



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, which 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.

The following 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—be such as ought to be heard with profound emotion, and to be responded to with alacrity, and in the spirit of a generous liberality, by the Protestant Churches of America.

Resolved, that this Meeting with great confidence and affection, commend Mr. Bridel and the object of his visit to this country, to the heartfelt sympathy and benevolence of our pastors and lay brethren 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 to one question, 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 spoiled 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 negligent of 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 merits 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 DEPT.—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 revolve 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 Rhine 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.

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."

THE FOLLOWING HAVE PAID 10c. FOR THE EVANGELICAL PIONEER VOL. I: Middleton, Peter Hyatt, Jos. R. Smith, Jacob Sorensen, Wm. McLeish, Elba, N. Y., H. R. Stowell, New-York, S. S. Kelly, Ontario, Robert Parker, Woodstock, John Carter, Essex, Young, E. W. Verette, Housatonic, R. A. Kenedy, Joseph Arnold, Apr. 8, Linn, Blenheim, Aaron A. Hitchcock, Ancaster, John Vansickle.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE PAID 5c.: Apr. N. V. Cory, Watity, Thomas Martin, Agincourt, Robert McCallum, Paris, C. Clark and H. Plakham, Watity, Robert Morrow, 2c. 6d.

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.

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.

THE EVANGELICAL PIONEER

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1848.

SUMMARY.

The plot seems to deepen, and is hastening to a crisis. We must wait with anxiety for the next arrival to confirm the rumours respecting the position of the Pope, which will in a great measure, shape the future current of affairs. Without further comment we present an outline of

THE NEWS BY THE HIBERNIA.—This vessel arrived at New York on the 27th, 14 days from Liverpool. Bread stuffs heavy. Flour, 26s a 27s. Corn, 4s 6d a 27s for white, 28s a 29s yellow. Potatoes, 11s 6d a 12s 3d demand moderate. Cotton down 4th. Money market heavy.

Brown's Circular says, the market for breadstuffs remains without material change, and though in parts of the Corn market wheat has declined, yet Indian Corn is in better demand, and selling freely at 26s a 28s. Meal is 12s a 12s 3d. Fresh American Flour is scarce, and the quotations are 27s a 27s 6d; Sour, 24s a 25s.—The duty, 7s on wheat, and 4s 2d on flour.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—There is a steady business doing in Beef and Pork, and they are without change. There is not so much disposition to purchase. Next to the whole of the Wheat offered was taken at the full rates of the previous week. Hams have been sold of sale. The small quantity of Cheese in port is held for higher prices.

The demand for Lard is quite as great as on the previous Tuesday. The whole of the large quantity brought forward was sold at prices ranging at 30s a 35s 6d per cwt.; 27s 3d a 27s 6d per cwt., and 40s 6d a 41s 9d for kegs. At the commencement of the sale, prices were about 1s 6d lower, but before the close the full rates of the former were established.

LONDON PROVISION MARKET, May 13th.—The demand for Bacon has been to a moderate extent only in 4s. Cloves has met with moderate success. We quote York middling in tierces, at 45s a 40s, for Western and Eastern. Lard is bought freely, and the weather has caused prices to give way; kegs are now 40s a 30s, and in barrels 42s a 48s. Cloves has met with moderate success, but low prices have been taken. The Stock is much reduced, chiefly the inferior quality. Good and inferior 48s a 52s, and inferior to middling 40s a 44s.

A serious accident occurred on the Great Western Railroad on the 10th, by which four persons were killed and a large number wounded. The train was derailed by the engine of York, committed suicide on the 12th inst.

Parliament seems to be in the condition of a former administration, in which Lord Brougham was a principal—it did little before the recess, and it has done less since.

The present week, except incidentally in reference to foreign politics, both Houses have done very little. In the Lords the usual morning session was interrupted by Lord Stanley, who indulged his ill nature in an invidious attack on his former colleague Lord Palmerston relative to the Sotomayor correspondence at Madrid.

The Commons have been principally occupied with the health of towns bill, and a brief discussion on the anti-free trade disposition of the Court Circular.

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The law officers have, for once, had luck on their side. Chief Justice Blackburne, on Wednesday, in the Queen's Bench overruled Mr. Mitchell's plea of abatement, but his trial will probably not take place until after next Monday.

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The Confederates had a great meeting in Kilkenny, the town of cats, and Messrs. Maghera and Duffy made very violent speeches in utter disregard of the feelings of the "gogging set." It is said by parties who ought to be well informed, that, for the present at least, the republicans have determined that the council of 300 shall not be called together. Induced by the recent proclamation of Lord Clarendon, the determination has been the concurrence of the Confederates, as well as of the "moral force" republicans.

Messrs. Duffy and Meagher continue with their appeals to the people to arm, and are joined by some of the Romish Priests. The potato crop is believed to be very abundant. A blight has appeared on only a few limited places.

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M. Lamartine then ascended the tribune amidst general applause. There were, he said, two parties after the late revolution—those who thought the necessary concomitant of a Republic, and those who looked for liberty, peace, and prosperity. For his part, he belonged to the latter class; and though war might be indispensable, yet he thought peace ought to be aimed at constantly. The policy of the foreign department of France might be comprised in two words—armed diplomacy.

The people had willed by the revolution three things—a republic; democratic progress, and peace, accompanied by prosperity and plenty. The hon. deputy said that as should endeavour to show that the system which he had adopted was perfectly suited to the present position of affairs.

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It shows which way the star of empire takes its way.

An arrival at New Orleans brings dates from Mexico to the 8th, four days later, and from Queretaro to the 3rd ult.

It is reported that the Mexican Congress had convened, and were discussing the question of the power of Congress to cede away any portion of the territory of the republic, which was strongly opposed, on the ground that it would be a violation of state rights.

It was believed that the treaty would be disposed of soon.

The American commissioners were still in the city of Mexico, and in accordance of the requisition of the Mexican government, would not go to Queretaro until notified of the opportune moment.

Lieut. Lay, aid to Gen. Butler, writes that the treaty will be ratified during the month of May. Other correspondents excite doubts of its ratification.

The British Minister in Mexico has replied to the request of Yucatan, asking for aid and proposing to surrender her sovereignty. The Minister says he will remit the proposal to his Government, and has no doubt it will be favourably received.

Accounts from Guadaloupe to the 28th April state, that many of the slaves had refused to work, asserting that they were free by the account received of the enactments of the French Government; and if not, they knew how to obtain their freedom.

The same state of things exists in Martinique, and one account says fighting had actually taken place there.

The steamer *Benjamin Rush* was totally destroyed by fire at Pittsburgh, on the 26th. She was partially insured. No lives lost.

A fire occurred at Baltimore recently, which destroyed 60 houses, mostly small ones.

Mr. John P. Brehed, head clerk of Lee and Johnston, heavy brokers in Baltimore, committed suicide, by shooting himself, this morning.

BOUGHT WITH A PRICE.

In a recent article we exhibited, in a general view of the God-dreaded and God-executed plan of salvation how, "Christ is all in all," and we would not have that truth left as a matter of mere speculation, glorious and sublime though it be. The thing at which we aim is to have it brought home; Christ, the subject matter of all christian experience—Christ, the theme of all gospel preaching. We take here and there an illustration of its necessity in practice and its efficiency in application. We have somewhat anticipated this purpose in one or two particulars, as when we shewed, the necessity of preaching the cross in order to break down the rebellion of the impenitent heart. And now we exhibit its efficiency as the ground of appeal to christians.

Suppose that we come to our own hearts or to a church when either languishing and worldly, with exhibitions of the necessity of an entire consecration of heart to God. It may be an easy matter to demonstrate either on the principles of a moral government, and to enforce it by appeals to the natural conscience. The standard lofty and pure, may be seen and acknowledged; and the mind may be led irresistibly to the conclusion that nothing else than entire conformity to that standard can be tolerated. But when the conviction is reached, what is gained? Conscience may then tell of duties neglected, sins indulged, opportunities slighted, time wasted, and what then? Resolution and purposes may be formed—vows uttered—prayers for aid may be urged earnestly and honestly. And after all there will be no better results than resolutions vanishing in air—purposes and plans delayed—and after a brief struggle, the heart uttering the vain regret, "O wretched man that I am," will sink back, baffled and discouraged. Self is sought in salvation, even with the conviction that self must be abandoned in order to salvation—because there is nothing in all this to annihilate self. Conformity to the law of God is found to be a sad undertaking, even with the conviction that it is a burden too heavy for fallen man to bear, unless his heart is subdued by the love of God—because there is nothing in all this to effect the subjugation.

One might have supposed that it should be enough to set up the original claim of God and his government—to shew that he made us, made us for himself, that he cared for us, that we are monuments of his love, and that his goodness from which we are never separated, should lead us to repentance. But in practice, we know that it is not enough. In fact the very thing that is wanted, is some extraordinary means of subduing a heart that is living in habitual and hardened resistance of these natural claims. And this is the glory of the gospel, the moving power in the christian character, and the strength of gospel preaching, that though all these may be treated as going for nothing, a new claim is set up—arise, manifest and irrefragable. When all the rest is lost sight of, there still remains this touching and subduing truth, "ye are not your own, ye are bought with a price." This is the over-whelming consideration—the Sovereign against whom we have revolted, hath followed us to the dark prison house of sin in which we are willing captives, perishing without a ransom—and He is willing to redeem us. But this is not all. He is willing to pour forth the treasures of the universe as the price of our ransom, but they are not sufficient. Well then, he will rise above the riches of creation. He so loved us that he spared not his son. And the gospel comes to us with the claim in this form—"Ye are not redeemed with corruptible things as silver and gold, but with the precious blood of Christ, as of a lamb without blemish and without spot. Here is the consideration which if fairly viewed, must annihilate self, and diffuse the love of God through the vacated heart.

What a constraining truth! Bought with a price, and such a price! Who can estimate it? Could we traverse the universe, and by some angel arithmetic make up its treasures, we should not have made a step towards the estimate. For above creation we must rise to creation's Lord, and estimate the glory and perfections of Him, who made all things, and before whom angels, principalities and powers do joyful homage. And to the reckoning of his glory and excellence,

we must add the sum of the Father's love which he has enriched; and when we accomplish this 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 about that price, was the love that scooped so low to pay it. Behold him travelling on from the unouth 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



GREAT BRITAIN.

With regard to domestic legislation, although Parliament has now resumed its sittings, I have little to report, the time of the House having been occupied on matters of minor importance. The bill for the removal of Jewish disabilities passed the House of Commons last night, by a majority of 61—the vote being 234 against 173. The measure has now to go up to the House of Lords, where its fate is still uncertain, although it can hardly be surmised at the present time that any set of privileged legislation could be found strong enough to throw it out. A curious fact, showing how we permit the people of the continent sometimes to set us an example in liberalism is found in the circumstance that since the declaration of Italian independence, the people of Modena—all faithful Catholics—have granted a full measure of equality to the Jewish race.

Some of the liberal members of Parliament, however, are not inactive. A meeting has been held at Manchester by Cobden, Bright, and others, which has resulted in a circular being sent to the parties who supported the late anti-corn law league, with the view of "promoting a cordial union of all classes of reformers in favour of an improvement in our system of Parliamentary representation."

With regard to business matters in England there is not much to be said, but the prospects on the whole seem to be somewhat improved. While all the rest of Europe is agitated by politics or war, we shall be the only nation actively at work; and if we can only keep quiet, it would appear certain that we must have a good demand, since whatever may happen, the human race must be fed and clothed in some sort, and if they cannot contrive these requirements by their own labour, they will do it by paying for their existing property, or by doing it, as usual, upon posterity. Armies, moreover, require especially those materials which it is so difficult to supply—viz. weapons and woollen cloths; and as a neglect of cultivation is also a source to follow all their operations, while at the same time they are great consumers, your bread-stuffs are likely to find a larger market than would otherwise be the case.

The weather has been favourable since the last dates, and has dissipated the fears that were beginning to be entertained regarding agricultural operations; the corn market has consequently lost some of its firmness, although only a slight decline in prices has occurred.

In the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston announced that Prussia and Denmark have accepted the mediation of Great Britain, and that negotiations are now going on by a suitable adjustment of all the questions dependent upon the importance of this arrangement, politically and commercially, as it hardly be overruled. We hope it will put an end to this war.

Glasgow.—A very large and influential meeting was held in this city on the 4th inst. Mr. Couper, Mr. Anderson, chairman. The speakers were Messrs. Lang and Leitch. (gentleman) in favour of universal suffrage, and Mr. Couper, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Muniz, and several of the leading merchants. About 4000 people were present, principally of the middle classes. The decision came to be in favour of household suffrage. The Charist Convention has resumed its sittings in London, but the meetings are not of much general interest. There is not so large an attendance as at the former sittings, and less confidence seems to be placed in Mr. Feargus O'Connor. Meetings in favour of the Charter continue to be held throughout the Provinces.

DEUBLING.—The House of Commons had occasion recently to discuss its duty towards the Queen. Her Majesty's Government, to which Mr. Feargus O'Connor, the Charist, seemed disposed to provoke Mr. Crisp, a member who had dealt very freely with the character of Charist assertions, on the point of veracity. The members were required to make such declarations to the House as they considered to be true, and arising from what had taken place. A discussion took place about the same time, in the course of which another member, Mr. Cavendish, referred to a duel which had been fought a good while ago, in which Mr. Horsman, the member for Cookham, was a party. It does much credit to that gentleman, and speaks for the progress of sound principles on the subject of duelling, that the following declaration was by that means elicited from him:—

"The honourable gentleman had spoken of him as though he had been the challenger; but in the case to which the honourable gentleman had thought proper to refer; whereas, in point of fact, he had never sent a challenge. At a dinner at Canterbury, about ten years ago, Mr. Bradshaw made a very violent attack upon the Queen. He (Mr. Horsman) having referred to this attack in terms of reprobation, at a public dinner given to him by his constituents, revived from Mr. Bradshaw a challenge, which at first he was disposed to decline, and with this intention consulted his friends on the subject. He found, however, that it required more courage to refuse than to accept a challenge, and he therewith did that for which he had felt sorry and ashamed ever since. (Hear, hear.) He trusted that on any future occasion of the like kind, he should be enabled to show more courage and more Christian principle. (Cheers.)"

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—Appended by the Return of the number and nature of Railway accidents, and injuries to life and limb, which had occurred on the Railways of Great Britain and Ireland, from the 1st of July to the 31st of December, 1847, presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's command, is an analysis which places the results in a clear and correct point of view. For the information of our readers we subjoin it, merely remarking that to the credit of the general management of the Companies, there is a very considerable decrease in the accidents passengers from causes beyond their own control. By an analysis of the returns recorded in this department, it appears that the 110 persons killed and 74 injured, on all the railways of Great Britain and Ireland, during the six months ending the 31st December, 1847, there were 5 passengers killed, and 30 injured, from causes beyond their own control; 3 passengers killed, and 3 injured, owing to their own recklessness, or want of caution; 36 trespassers and

other persons, neither passengers nor workmen, killed, and 5 injured, by improperly crossing or standing on the railway; 5 suicides. Totals, 110 killed, 74 injured. And for the same period the number of passengers amounted to 31,734,607.—DUNCAN MACGREGOR, Registrar, Office of Commissioner of Railway, Whitehall, March 31, 1848.

A few days back—at the very crisis of their fate, when the Government were pressing on their prosecution, and when the United Irishmen, supported by six millions of their brethren, were leaving England to do its worst.—Messrs. Smith O'Brien, Mitchell, and the other leaders of the movement party, accepted an invitation to an evening tea meeting, intended as a demonstration, at Liverpool. Four hundred persons were present, including the cause of physical force, and several more prominent. At that moment, however, the moral force party, armed with blue jeans and other weapons, proceeded to the neighbourhood of the meeting, to burn Mr. Mitchell in effigy. This process nearly set fire to the building; a conflict ensued. Smith O'Brien, a dreadfully beaten, and Mitchell and the other, a severely injured, were under the cover of darkness, and by the interference of the police at the military. The shout of contempt raised in England at this recital may easily be conceived. Mr. Smith O'Brien resigned his seat in Parliament, which he occupied as member for Limerick, (a step, however, which he has since recanted), and the night before, Sir George Grey, the Home Secretary, announced, amidst the laughter of the House, that according to the despatches received from Lord Chalmers, the reports of the affair which had appeared in the newspapers were substantially correct, and that the revolutionary patriots were actually indebted for their personal safety to the exertions of the very troops they had pledged themselves to annihilate. The cause of the attack is understood to have been an expression from Mitchell of an offensive character to the memory of O'Connor, and also the catastrophe, John O'Connell, as the head of the moral force party, has expressed regret and condolence at the treatment which was indicated. The rupture, however, even if it should be healed, has thrown a degree of diffidence upon the position of both parties, which must give an insuperable degree of confidence to all the supporters of British rule.

Under these circumstances little can be said about the right of Ireland to independence.—The acknowledgment of that right must in every mind depend upon the position of the parties, which must give an insuperable degree of confidence to all the supporters of British rule. Under these circumstances little can be said about the right of Ireland to independence.—The acknowledgment of that right must in every mind depend upon the position of the parties, which must give an insuperable degree of confidence to all the supporters of British rule. Under these circumstances little can be said about the right of Ireland to independence.—The acknowledgment of that right must in every mind depend upon the position of the parties, which must give an insuperable degree of confidence to all the supporters of British rule.

The Israelite inhabitants of Paris have addressed to the Provisional Government a prayer for the dissolution of the Consistory, which is chosen by 111 individuals out of 6,000, of whom the Jewish population of the capital consists.

AUSTRIA.—The new Austrian constitution was formally proclaimed on the 25th ult., the Emperor's birthday, amid the general rejoicings of the people of Vienna. Cracow formally capitulated to the Austrian Government on the 26th, binding itself to send off all Polish and Hungarian emigrants. The Austrian commissioner at Cracow has in formed the authorities in Silesia, that the Austrian government has thought proper to guard the frontiers against Prussia, with a military cordon, to prevent "great masses of certain Polish emigrants overrunning the territories of Cracow; only such Polish emigrants as can prove that they are Austrian subjects will in future be allowed to enter the Imperial dominions."

A Kingston paper says there has been an addition to the means of transport this season, and a superior class no less than five splendid steamers, viz. the Commodore, Down, Free-Trade, Briton, and the Commodore. The Commodore is a powerful engine, and capable of carrying 3000 bbls. Flour each from the head of Lake Navigation to the Atlantic coast.

The Astoria, from London, with a general cargo for Quebec, has been totally wrecked near Fox River. The vessel, of Sunderland, for Quebec, founded off Nags Head. The Captain and three men were saved.

A MURDERER AT LARGE.—A man named James O'Connell, who has committed murder in the City of New York, in the month of August on Saturday, in the Hunon District, by officers of the neighbouring State, assisted by a member of the Hunon Police force. The man, having been handcuffed, was placed in a carriage with the officers, but we regret to learn that shortly after he had passed through Galt's prison, he managed to get out of the carriage without being observed, and effected his escape. He had a very heavy pair of handcuffs on, with his hands bound behind his back, and it is probable that it was impossible for him to extricate himself without assistance. It is hoped that this distinguishing mark of the felon may lead to his apprehension, should he be seen, or to a reward from his friends. A reward of fifty dollars has been offered for the apprehension of the man.

POST OFFICE IMPROVEMENT.—To the many applications made to open this important subject, we would reply, that parties who feel themselves aggrieved by their influence not getting up petitions to the Executive, setting forth their wants clearly, say as briefly as possible. It may be well to recollect, however, that through change in the whole system may be anticipated after the next Session of Parliament.—Examiner.

THE AMERICAN POST OFFICE LAW.—The following are the chief provisions of the law recently adopted by the United States Congress:— 1. All newspapers not exceeding 1000 square inches in size (except by the editors, publishers, or proprietors, for 30 miles; for any distance beyond 30 and not exceeding 100 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 100 miles; for any distance beyond 100 and not exceeding 200 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 200 miles; for any distance beyond 200 and not exceeding 300 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 300 miles; for any distance beyond 300 and not exceeding 400 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 400 miles; for any distance beyond 400 and not exceeding 500 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 500 miles; for any distance beyond 500 and not exceeding 600 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 600 miles; for any distance beyond 600 and not exceeding 700 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 700 miles; for any distance beyond 700 and not exceeding 800 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 800 miles; for any distance beyond 800 and not exceeding 900 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 900 miles; for any distance beyond 900 and not exceeding 1000 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 1000 miles; for any distance beyond 1000 and not exceeding 1100 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 1100 miles; for any distance beyond 1100 and not exceeding 1200 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 1200 miles; for any distance beyond 1200 and not exceeding 1300 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 1300 miles; for any distance beyond 1300 and not exceeding 1400 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 1400 miles; for any distance beyond 1400 and not exceeding 1500 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 1500 miles; for any distance beyond 1500 and not exceeding 1600 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 1600 miles; for any distance beyond 1600 and not exceeding 1700 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 1700 miles; for any distance beyond 1700 and not exceeding 1800 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 1800 miles; for any distance beyond 1800 and not exceeding 1900 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 1900 miles; for any distance beyond 1900 and not exceeding 2000 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 2000 miles; for any distance beyond 2000 and not exceeding 2100 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 2100 miles; for any distance beyond 2100 and not exceeding 2200 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 2200 miles; for any distance beyond 2200 and not exceeding 2300 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 2300 miles; for any distance beyond 2300 and not exceeding 2400 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 2400 miles; for any distance beyond 2400 and not exceeding 2500 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 2500 miles; for any distance beyond 2500 and not exceeding 2600 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 2600 miles; for any distance beyond 2600 and not exceeding 2700 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 2700 miles; for any distance beyond 2700 and not exceeding 2800 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 2800 miles; for any distance beyond 2800 and not exceeding 2900 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 2900 miles; 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for any distance beyond 16200 and not exceeding 16300 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 16300 miles; for any distance beyond 16300 and not exceeding 16400 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 16400 miles; for any distance beyond 16400 and not exceeding 16500 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 16500 miles; for any distance beyond 16500 and not exceeding 16600 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 16600 miles; for any distance beyond 16600 and not exceeding 16700 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 16700 miles; for any distance beyond 16700 and not exceeding 16800 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 16800 miles; for any distance beyond 16800 and not exceeding 16900 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 16900 miles; for any distance beyond 16900 and not exceeding 17000 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 17000 miles; for any distance beyond 17000 and not exceeding 17100 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 17100 miles; for any distance beyond 17100 and not exceeding 17200 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 17200 miles; for any distance beyond 17200 and not exceeding 17300 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 17300 miles; for any distance beyond 17300 and not exceeding 17400 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 17400 miles; for any distance beyond 17400 and not exceeding 17500 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 17500 miles; for any distance beyond 17500 and not exceeding 17600 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 17600 miles; for any distance beyond 17600 and not exceeding 17700 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 17700 miles; for any distance beyond 17700 and not exceeding 17800 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 17800 miles; for any distance beyond 17800 and not exceeding 17900 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 17900 miles; for any distance beyond 17900 and not exceeding 18000 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 18000 miles; for any distance beyond 18000 and not exceeding 18100 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 18100 miles; for any distance beyond 18100 and not exceeding 18200 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 18200 miles; for any distance beyond 18200 and not exceeding 18300 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 18300 miles; for any distance beyond 18300 and not exceeding 18400 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 18400 miles; for any distance beyond 18400 and not exceeding 18500 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 18500 miles; for any distance beyond 18500 and not exceeding 18600 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 18600 miles; for any distance beyond 18600 and not exceeding 18700 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 18700 miles; for any distance beyond 18700 and not exceeding 18800 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 18800 miles; for any distance beyond 18800 and not exceeding 18900 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 18900 miles; for any distance beyond 18900 and not exceeding 19000 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 19000 miles; for any distance beyond 19000 and not exceeding 19100 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 19100 miles; for any distance beyond 19100 and not exceeding 19200 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 19200 miles; for any distance beyond 19200 and not exceeding 19300 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 19300 miles; for any distance beyond 19300 and not exceeding 19400 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 19400 miles; for any distance beyond 19400 and not exceeding 19500 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 19500 miles; for any distance beyond 19500 and not exceeding 19600 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 19600 miles; for any distance beyond 19600 and not exceeding 19700 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 19700 miles; for any distance beyond 19700 and not exceeding 19800 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 19800 miles; for any distance beyond 19800 and not exceeding 19900 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 19900 miles; for any distance beyond 19900 and not exceeding 20000 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 20000 miles; for any distance beyond 20000 and not exceeding 20100 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 20100 miles; for any distance beyond 20100 and not exceeding 20200 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 20200 miles; for any distance beyond 20200 and not exceeding 20300 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 20300 miles; for any distance beyond 20300 and not exceeding 20400 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 20400 miles; for any distance beyond 20400 and not exceeding 20500 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 20500 miles; for any distance beyond 20500 and not exceeding 20600 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 20600 miles; for any distance beyond 20600 and not exceeding 20700 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 20700 miles; for any distance beyond 20700 and not exceeding 20800 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 20800 miles; for any distance beyond 20800 and not exceeding 20900 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 20900 miles; for any distance beyond 20900 and not exceeding 21000 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 21000 miles; for any distance beyond 21000 and not exceeding 21100 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 21100 miles; for any distance beyond 21100 and not exceeding 21200 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 21200 miles; for any distance beyond 21200 and not exceeding 21300 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 21300 miles; for any distance beyond 21300 and not exceeding 21400 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 21400 miles; for any distance beyond 21400 and not exceeding 21500 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 21500 miles; for any distance beyond 21500 and not exceeding 21600 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 21600 miles; for any distance beyond 21600 and not exceeding 21700 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 21700 miles; for any distance beyond 21700 and not exceeding 21800 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 21800 miles; for any distance beyond 21800 and not exceeding 21900 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 21900 miles; for any distance beyond 21900 and not exceeding 22000 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 22000 miles; for any distance beyond 22000 and not exceeding 22100 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 22100 miles; for any distance beyond 22100 and not exceeding 22200 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 22200 miles; for any distance beyond 22200 and not exceeding 22300 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 22300 miles; for any distance beyond 22300 and not exceeding 22400 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 22400 miles; for any distance beyond 22400 and not exceeding 22500 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 22500 miles; for any distance beyond 22500 and not exceeding 22600 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 22600 miles; for any distance beyond 22600 and not exceeding 22700 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 22700 miles; for any distance beyond 22700 and not exceeding 22800 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 22800 miles; for any distance beyond 22800 and not exceeding 22900 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 22900 miles; for any distance beyond 22900 and not exceeding 23000 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 23000 miles; for any distance beyond 23000 and not exceeding 23100 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 23100 miles; for any distance beyond 23100 and not exceeding 23200 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 23200 miles; for any distance beyond 23200 and not exceeding 23300 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 23300 miles; for any distance beyond 23300 and not exceeding 23400 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 23400 miles; for any distance beyond 23400 and not exceeding 23500 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 23500 miles; for any distance beyond 23500 and not exceeding 23600 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 23600 miles; for any distance beyond 23600 and not exceeding 23700 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 23700 miles; for any distance beyond 23700 and not exceeding 23800 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 23800 miles; for any distance beyond 23800 and not exceeding 23900 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 23900 miles; for any distance beyond 23900 and not exceeding 24000 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 24000 miles; for any distance beyond 24000 and not exceeding 24100 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 24100 miles; for any distance beyond 24100 and not exceeding 24200 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 24200 miles; for any distance beyond 24200 and not exceeding 24300 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 24300 miles; for any distance beyond 24300 and not exceeding 24400 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 24400 miles; for any distance beyond 24400 and not exceeding 24500 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 24500 miles; for any distance beyond 24500 and not exceeding 24600 miles, or within the limits of the State, for 24600 miles; for any distance beyond 24600 and not exceeding 24700 miles, or within the limits of the State,