

# THE WEEKLY MEDICAL RECORD.

LONDON, (CANADA WEST,) SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1848. NUMBER 23.

## AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION.

The third annual meeting of this Society was opened yesterday morning at the Third Street Baptist church. There are about four hundred ministers and laymen in attendance, and the meetings during the day were crowded and full of interest.

The hour of ten having arrived, the President of the Union, His Excellency Gov. Briggs, of Massachusetts, took the chair, and called the society to order. Rev. W. H. Shaler, Recording Secretary of the Union, read a hymn, and addressing by the choir, the throne of grace was addressed in a fervent prayer by Rev. M. Vinton, of the Karen Mission. The President then arose and delivered a peculiarly happy and effective address, an abstract of which we are happy to present to our readers.

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what captain, what private, who had braved death in Mexico, would covet such an inscription as that—an unworthy soldier? But is Boardman forgotten? No! his memory is immortal—the mouth of God has spoken it—"The righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance."—When would the memory of the first Mrs. Judson be forgotten? Never. Thousands of hearts in America had travelled to where she sleeps beneath the holly tree, and poured the tribute of gratitude and admiring affection upon her grave. The speaker then gave a thrilling description of the departure of Mrs. Boardman from Salem—the death of her husband—her subsequent union with Dr. Judson, and her death off the island of St. Helena, and asked, Is Sarah Boardman Judson forgotten? No—and never, while the martyr-like heroism of the devoted missionary is remembered, can she pass from the remembrance of earth or heaven. Her record is upon the enduring tablets of immortality. The honour reaped by these pious missionaries was the highest that human exertion and merit could ever win. It was glory, honour, immortality, eternal life. "If our young men would to reap now, here was the most promising field. To sow here was to insure a glorious harvest of imperishable renown.

But he must bring his doulary remarks to a close. He owed the audience an apology for having detained them so long. Yet, he had but one more thing to say, without previous preparation, is sure to do; for when one knows not what he has to say, he never knows when to stop. After returning thanks to the Society for the confidence reposed in him, and to the audience for the patience with which they had listened to him, the eloquent speaker resumed his seat.

The Society then proceeded to business. The Secretary of the Board presented the Report of the Board to the Union, which was read on the table, to be taken up at a future stage of the session.

The chair, by the direction of the Society, appointed committees for the nomination of officers, and for fixing the place for the next meeting of the Society. The names of the gentlemen composing this committee we are unable to give.

The Treasurer presented a summary of his Report, which was accepted.

The Society then fixed their hours of adjournment at 12 M., and 5 P. M., and the hours of meeting at 9 A. M., and 7 1/2 P. M. The hour of 12 M. having arrived, the Society adjourned.—*Tray Com. Adm.*

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one missionary, Mr. Ingalls, and ten native preachers and assistants, are two stations and two out-stations, with two churches to which fifteen have been added by baptism; whole number, 35; also, in the Karen department with one station and five out-stations in Arracan, are two missionaries and one female assistant, Mr. Abbott and Mrs. and Mrs. Beecher, with 31 native preachers and assistants, including those in Burmah Proper. The number of Karen churches is 30, with 523 members as last reported. The number of additions the past year is not known, but the accounts received by Mr. Abbott are "very satisfactory." Mr. Abbott returned to Arracan in December, where he was joined by Mr. and Mrs. Beecher from Maulmain. A boarding school of thirty pupils has been taught at Akyab, and a day school of twelve.

The Shan mission, Siamese department, has two missionaries and three female assistants, Messrs. Jones and Chandler and their wives, and Mrs. Jones, at one station; Mr. and Mrs. Jones and Miss H. H. Morse having arrived, as is supposed, in February last. The principal labourer, Mr. Chandler, has been in the foundry and printing department, or in Scripture and tract distribution.

In the Chinese department, at the same station and one out-station, are two missionaries and two female assistants, Messrs. Goddard and Jencks and their wives, and three native assistants, including those in Burmah Proper. One baptized the last year, 78,370 pages have been printed. Mr. and Mrs. Jencks were in Singapore, on account of Mrs. Jencks's ill health.

In the China mission, Mr. and Mrs. Lord have joined Mr. and Mrs. Macgowan at Ningpo station, and Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, more recently appointed, have remained in the same station. Mr. Dean at Hong-Kong, Dr. Devan, having returned from Hong-Kong on account of ill health, has been transferred to France. The Hong-Kong station has been greatly blessed within the year. Religious meetings have been well attended. Elms have been added to the church by baptism, of which 100,000 persons, making the number of native members twenty-five. A church was organized at Ningpo in October.

In Assam mission are six stations, occupied by six missionaries and six female assistants.—Messrs. Brown, Carter, Bronson, Barker, Danforth, Stoddard, and their wives; two other female assistants, and two native helpers. Mrs. Brown is at present in this country; Messrs. Danforth and Stoddard and their wives have joined the mission the past year. The number of churches is three, added by baptism twenty-one members, and three by other means, making the number of native members twenty-five. A church was organized at Ningpo in October.

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God commendeth his love towards us, in that, while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us. Much more, then, being now justified by his blood, we shall be saved from wrath through him. For if, when we were enemies, we were reconciled to God by the death of his Son; much more, being reconciled, we shall be saved by his life." "He that spared not his own Son, but delivered him up for us all, how shall he not with him also freely give us all things?" Dear fellow-sinners, that argument is as sound for you as it was for the holy Paul. Oh! grasp at it and take it home. Behold the Lamb of God; behold your sins put away! Behold a pleading God reconciling you over that bloodstained victim-lamb as his own gracious provision for you and all mankind!

"Behold the best, the greatest gift of ever-lasting love. Behold the pledge of peace below. And perfect bliss above." [Rev. J. Guthrie.]

At the recent anniversary of the American Society for ameliorating the condition of the Jews, celebrated in the City of New-York, the Rev. Dr. Tying recited a remarkable poem of Charlotte Elizabeth, with the foregoing title:—  
The Reverend Doctor offered a resolution "that the signs of the times are such as should arouse all who love the Lord Jesus Christ, and wait for his salvation, to renewed and enlarged effort in this holy enterprise"—and concluded an eloquent speech upon the subject by the remark that this poem embodied the whole of all he had further to say. The scriptural references were arranged by Dr. Tying.

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Spreads the voice of ransomed war	Luke 21: 25
Nations in tumultuous pride	Haggai 2: 7
Heard like ocean's rolling tide	Hebrews 12: 26, 29
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Listen to our loving vows	Rev. 10: 6
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Oh! Obed Thy trumpet sound	1 Thess. 4: 16
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Girl with saints Thy flaming car	July 14
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Call them from life's dreary gloom	Matt. 24: 40, 41
Call them from the marble tomb	Rev. 20: 6
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Shirley Head, thy members of flame	God 1: 15
Where they whose proud disdain	Luke 19: 12, 27
Scorned to brook Messiah's reign?	Matt. 14: 41, 42
Lo, in waves of sulphurous fire	Luke 17: 37, 38
Now they feast like devils on fire	Rev. 19: 20, 21
Petrel! fill the appointed day	Rev. 18: 3, 5, 9
When the world shall pass away	2 Peter 3: 9
Quell! see all Thy foes, O Lord	Psalm 138: 5, 6, 7
When the world shall pass away	Psalm 138: 5, 6, 7
Quell! see all Thy foes, O Lord	Isaiah 40: 3, 5, 12
When the world shall pass away	Mark 15: 11
Quell! see all Thy foes, O Lord	Isaiah 34: 23
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Quell! see all Thy foes, O Lord	Daniel 2: 35, 44
When the world shall pass away	Isaiah 40: 1, 9
Quell! see all Thy foes, O Lord	Psalm 67: 6
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Quell! see all Thy foes, O Lord	1 Julia 2: 2
When the world shall pass away	Luke 21: 31
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When the world shall pass away	2 Thess. 3: 5
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When the world shall pass away	2 Tim. 4: 8
Quell! see all Thy foes, O Lord	Rev. 22: 20
When the world shall pass away	Isaiah 49: 9
Quell! see all Thy foes, O Lord	Rom. 8: 19

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At the recent anniversary of the American Society for ameliorating the condition of the Jews, celebrated in the City of New-York, the Rev. Dr. Tying recited a remarkable poem of Charlotte Elizabeth, with the foregoing title:—  
The Reverend Doctor offered a resolution "that the signs of the times are such as should arouse all who love the Lord Jesus Christ, and wait for his salvation, to renewed and enlarged effort in this holy enterprise"—and concluded an eloquent speech upon the subject by the remark that this poem embodied the whole of all he had further to say. The scriptural references were arranged by Dr. Tying.

When from scattered lands afar	Matt. 21: 6, 8
Spreads the voice of ransomed war	Luke 21: 25
Nations in tumultuous pride	Haggai 2: 7
Heard like ocean's rolling tide	Hebrews 12: 26, 29
When the solar splendours fall	Matt. 24: 29
When the crescent moon shall pale	Matt. 24: 29</

columns disappearing in the smoke of battle; but Cromwell took a noble departure. The storm and uproar without, brought no din of arms to his dying ear—not in the delirium of the sword flashing over the "eternal kingdom," and his strong heart sweetly stayed on the promise of a faithful God, he moved from the shore of life, and sank from sight forever.

He died at three o'clock that day—on the very day, which, eight years before, saw his sword flashing over the "eternal kingdom," and his strong heart sweetly stayed on the promise of a faithful God, he moved from the shore of life, and sank from sight forever.

REV. MR. BRIDEL, DELEGATE FROM PARIS.

SPECIAL MEETING TO PROMOTE THE OBJECT OF HIS MISSION.

At a meeting of ministers and laymen, convened at the Tabernacle, New York, Friday morning, May 12, 1848, Rev. Justin Edwards, D. D., was appointed chairman, and Mr. Richard C. Morse, Secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated by Rev. Mr. Kirk of Boston, who he said was to hear further statements from the Rev. Mr. Bridel of Paris, respecting the wants and claims of the Society for evangelizing that city. That gentleman made an eloquent and impressive address in the French language, which was translated to the audience by the Rev. Mr. Kirk; and was followed by pertinent remarks from the Rev. Dr. Ludlow of Poughkeepsie, the Rev. Mr. Thompson, pastor of the Tabernacle, and other gentlemen, who all followed in resolutions were read by the Rev. Dr. Baird and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that this Meeting have heard, with deep interest, the statements of the Rev. Mr. Bridel, pastor of the Evangelical Free Church in Paris, and delegate from the Religious Societies in that city to the American churches—respecting the wonderful openings which the recent Revolution has created in France for the dissemination of the Gospel in that great country.

Resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting, immediate efforts ought to be made for the diffusion of the truth in France, and principally in Paris, since we know not how long the opportunity to make them may last.

Resolved, that the appeal from the Evangelical Free Church for propagating the gospel among the Roman Catholics in France, in this day, when financial embarrassments prevail throughout their country, and threaten to involve all their religious Societies in ruin, is such as ought to be heard with profound emotion, and that our pastors beg leave most respectfully to suggest the propriety and importance of a contribution being made promptly, where practicable, in behalf of the object of his visit.

JUSTIN EDWARDS, Chairman.  
R. C. MORSE, Secretary.

When Whitelocke was embarking as Cromwell's envoy to Sweden, he was much disturbed in mind as he rested at Harwich on the preceding night, which was very stormy, while he reflected on the distracted state of the nation. It happened that a confidential servant slept in an adjacent bed, who, finding that his master could not sleep, at length said, "Pray sir, will you give me leave to ask one question?" "Certainly," "Pray sir, don't you think that God governed the world very well before you came into it?" "Undoubtedly," "And pray sir, don't you think he will govern it quite as well when you are gone out of it?" "Certainly," "Then sir, pray remember me, but don't think you may trust him to govern it quite as well as long as you live?" To this question Whitelocke had nothing to reply; but turning himself about, soon fell fast asleep till he was summoned to embark.

We do not relish the truth the less for being occasionally spiced with a bit of humor. The following extract from the report of committee of Hogs, read before an Agricultural Society "down East," contains some excellent hits:

"Again! Some folks accuse pigs of being filthy in their habits, and neglect their personal appearance. But whether filth is best eaten off the ground, or from China plates, it is, to me, merely a matter of state and convenience, about which pigs and men may honestly differ. They ought, then, to be judged charitably. At any rate, pigs are not filthy enough to chew tobacco, nor to poison their breath by drinking whiskey. And as to their personal appearance, you don't catch a pig playing the dandy, nor the female among them picking their way up this muddy village, after a rain, in kid slippers."

Notwithstanding their heterodox notions, hogs have some excellent traits of character. If one chances to wallow a little deeper in some mire-hole than his fellows, and so carries off and comes in possession of more of this earth than his brethren, he never assumes an extra importance on that account; neither are his brethren stupid enough to worship him for it. Their only question seems to be, is he still a hog? If he is, treat him as such.

And when a hog has no merit of his own, he never puts on aristocratic airs, nor claims any particular respect on account of his family connections; and yet some Hogs have descended from very ancient families. They understand full well the common sense maxim—"Every tub must stand on its own bottom."

TEMPERANCE.—We are happy to inform the friends of morality and good order, that a total abstinence society on the Father Mathew plan, has been recently established in this city, among the Catholic inhabitants. The good work was only commenced a few weeks ago, and it now numbers about eight hundred members. We hope in our next, to be able to lay before our readers the rules of the society, together with a list of the officers. This society has been established by that respected and highly esteemed clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Kerwin. May its founder and the good cause prosper.—Mirror.

TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.—A conference of ministers of religion to promote the temperance reformation, commenced in Manchester on Wednesday, 19th inst., and terminated on Friday 21st. There were present about 180 ministers, of whom 70 were clergymen of the Church of England, 42 Independents, 23 Primitive Methodists, 52 Baptists, 22 Wesleyans and 14 Calvinistic Methodists.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. SCOTT.—Gen. Scott arrived at New York in the brig St. Petersburg, from Vera Cruz, on Sunday morning last. He left the vessel at Staten Island, and proceeded directly to his family at Elizabethtown. His reception at Elizabethtown was very cordial, and on Monday a great demonstration of popular feeling was made. On Thursday (this day) he is to be received in this city with distinguished honors, having been invited by the Common Council. The occasion will probably be one of great enthusiasm.

PARIS FROM DEER.—The Albany Evening Journal says:—The Pearl Street Baptist church having been heavily in debt for several years, a few weeks ago the pastor, Rev. Dr. Welsh, called upon the members of the congregation, and his personal friends, and in a few days procured a subscription of \$12,000, every dollar of which was promptly paid, and the church is now entirely free from debt.

NO PEACE—IMPORTANT.—We learn that letters have been received in Washington, from Mr. Savier, stating that he has no hopes of a ratification of the treaty by the Mexican Government. In that event, hostilities will have to recommence.—Balt. Argus.

A correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer holds the following views in relation to the prospect of a dissolution of the connection between the Church and the State in France:—

"Among the most interesting problems evolved by the late revolution, is its ultimate effect upon the interests of Catholicism in the nation. Beyond nought doubt, the Imperial Concordat with the Pope, which endowed the clergy and established their relation to the civil power, and which Napoleon is known to have subsequently regarded as the gravest error of his political career, will be materially modified, if not entirely eradicated. This will result not from the predominance of anti-religious influences, but from the prevailing conviction that the interests of both Church and State require a change of the relations now existing between them. The idea is fast becoming general that both institutions ought to be bound by the same great law of attraction to the Eternal Throne, and yet resolve in separate and independent orbits. The adoption of the voluntary system, as it exists in the United States, is not a new question in France. The entire body of the Protestants, though receiving their full proportion, perhaps, of the State donations, have struggled long and strenuously for its establishment; and they have found efficient auxiliaries among many of the enlightened and devoted of the Catholics themselves."

ITALY.—The Provisional Government of Modena, by a decree dated the 10th inst., had admitted all the Israelites residing in the duchy to the enjoyment of all civil and political rights.

EGYPT.—Mohemet Ali returned to Alexandria on the 3rd inst., apparently much better in health. A regency has, however, been appointed, with Ibrahim Pacha at its head.

THE GERMAN CONSTITUTION.—At Frankfurt, where the Diet Germanic Confederation is in session, there appear to be sitting two volunteer bodies, called together by the Diet as representatives of the people, and for the purpose of consulting with the Diet. One of these is called the Committee of Seventeen, originally called together by the Diet, but has confined its labours to preparing a constitution to be presented to the Diet. This constitution has been published, and was laid before the Diet on the 20th ult. It is divided into four articles, the third of which is subdivided into three. The principal features are these:

The territory of the Germanic Confederation, or of the German Empire, is to extend from the North Sea to Schleswig, including both the provinces, and thus reaching to the Adriatic to the Baltic. It will also include the provinces lately incorporated by Prussia, and extend longitudinally from the Niemen to the Saar and Moselle. As the principal object of this vast revolution is to give unity to the nation, centering in one political system, all the existing sovereigns and states of Germany are called upon to surrender a very considerable share of their independence and power.

The relations of Germany with other countries will be conducted, not as at present, by diplomatic envoys from Prussia, Bavaria, Hanover, Saxony, &c., but exclusively by the universal interests of the nation. The foreign legations in various parts of Germany will, therefore, in live manner cease. The entire military force of this country will in like manner be essentially one, and commanded and administered by the staff of the Empire, and fused into one Imperial army, of which the present national corps will be divisions. So, also, the fortifications and defences of the whole Empire will be placed under the control of the Imperial Government.

It will be proposed that the Head of this Government shall be a Hereditary Emperor of Germany, to be in the first instance elected by the Constituent Assembly by which this constitution is to be submitted. This Sovereign will govern the Federal concerns of the whole nation, with the advice of responsible Ministers, and the support of a National Parliament consisting of two Houses. The Upper House is to be composed of all the present sovereign members of the Germanic Diet, who may sit by deputy, and likewise of a body of Senators, 161 in number, to be men of more than 40 years of age, elected for 12 years and in rotation, with certain qualifications. The Lower House will be chosen from the political Assemblies of each separate German state, in the proportion of 1 member for every 100,000 inhabitants. The bodies will exercise the powers and enjoy all the rights of Parliament. The seat of Government is proposed to be at Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

A Supreme and Imperial Court of Judicature is permanently to sit at Nuremberg, composed of 21 members taken from the judicial order in the several states; one-third of these judges being named by the Emperor, and one-third elected by each Chamber of the Diet—the tenure of their office being for life.

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THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF FRANCE.—It is also most important to know that there is not the slightest fear that freedom of debt will be interfered with or invaded. The army and the National Guard are with the majority, and even the working men are now beginning to see the impracticable follies of Louis Blanc, and to range themselves on the side of order. One of the first questions that will arise, is as to the nature and form of the new republic. It is known that a draught of a constitution was prepared a fortnight ago by M. De Tormentin, at the request of the Provisional Government. In this rough draft, a single Provisional Government, M. Lamartine induced his colleagues to adopt a tripartite, and in that form, we believe, the proposition will be submitted to the Assembly. A single president to have a suspensive veto. The separation of Church and State will, we understand, also be recommended, and one of the first acts of the Finance Minister will be to state that he is not prepared to produce any ecclesiastical budget. These, it must be admitted, are grave, serious, and difficult questions, admitting of wide difference of opinion, and on which it is certain the widest difference of opinion must prevail.—Difference of opinion also prevails, and will doubtless be expressed, touching some of the

acts of the Provisional Government. There are few who can approve of the arbitrary conduct of M. Rollin, or of those ordinances of the Minister of Justice, touching the inamovibility of the judges.

LAMARTINE.—A letter from Paris says,—"The men here love Lamartine, and wish to make him President. He is a great man, and desires the safety of the French nation; and in this, I think, taking Washington for his model. He recommends Washington's principles to the people, and is like him in firmness and calmness. Before the Chamber closed, he stood unmoved while markets were aimed at him; and though everything had been done by the ambitious of the members to crush him, as well as by the communists, his honesty has outstripped them all."

There were two courses which might have been adopted after that event—either to declare war on Europe, or to adopt a system of peace founded on the fraternity of nations.

The government which existed after the revolution of July did neither, and in consequence it had reduced France to deep humiliation.

The hon. member then proceeded to give a sketch of the events in Europe since the revolution of February 24, with a view to prove that the several nations were actuated by the same democratic feelings as France, and that consequently there was no chance of any power attacking France. He alluded to events in Austria, Prussia, Sicily, and Italy; spoke of Switzerland, Russia, and the various parts of Germany; in fact, went through the whole of Europe, and drew the conclusion that France might remain as she was, at peace, but prepared for all events.

Formerly France, with her thirty-six millions, was isolated; now she stood in the closest bonds of fraternity with the greatest part of the nations of Europe, and far from fearing war with them, could look to them for aid. Under the late government, all was confusion, now all was the result of democratic principles.

The following Government ad interim has been appointed by the National Assembly:—Foreign Affairs, Buzit; War, Charrais; Finance, Duclerc; Justice, Cremieux; Instruction, Carnot; Public Works, Frot; Marine, Casey; Interior, Recurt; Under Secretary, Faure.

The German Legion is returning in scattered bands to France.

It is said that the total separation of Church and State will be one of the first measures taken by the Assembly. An official order has been announced to put the whole line of coast in the District of Boulogne in a state of defence, and to fortify the town. It was reported in Paris, that Ledru Rollin had tendered his resignation. Order has not yet been restored in the Provinces. The Pope has been compelled to declare war against Austria.

ITALY.—There is little positive news from the seat of war in Italy. The Sardinian troops have obtained some advantages. A rumour has reached England of Venues having fallen into the hands of the troops of Lombardy and Sardinia. It was certain that the Austrians had been driven from all the points between Vallegio on the Minico, and Pontone on the North Adige, above Verona. The king is represented to have greatly distinguished himself in action, and to have even condescended to use his sword, and fight like a soldier.

A report prevailed in Paris, yesterday, that the Pope republishing his late hostility to Austria, had revoked his late declaration of war; and that in consequence, the people had risen en masse and deposed him from his temporal authority, and had placed him under restraint in the Castle of St. Angelo.

The Journal des Debats confirms the above. It appears that Rome has regularly rebelled against him, and the probability is that his Holiness will be deposed as a temporal prince. In fact, the entire executive authority appears to be exercised by the ministry, without any control on the part of the Pontiff.

AUSTRIA.—A fresh ebullition of popular indignation in this city has been occasioned by the (alleged) interference of the Archbishop in favour of the expelled religious society of the Liguarians, a sect affiliated to the order of the Jesuits. It was supposed that the Archbishop was soliciting the Government to recall the obnoxious religiousists, and not content with disturbing the numbers of the unfortunate recall, the insurgents shivered the lower casements of his palace to atoms, and one individual climbed to a window of the first story, and tore down the German flag suspended there.

POSEN.—The Poles in this duchy, and the Prussian garrison troops, had some desperate conflicts. The town of Posen has been nearly destroyed by fire. A battle was fought on the 28th ult., at Miloslaw; the Prussians were victorious. The people are in apprehension that their religion—the Roman Catholic—is to be subverted; and the Polish Committee protest against the projected territorial arrangement, separating the German districts from the duchy, and incorporating them with the confederation. A general insurrection is looked for. Martial law has been proclaimed, and all persons found in arms are also. Eight hundred German volunteers have arrived, as a free corps to fight against the Poles.

GERMANY.—The Frankfurt committee of fifty, have voted a resolution, urging the Germanic Confederation to keep the promise made to the Poles, and declaring that the Poles shall be allowed still to pass through Germany on their return to their native land. They recommended, also, the appointment of three delegates, one from Austria, one from Prussia, and one from the federal States, to join "the men of confidence" in the consideration of federal objects.

The Prussian minister of Foreign Affairs makes the following demands from the German Diet at Frankfurt:—1.—That the German Confederation shall declare itself responsible for the cost of the war and the loss of private property, caused by the hostilities arising out of the Schleswig-Holstein question; and 2.—That a complete restoration of all the property of Prussian subjects be made the first condition any peace to be concluded with the kingdom of Denmark.

SPAIN.—An unsuccessful insurrection had been attempted at Madrid, at 4 A.M., on the 7th. The conflict was sanguinary, and lasted several hours.

RUSSIA.—Russia is making great military preparations on the Polesidam frontier. She had also collected a vast fleet in the Red sea.

UNITED STATES.—We remarked, last week, that the nomination of the Democratic Convention, then in session at Baltimore, would probably determine who should be the next occupant of the presidential chair. The adoption of the two-thirds rule by the Convention, damped the hopes of the prominent candidates, and left it probable that they would all be dropped in favour of some unknown man. But Gen. Cass at last received the nomination by the following vote:—

Cass's vote - - - - - 109  
All others - - - - - 75

Cass's majority - - - - - 34

If this is a triumph of the war spirit, we

He should proceed to remark on the position of France as to her foreign policy after the revolution of July. Instead of standing forth amongst the nations of Europe in her strength, she had stood apart in a state of isolation and subalternity.

There were two courses which might have been adopted after that event—either to declare war on Europe, or to adopt a system of peace founded on the fraternity of nations.

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must add the sum of the Father's love which we may comprehend the value of the price. We must see him come to pay it. All that glory is laid by: from the bosom of the Father's love he is torn, and he who thought it not robbery to be equal with God, takes the form of a servant, O, surely, the richest thing that price, was the love that scooped so low to pay it. Behold him travelling on from the unsmooth cradle of his needy infancy, to the rude horrors of his shameful death, to pay it. Behold him at Gethsemane, when beneath the weight of woe, and when he felt the edge of God's sword whetted against his fellow "being in agony, he fell upon his face and prayed earnestly, and his sweat was as it were great drops of blood; the first instalment of that price, THE PRECIOUS BLOOD OF CHRIST."

Behold him in the hall called pretorium where they mock him as a king. (O it was he who had sat on the throne of the universe,) and they played a crown of thorns; pitiless hands forced it down upon that meek brow; and while knees were bent in insult and derision and rude laughter rang through the hall, there flowed from his throbbing temples blood. A second instalment of the price, THE PRECIOUS BLOOD OF CHRIST. Behold him on Calvary prostrate on the cross. The spike is pointed—the hammer is raised—(O the arm that raised it was the work of his omnipotence)—the hammer stroke falls, and the rule spike tears its way through that gentle land, blood gushes forth, again and again, more blood.

As those quivering limbs hang on the cross for weary hours it tricks down—still more blood. And when the agony was over and the riven heart was still, a soldier in very wantonness, pierced his side, and there came forth blood and water; the last! Oh the last! payment in full of that dread ransom price, THE PRECIOUS BLOOD OF CHRIST.

This is where we must lead the cold and worldly christian—to the cross, and remind him that the earth on which he stands has drunk up the Saviour's blood. This is the argument by which we must address him; the price is paid—the precious blood of Christ; will you own the purchase? Ye are not your own, ye are bought with a price. This is the argument which must take the place of disquisitions on human ability and exhibitions of the natural claims of holiness.

Nor shall we hope that all depths of legal conviction, all clearness of comprehension of the divine claims will avail to call forth a peculiar people, until we see the love of Christ constraining his people that they live henceforth, not unto themselves, but unto him that died for them, and rose again.

THE GRAND LIGNE MISSION.

To the Committee of the Canada Baptist Missionary Society.

You have put forth what purports to be a vindication of your conduct, and a reply to what you term "certain erroneous statements and unfounded representations." Although you do not particularize the statements which you thus characterize, we are led to believe that you intend your denials to be an answer to an article which appeared in the nineteenth number of this paper. If so, we would have reviewed your course, and then say how you could lead your sanction to that document. The author of it put his hand upon it in the expressions, "erroneous statements," "unfounded representations," "assertions shallow and utterly devoid of truth," &c. Whatever he may have said to you, that person knows in his heart that the hand which wrote that article would have been set off sooner than pen and ink could have done so. But you say you do not read our statements when you lend your authority to that indication. How could you say they are erroneous or unfounded? Or, why have you not shown the error or the misrepresentation? You do not even attempt it. You say you would rather have a hearing in our Association, some hard words; but there is no hearing in our Association. You tell us how liberal you have been; but your liberality was not in question. Whatever sacrifices you made, the only bearing which the statement of your contributions can have on the matter is to show, by the small amount of an important sacrificial declaration—you cannot, surely, and yet you would rather have kept out of sight the fact of your annual acts of munificence! Look at our article for yourselves, and you will see how far you have gone out of your way to introduce one fact which you say you would rather have kept out of sight.

The first material statement in our article is, that the stations of the Swiss Mission have been left, during the past winter, not merely deficient in comforts, but subject to severe privations. Do you call this unfounded or untrue? We submit in evidence the touching appeal of Madame Feller to her friends in New York, in which she alleges that the Mission has received no aid from you since last autumn and gives a sad account of the consequent trials of the missionaries. The great fact that, since August, 1845, the members of committee have contributed \$271, does not make the other fact less true or less sad.

We then alleged that the limited support yielded to the mission in Canada was an inevitable consequence of its connection with your Society. Do you call this unfounded or untrue? We might, in evidence of it, appeal to the fact, that while great interest is felt in the mission, nothing is done for it. But we appeal, rather, to the positive and public doings of the Association. Year by year, your contributions are reduced, your hearing in our Association, upon conscientious grounds; and so long as you are its advocates, the claims of the mission cannot be heard amongst us. We address the language of your own vindication in evidence upon this point. You are there constrained to say, "The deficiency would not have been by any means so great, had not jealousies and divisions arisen in this Province; which have unfortunately interfered, to a mournful extent, with the natural flow of Christian benevolence." This is your way of telling us that the denunciation of large cannot and will not co-operate with you as a Society, and cannot conscientiously contribute to your funds. Upon this ground we urged that the mission be released from the objectionable connection; and what is your answer? "The thereby purchased a right in perpetuity to starve these devoted missionaries!"

The next material statement in our article is, that you and your agents in Canada have concealed from the people of Canada the fact that Madame Feller and M. Roussy were unpaid. Do you call this unfounded or untrue? The fact cannot be untrue. Madame Feller's own acknowledgments are in evidence. It is untrue that you have concealed it! On this point we submit all Canada in evidence. The churches of our large know that we state the fact. But you seem to acknowledge this also; for, when you have told us that you addressed Madame Feller and M. Roussy on the subject, you tell us to do so. You did not think it necessary to tell the public the truth in this case. Were you not advocating the claims of the mission upon grounds that laid you under the strongest moral obligations to tell it? You plead, indeed, that you "did not instruct your agents to give or withhold any statement on the subject." Your fault is, that you did not instruct them to give an unreserved statement. You ought to have charged them that, so long as they, they should not conceal the fact.

But, after all, had you not taken up such a position that every man must have known that it was your policy to withhold it, if he told the truth? The head and front of our offending is, that we have published it. No man who was willing to act as your agent needed any instructions to withhold it. He must have known that it was your policy to withhold it, and unless he could acquiesce in that policy, he could not act for you. He must have known that you not only withheld a statement of the fact, but that you had come forward, in your Annual Report, with an unqualified state-

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