise, and
brig Piedmont, Brighton, for New Orleans
schrs. Commerce, Web, for Norfolk, and Elea-
nor, from St. Thomas, with flour, just arrived.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, December 14th, 1848.

The steamer *Canada*, from Liverpool, 25th
November, arrived this evening. Had a rough
passage.

The Bank of England exhibits an increase of
bullion to the extent of more than £750,000.
The stock of gold and silver in the bank vaults is
now £15,700,000.

Money is abundant for commercial purposes.
Lord Melbourne was very ill on the 28th, and
there was no expectation of his recovery.

The total number of cases of cholera reported
thus far is 1,715; recoveries 220; while 375
remain under treatment.

In Scotland the mortality has been greater.—

REVOLUTION IN ROME!

The most important news is a Revolution at
Rome, on the 17th ult., instigated by the Clubs,
and the submission of the Pope.

Advices are to the 20th, at which time perfect
quiet was restored.

After the assassination of M. Rossi, the mob,
at the instigation of the clubs, proceeded in a body
to the Quirinal Palace, on the 16th, when they
demanded a new ministry, the immediate de-
claration of war, &c. About 100 Swiss Guards
resisted them. The Diplomatic body entered
to protect the Pope by their moral
influence. Some endeavours were made to set fire
to the principal gates, but a few shots from the
Swiss caused the mob to retire.

Shortly afterwards, the military, numbering
some thousands, invested the Palace in order
of battle, and commenced a fusillade over against
the windows. The Swiss were overwhelmed,
and the Pope's Secretary, Mons. Palmis, was
shot in the heart.

The overwhelming force of the besiegers com-
pelled submission. Negotiations were offered;
a new Ministry named by Embrary, the former
leader of the revolt, which was submitted
to the Pope.

Cotton, advanced; Flour, a slight decline, Western
Canal, 24 a 25s—duy 24. At retail 25
a 28s—duy 34 7d.

American Wheat 6s 9d duy paid, 7s a 7s 6d
per 70 lbs.

London money.—The funds continue very firm,
consols 87 1/2 a 87 1/2.

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