VOL. L.

He presed away feer early flowers,

Had lost their first adsullied blooms

Had faded in its rich perfume: V 1884

Ere autumn's frost had come to dim !

The lowly violet's modest ray,

There came a warning tone to him,

And first of all he passed away.

He passed away !-we saw the light

A free bird loosened for the skies!

And saw his gentile breathing cease,

As, silently, without a groan, He passed away! and all was peace.

To blosio beneath a vernal sky,

And all their fragrancy retain,

He passed away ! shall flowers remain,

When he, the loveliest one, must die?

Shall the glad song-bird's joyous lay

Still echo gails from the hill, When his sweet song has passed away,

Peace, troubled spirit !- why complain.

Though sundered are the holiest ties?

When angels called him to the skies?

Would weeping love's enfolding arms

When heaven unfolded all its charms

And wooed him to its haunts of bliss

With him depart the song and glee,

We will not wish him back to earth

For now we know that he is free :

But may the holy faith that made

Be ours, to gild death's gloomy shade

HARRIET NEWELL.

" How sweetly on the wood-girt town

Each small bright lake, whose waters still

The mellow light of sunset shone!

Reflected from the waveless breast

Glorious as if a glimpse was given

Within the western gates of Heaven,

Her father was Mr. Moses Atwood, a merchant

extensively and honourably known for his enter-

prise, integrity, and benevolence; and her mo-

ther, like him in energy, simplicity, and piety, is

still living in serene old age blessed in her chil-

dren who remain, as in those who have gone be-

fore ber, and sure of a reunion with them all in

"another and a better world.

Harriet Atwood was distinguished for unsual

precocity. When but eleven years of age she

kept a diary, in which the incidents of every day

were recorded, with frequent reflections, and at

this period she passed much time in the study of

the Scriptures and in secret prayer. Religion

had not yet, however, assumed a permanent do-minion over her feellings, and it was not till after she entered the B addord Academy, in 1806, that

she entirely renounced the world, and began to

teach by her conversation as well as by her ex-

ample the great truths which inspired the hero-

ism of her later years. Before she was fifteen she lost her father, and in the following summer

-on the 6th of August, 1809-she became a

member of the church. In October, 1810, she

was made acquainted with the Rev. Samuel New-

determined, with Judson, Mills, and others, to

explored, and altogether unexplored by any wo-

The beauty of the cloudless west,

Left, by the spirit of the star

Of sunset's holy hour, ajar!"

Mirror the forest and the hill,

And cheer us through life's closing scene.

His dying moments so serene

Dereham, July 18th, 1848.

And his, the dearest voice, is still ?

O could we wish him to remain.

Detain him in a world like this,

We heard his last low farewell tone,

Fade slowly from his dying eyes,

As peacefully he took his flight,

Ere the fair rose from summers bowers

es before purchasing elsewher

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Y JAMES INGLIS,

AVIS, AGENT.

# the Ham band of the Jodge of the quick and dead. He can dead the highest of the Ham band of the Jodge of the quick and dead the can dead the second of the properties and the can dead the

LONDON, (CANADA WEST,) SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1848.

HOME EVANGELIZATION

the sacrificial alter, but consuming in the flame on the 9th of Feruary, 1812, Harriet Atwood and Samuel Newell were married, and a few days afterward they left her home forever. On the 19th they sailed from Salem, in the ship Caravan, with their missionary associates, Mr. and Mrs. Judson, for India. On the 12th of the following June, after a protracted but not unpleasant voyage, they came in sight of Orissa, and on the 16th they landed at Calcutta, where they were received with fraternal kindness by the Baptist missionaries from England. The opposition of the East India Company to

for this period are full of affection, bleeding upon

the education and conversion of the Hindoos, was but a proof of its estimation of the obstacles which a true civilization would present to schemes of cupidity and oppression. What good our American apostles would have accomplished in Bengal had they been permitted to remain there, is known only to the Saviour to whom they wish to bring its wretched inhabitants. As has been stated in the notice of Mrs. Judson, as soon as their object became known to the government, they were ordered to leave the country. They however obtained leave to go to the Isle of France. the governor of which was a Christian in feeling as well as by his nation, and a ship being found which could receive two passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Newell, after a visit of six weeks at Serampore, left their dear friends there to return to Calcutta, whence on the 4th of August they sailed alone for their new and distant destination At the end of four weeks, it was ascertained that the vessel had sprung a leak, and they made for the Coromandel coast for repairs. They arrived at Coringa on the 8th of September. Anxieties, fatigues of the voyage and the climate, had nearly prostrated Mr. Newell, and his wife was alarmingly ill. Yet a sense of duty and a confidence of God's approval sustained her. They re-embarked on the 19th; three weeks afterward she gave birth to a daughter, who died at the end of five days. On the 16th of October her husband There are few characters in history upon which | perceived in her symptoms of a fatal disease, and we linger with a more pleasing satisfaction than on the 31st they landed at Port St. Louis, in the upon that of Harriet Newell, the first martyr in Isle of France. An affecting account of her last the foreign missionary fields of the American days is given by Mr. Newell, in a letter to her "Though I am taken away before we tle intelligencies that seem to have been almost have had it in our power to do anything for the for our learning, on whom the ends of the world exempted from the influences of the fall, and the heathen," she said one day to her husband. "yet are come." One of the most striking of these records of her short career will long be a guide it gives me comfort to think of the case of David, and a support to those whose aspirations are by who was accepted for having it in his heart to a life of saintly devotion to win the benediction | build a house for God." Reposing her weary. that welcomed her in heaven. She was born on shattered mind on Him, with peace, she lingered the tenth of October, 1793, in the village of in the intensest bodily suffering until the last day

enacted there by Hertel de Rouville and De Heaven. tier's description of the approach of evening at weight upon her husband, who, in the few months too late for Esau, so would it soon be for them. Challions, a hundred and forty years ago. Whit- His great misfortune fell with a crushing used to "climb the heights of the stupendous To the same purpose is that awful communicathe village seems as if designed to commomorate during which he remained in the Isle of France, and spend whole days in wandering through those solitary wilds where no human ear could hear the voice of his sorrow." He subsequently passed a year in Ceylon, whence he went to Bombay and after seven years spent there in ardous de votion to his mission, he was, in May, 1821, permitted in the presence of God to be reunited to the object of his dearest earthly affection.

THE GLORY OF REDEMPTION.

Eternal Redemption by Jesus Christ! It will looking for of wrath and fiery indignation." of the Cross, and the harmonies of heathen, and out to meet him. And they that were ready enduring as eternity.

"Redemption is the science and the song Of all eternity. Archangels, day
And night, into its glories look. The Saints, And Elders round the Throne, old in the years Of Heaven, examine it perpetually; And every hour, get clearer, ampler views, Of right and wrong; see virtue's beauty more See vice more utterly depraved and vile: And this with a more perfect hatred hate; That, daily love, with a more perfect love.

The glory of Redemption! It is the chief delight of the Infinite Mind; the joy of angels; ell, a graduate of Harvard College and of the the bliss of mankind; the central sun and moral

Divinity School at Andover, who had recently | bond of the universe. As the theatre of this redemption our world is devote his life to missionary labours; and who, while he was on a visit to Charlestown, in the self, its relations are with the universe. Though following April, offered her proposals of marriage. in itself an obscure corner of creation, it is made Hitherto it had been her principal ambition to be useful. The correspondence which she maintained chief attraction. The attention of angels is drawn with her school companions and others, is per- to it. A moral force is gathering in it to uphold vaded by a fine religious enthusiasm, and her unaffected but conspicious piety had a powerful in- ven's laboratory, in which are to be worked out fluence upon the sympathies of her associates.
Though warmly attached to Mr. Newell, her affection for her family and friends was also fer- universe, on which holiness and sin, truth and vent; and besides the shadows that rested upon error, life and death, Christ and the Devil are to wage their one great and decisive warfare. the fields of missionary labour, as yet but slightly History may record her eventful eras, when

man of her own country, her constitution did not all the powers of earth were drawn up in hostile appear to be such as to fit her for the inevitable array, and all its interests suspended on a single toils and dangers of this kind of life. These cir- conflict. Such may be regarded to have been tion was very transient, and the resolution which the future inheritance of mankind; when the she formed was never regretted. "Yes"-in the victory of Constantine determined, whether Padiary-"yes, I will go! However weak and the Roman empire; when on the plain of Tours, with a view to his greater usefulness among the Time is a more eventful era, in relation to Eter- rary crown. They will lose that "crown of heathen; and Miss Atwood devoted the time to nity. The spiritual powers of the universe are glory which fadeth not away." friendship at the Bradford Academy, and now all worlds are involved. Our highest concep- N. Y. Evangelist. they passed many days together in devising plans for improvement, and in preparation for the scenes that awaited them. Constant and various occu-

thoughts altogether from the painful separations in this work of Redemption, which eternal ages

that were approaching. Her letters and journal will hardly disclose. Bib. Report

BY REV. DR. HUMPSBRY. On the day that Louis Philippe abdicated the throne of France in favour of his grandson, the Duchess of Orleans, mother of the infant Prince, entered the Chamber of Deputies, leading him by the hand, that as the heir apparent, he might be proclaimed King of the French by the representatives of that great nation, in the room of the repudiated monarch. It was an awful moment, big not only with the destinies of the reigning family, but of thirty-five millions of people.

All eyes were fixed upon Odillon Barrot, as he rose slowly frem his seat, ascended the tribune, and moved that the young Count of Paris, then and there present, be proclaimed King in the room of his grandfather. Every sound was hushed. Men held their breath. It was as if the heart of an empire had ceased to beat. The question was about to be put, when a single voice from the gallery broke the silence-" It is

Never did a more thrilling and potent exclamation burst from mortal lips. It smote the ear of the Duchess as the death-knell of her house. escale with her son through one of the buel doors of the Chamber. It was too late. Has the motion as factor of the heir apparent been made a day, or even a few hours earlier, it might have prevailed. But the time was gone by. It was too late! the throne was irrecoverably lost. This is but a single example among a thousand of the fatal consequences of delay. Many t throne has in like manner been lost.

But our purpose is not to dilate upon examples ike these. Those ominous words in the French Chamber, It is too late! apply to losses continually incurred which are infinitely greater than those of any dethroned or expectant monarch The value of a thousand earthly kingdoms bears no proportion to the worth of an immortal soul. For the soul, there is a day of grace, and there is a day of final retribution. While mercy pleads and waits, the sinner may repent and be saved but by and by, perhaps the next hour, it will be too late. On this point the Bible abounds with examples and illustrations which were "written is in the twelfth chapter of Hebrews. "Looking diligently," warns the apostle, "lest any fail of the grace of God; lest there be any fornicator or profane person, as Esau, who, for one morsel of meat, sold his birthright. For ye know, that Haverhill, on the Merrimack, celebrated as well of November, 1812, when, at the age of nineteen afterward, when he would have inherited the for its romantic beauty as for the terrible deeds enacted there by Hertel de Rouville and De Heaven. with tears." It was too late. And as it was room for only a part of it. "Because I have called and ye refused. Then shall they call upon of my counsel, they despised all my reproof. Therefore shall they eat of the fruit of their own ways, they shall be filled with their own devices." They might have hearkenek, they might have been saved, but now it was too late. They had heard and slighted the last call of mercy, and nothing remained to them but "a certain fearful

> be the wonder of wonders—the theme of themes
> —the glory of glories. The everlasting song of the new creation, giving utterance to the glory the wailings that shall come from the depths of went in with him to the marriage, and the door infinite ruin, responsive to the infliction of an impression wide as the range of intelligent existence, deep as the depths of moral being, and he answered and said, Verily I say unto you, I know you not." No pleadings now could open the door. It was too late.

We often hear it said, that while life lasts it is a few days, it is then too late. And if the Saviour were to speak by an audible voice from heaven called they refused, and now there is no more place for repentance." The rich voluptuary who purple, and fine linen, for "a drop of water to cool his tongue," but it was too late. The horrors of a guilty conscience drove Judas back to he temple with his thirty pieces of silver, crying, "T have betrayed the innocent blood," but it was to ends in the work of evangelization, it deserves out of the world to meet their final doom ?

true spirit of Christian heroism, she wrote in her ganism or Christianity should hold the throne of The King of the Sandwich Islands, who promised the missionaries that in five years he would unqualified I am, there is an all-sufficient Saviour it was decided whether the Crescent should preready to support me. In God alone is my hope. vail over the Cross in the West, as it had in the their instructions, died in less than two; and I will trust in his promises, and consider it one East; whether Imposture should drive the Truth what hope could they have of him. He had of the highest privileges that could be conferred from the earth; when, on the event of the Arma- fixed his time, but before it half expired he was upon me to be permitted to engage in his glor- da, it was to be decided whether Popery or Pro- in eternity. It was too late. And so it will be ious service among the wretched inhabitants of testantism should prevail, whether the earth with all impenitent hearers of the gospel who put should belong to Christ or to Antichrist; and off their preparation to "a more convenient sea-Mr. Newell, after his marriage engagement, when on the plains of Waterloo the armies of son," and not live to see it. They will bewail proceeded to Philadelphia to complete the medical studies which he had previously commenced and changed the current of human affairs. But The young Duke of Bordeaux lost only a tempo-

more intimate friends. Of those beyond the immediate family circle, none were dearer than Anne Hasseltine, whose home was on the opposite bank of the Merrimack, about a mile from the other world, It is too late, too

A NEGRO COLONEL.—The correspondent of a New-York paper, describing the incidents of the "four days" in Paris, gives the following curious item: "The largest and finest battalion of Garde Mobile I have seen during the day, was led by a young ful-blooded negro tall and erect, and full of military ardour." pation did not, could not withdraw Miss Atwood's height of glory, and a fulness of love and blessing

It is a fact which deserves to be well considered by every Christian who cherishes an interest in the triumphs of true religion, that the relation of this country to the great enterprise of evangelizing the world, possesses in our own age a higher degree of importance than has ever invested it at any preceding period. Until within a few years the United States have been regarded as holding a position on the outermost frontier of the civilized portion of the earth. When the Asiatic possessing the oldest seats of civilization, has thought of us at all, he has seen the continent of Africa, or the continent of Europe, with the Indian Ocean, and the boisterous Atlantic, separating us from him. In his view, America has been literally the very "ends of the earth," and the last place whence to expect superior light and knowledge. But the providence of God is bringing to pass the saying that is written, "the last shall be first;" for America is soon to be regarded as lying mid way between the old continents,—in the very bosom and centre of the civilized nations. Ere long, railroads and telegraphic lines will connect the Atlantic and Pacific; Boston and New York will converse ith Oregon; the European will be passing ough this country on his way to Europe: our a shores will attract settlers from China and Japan, and in our marts of commerce, Pagan

Such a wonderful issue of things, we are aware has been doubted, until of of late, even by the most intelligent minds. When the Oregon question was agitating the country, a popular writer of this city said in a public lecture at the Lyceum, that the Rocky Mountains are barriers set by the Almighty against our being one people with those whom they should effectually separate from us. But since then, the adventurous spirit of our young countrymen has shown that through these barriers God had prepared a highway along which the whizzing car may rush with its unwonted speed. "Mountains interposed" no more "make enemies of nations," nor we can send words abroad on eletric streams which pass (as Mr. Wheatstone says,) at the rate of 288,000 miles, equal to cleven and a half times round the globe in one second? What is distance to us, when men in the Atlantic cities can talk with their neingbours on the shores of the Pacific by means of the lightning's tongue, and the quick transmission of intelligence can form bonds of sympathy sp blend hundreds of milions

and Christian people will meet and mingle to-

into one great nationality? If, then, it be true that, instead of our merely ing population of heathenism, God is so ordering events as to bring that population within the sphere of our influence as a people, and placing America in the heart of the world, who can overto prepare our country for her exalted mission Whose soul would not sink within him at the early but shall not find me. They would none anticipation of a failure? What if they should find us a selfish, immoral, lawless people, prepared to offer them only a mutilated, a corrupt and spiritless Christianity? What if they should find our social degraded, our practices of trade unrighteous, our religion merely nominal, our What do ye more than others ?" By a decree which no human power can control, this nation is destined, in a very literal sense, to be "established on the tops of the mountains," and the people are to flow to it; and if we be not fitted

o give them the light of life and salvation, in from the ways of error into truth, from the service of dumb idols to the service of the living Most clearly, therefore, does it become the sense it is true. If he would truly repent and duty of the friends of missions to care well for mortal honr, he would be saved. But will he? wise economy. For here, with a comparatively How small, have we reason to fear, is the number small outlay of expense, we secure the grandest of all moral results. For what result can be the wicked man dies; it certainly does where more momentous, more sublime, than the Christhe unpardonable sin is committed, and who can tianizing of the world? But it is by the spread

tell how long before? Be it a few years, or but of Christianity in our own land, that we can obed in the evangelization of the race. - With refer ence to this chief end, therefore, it would be wise how many of them he would say, These all for American Christians to bestow their strongest might have been saved, but it is too late. When efforts on this continent. To do so, would be acting on the principle always adopted by a company of calculating manufacturers, who do not begrudge a large outlay of money at the sence, would have given all his banquets, and point where it can be expended in creating the greatest amount of motive operations; and we know who it is said "the children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of

for that man if he had never been born," and he to be remembered that some nations far excel went away in black despair and hanged himself. others in those clements of character which fit Voltaire, and Thomas Paine, and other blass them to exert an intellectual and moral influence. If for instance, France were thoroughly evankingdoms in their last hours for the Christian's gelized, perhaps no nation of Europe would do our to find the true sense of it, and to live achope, but it was too late. They have treasured up wrath against the day of wrath, and the revela.\* when we consider the elements of American our to find the true sense of it, at so much to diffuse religion in the world. And cording to it.—Christian Witness. of duty, in which she had nothing to do but to cided by a single blow, between Greece and seek and nothing to do but to cided by a single blow, between Greece and seek and of the righteous judgment of God. How merce, of art of science, of industry, of discovery should be many such, according to the most authentic merce, of art of science, of industry, of discovery the Greek with the versatility of the French and the patient endurance of the Anglo-saxon, we see reason to believe that no nation on the globe contains a more exhaustless spring of motive power to mould the moral destiny of the race by he diffusion of Christianity. Truly, as American Christians, it becomes us to own that we have "a goodly heritage in the work before us-a work in which the welfare of onr country, of the human race, and of the kingdom of Christ, are intimately and permanently blended .- Christian

> In a short time the prodigious number of day. The working of the Times is justly con- wealth, or active service. "They serve who sidered another wonder of the world!

THE TRUE GROUND OF JOY.

Dr. Chalmers spent many years in the Christian ministry an entire stranger to the power of spiritual religion, and a disbeliever in the leading doctrines of evangelical orthodoxy. But after his powerful intellect and his glowing heart became imbued with these great and glorious truths, he became a spiritual giant, compared with what he was before. In his "Sabbath Exercises," a private reserd of his thoughts and feelings respecting his spiritual state, kept from Sabbath to Sabbath, which no eye but his own was ever allowed to inspect while he was living and which, on account of the sacred privacy with which they were kept, were given to the public with much besitancy after his death, he says, Here let me record my experience, that of all the Bible truths taken together, there is none which tells more pleasurably or more powerfully upon me, than the work of Christ in the room of inners, as their substitute and their surety-and that not only in the way of peace; but swee I am, that when thus occupied I feel on the firmest vantage ground for the vigorous, and cheerful, and prosperous prosecution of the service of

Here then, he records, in the privacy of his loset, with no eye but that all seeing One which never slumbers, the secret of his great spiritual strength. This record was made a little more than ten years before he died, when his powers were in the maturity of their vigour, and when he was in the most favourable position for a calm retrospect of his life, and a sound judgment of his own experience. To him the testimony of the Prophet, that "the joy of the Lord is your strength," was remarkably verified through a long, intensely active, and useful life; but this joy, and the power of this joy, he gratefully records, is in "the work of Christ in the room of sinners, as their substitute and surety." This it was which made him joyful, which made him obedieut, which made him useful.

This grand, central doctrine of revelation has een, in all ages, the fulcrum of the spiritual lever which has moved the world. It is "the mystery of Godliness, God manifest in the flesh. break their unity.-What is distance to us, when When heaven echoed an answer to the Saviour's prayer, that the Father might be glorified in his own agonizing death, he said to the people around, in all the humility of his manhood, yet with the assured certainty of his Divinity, "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto

How wonderfully has this already been fulfilled! And how much more wonderfully is it yet to be fulfilled! Is there any rational, not to say sanctified intellect, who from this point of time, can look back to that saying of the man Jesus, and to the circumstances which attended sending forth a few missionaries to seek the teem- its utterance, and not exclaim, with the doubting Thomas, "My Lord, and my God."-Chr.

THE PROTESTANT MANIFESTO OF CHIL-

By the religion of Protestants I do not understand the doctrine of Luther, or Calvin, or Melancthon; nor the confession of Augsburg or Geneva; nor the catechism of Heidelberg, nor resigned his office on account of failing health, the articles of the Church of England; no, nor On his deathbed he penned a message which the harmony of Protestant confessions; but that wherein they all agree, and which they all subscribe with a greater harmony, as a perfect rule be constrained to taunt us with the question, of their faith and actions—that is, the Bible, I say, the Bible only, is the religion of Protestants. Whatever else they believe besides it, and the plain irrefragable, indubitable consequences of t, well may they hold it as a matter of opinion ; but as a matter of faith and religion, neither can they with coherence to their own grounds believe hope arise upon their benighted vision? Whence shall dawn that light by which they may be led without most high and most schismatical present the schismatical present in the confidence of the verily believe and hope) impartial search of "the foot but upon this rock only.

I see plainly, and with my own eyes, that there are popes against popes, councils against councils, some fathers against others, the same fathers against themselves, a consent of fathers of one ore against a consent of fathers of another age. n a word, there is no sufficient certainty, but of Scripture only, for any considering man to build upon. This, therefore, and this only, I have reason to believe; this I will profess; according to this I will live; and for this, if there be accasion, I will not only willingly, but even gladly, lose my life, though I should be sorry that Christians should take it from me. Propose me anything human reason, I will subscribe it with hand and er than this: God hath said so; therefore it is true. In other things I will take no man's liberty of judgement from him, neither shall any man no man the less for differing in opinion from me. And what measure I mete to others I expect does not, and therefore, that man ought not, to require any more of any man than this; to believe the Scripture to be God's word, to endeav.

A year or two before the death of Rev. S. Kilpin, he was laid aside from his ministerial labours by a local disease, which disabled him from entering the pulpit This was to him a great trial, as with his devoted heart and energetic mind, it was his greatest delight to be actively employed for his Master's glory and the when somewhat relieved from suffering, but still "Well, she replied, "I don't know; I have never thought about it." "Why my dear child, did you never learn Murray's Grammar? What is a verb?" "Why, a verb is a word which signifies 12,000 copies of the Times per hour, will be to do, to suffer, or to be." "That is it, replied struck off by the aid of an additional machine, he; "that is the Christian. The doing I have heathen; and Miss Atwood devoted the time to hity. The spiritual powers of the universe are reading, correspondence, and the society of her more intimate friends. Of those beyond the imsixty centuries has the conflict raged already, and in the spiritual powers of the universe are struck off by the aid of an additional machine, he; "that is the Christian. The doing I have struck off by the aid of an additional machine, he; "that is the Christian. The doing I have struck off by the aid of an additional machine, he; "that is the Christian. The doing I have struck off by the aid of an additional machine, he; "that is the Christian. The doing I have struck off by the aid of an additional machine, he; "that is the Christian. The doing I have struck off by the aid of an additional machine, he; "that is the Christian. The doing I have struck off by the aid of an additional machine, he; "that is the Christian. The doing I have struck off by the aid of an additional machine, he; "that is the Christian. The doing I have struck off by the aid of an additional machine, he; "that is the Christian. The doing I have struck off by the aid of an additional machine, he; "that is the Christian. The doing I have struck off by the aid of an additional machine, he; "that is the Christian. The doing I have struck off by the aid of an additional machine, he; "that is the Christian. The doing I have struck off by the aid of an additional machine, he; "that is the Christian." her own. With her she had formed a close tenance of law and order, and the happiness of the work, a new steam the whole knows best, and will make his grace

the new arrangements are completed, it is stated that the number will be not less than 50,000 per that the number will be not less than 50,000 per commendation as the most costly sacrifice of forbed with above of heavent influence. wait."- Christian Witness.

THE POWER OF CHRIST'S NAME

NUMBER 35.

There is a strong recommendatory power in the names which are given to Christ; and any person at all given to reflection must at times feel attracted by them, and constrained to accept his proffered love. Take those seasons, for example, when the mind is oppressed with a conviction of the exceeding sinfalness of sin, and painfully impressed with a view of its almost hopeless bondage to sin's corrupting and destructive power. With what surprising freshness and force will such assurances and epithets fall upon the heart, as those which present Christ as the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world; as the Fountain open for sin and uncleanness; as the Balm of Gilead, and the great Physician. Or in those hours when in deep perplexity and doubt, thick gloom overspreads the soul, and our greatest temporal or spiritual interests become tangled and 'nexplica-ble to our wisdom, the more mention of the name 'counsellor' is the revelation of our help, is like the stream of rays from a light-house thrown upon the storm-tossed sailor's vision. "I am the way, the truth, and the life," says the unerring voice. Our Lord is a Sun and Shield-the True Light-the Sun of Righteousness; and by these figures is revealed to the perplexed mind

the very help it needs. There are times of deep depression and sadness, in perhaps every man's experience, when a sense of desertion by human sympathy, or if not that, at least a persuasion of the utter impotence of the good will and kindly feeling of others, takes possession of the heart. One feels alone in the wide world, and weary of it. Like Hagar in the wilderness, we are forsaken and outcasts But in the saddest moment of our depression, let it be whispered in our ear that "there is a Friend which sticketh closer than a brother," or that "we have a High Priest which can be touched with the feeling of our infirmities," and how, in a moment, does the whole flow and hue of our feelings change under the magic influence

of a sentence or a word. Of course we do not exclude, but by all means nclude, the influence of the Holy Spirit operating through Scriptural expressions and names of the Saviour, in this sublime and beautiful effect But we are speaking now of visible means, and their wonderful effects; so wonderful, that a single word, upon which the mind never, perhaps, paused before, or a name, whose meaning was scarcely ever thought of, becomes in a moment a light hung out from heaven, a sign-post on the way of life, a minister of grace and peace to the soul. Perhaps, were we to inquire minutely into causes and effects in Christian experience, we might find that a single word fitly spoken and heard, is often the means of a conversion, whose joyful consequences reach through e ernity. Especially, how often would it appear that the names of Christ are a tower of strengh and a fountain of consolation.

A GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE FROM THE DEATHBED

Governor Shunk, of Pennsylvania, recently should be pondered, and contrasted with the pub lie documents of magistrates in the full enjoyment of health and power. If statesmen would keep before them the thought that They must die while the results of their influence will live for ever, it would moderate their ambition, and give more of dignity and consistency to their public acts. We extract the last paragraph of the governor's letter of resignation.
"In taking leave of you under circumstances

it themselves, nor require the belief of it of others, so solemn, accept my gratitude for the confidence true way to eternal happiness," do profess plain- you have inherited from your ancestors may y that I cannot find any rest for the sole of my remain unimpaired until the latest posterity; that the same kind Providence which has already so signally blessed you, may conduct you to a still higher state of individual and social happiness; and when the world shall close upon one, that you may enjoy the consolations of the Christian's faith, and be gathered, without a wanderer lost, into the fold of the great Shepherd above.

LICENTIOUS POETRY

It is one of the foulest and most melancholy of facts, that writers of extraordinary genius, not to be surpassed in the play of imagination and the power of language, have desecrated their talents out of this book, and require whether I believe it or no; and seem it never so incomprehensible to a grace and beauty over the abominations of heart, as knowing no demonstration can be strong- proach on our literature, that it contains volumes which are almost unrivalled in the mere article of composition, rich in the splendour of diction, the brilliancy of metaphor, and the pathos of take mine from me. I will think no man the description, but which put all modesty to the worse man, nor the worse Christian; I will love blush, and but few fragments of which can we venture to place in the hands of our children. These deserve to be called the treatises on magic, from them again. I am fully assured that God when it is the wand of pleasure which evil spirits wave. It it beyond calculation what an amount of viciousness is fostered in a land, through the corculation of loose, but beautiful poetry. We speak not of publications which can be only sold in secret, and the venders of which have only to become known to be punished by law. We speak of those to whom no such open stigma is attached, but which are, nevertheless, as instrumental to forming base passions, and encauraging licentiousness, as the more indecent and scandalous. which drew upon themselves judicial condemnation. There is many a young persen who would shrink from gross writings with a sort of instinctive abhorrence, but who is not proof against the seductions of voluptuous poetry, and to whom good of immortal souls. One Sabbath morning, therefore the elegant author, who can clothe immorality in a fascinating dress, will serve as a unable to engage in his beloved work, he said to sort of high-priest of vice, though he might have a young relative at that time staying with him,
"My dear M——, why is a Christian like a verb?"

been disgusted by any of its less polished ministers.

Melvill.

MISSIONS AND MISSIONARIES. The Baptist Mission at Hamburgh, under the charge of Rev. Mr. Oncken, who has suffered so much from the despotism of State churches, and the bigotry of Protestants as well as Catholics, appears, by his late reports, to be now in a engine of 20-horse power, at an enormous az-pense, has been constructed. The number pub-lished daily, at present, is about 35,000; when your Minister tests your faith and love by patient dition of eighteen converts during the year. The increase in all the churches in the past year, is estimated at fully three hundred. The Ham- hand of the Judge of the quick and dead. He burgh church now numbers three hundred and

Rev. Mr. Wade and Mrs. Wade, for many years the devoted and laborious Missionaries of that very church, and at the conclusion of the the Baptists Board in Burmah, have recently ar- sermon related the fact as of a third person; but rived in this country, having finally left the field when he pointed to the pew where he had sat, where they have toiled so long, on account of a referred to the pastor in the pulpit as the one hopeless affection of Mr. Wade's eyes. They were first ordained at Utica, in 1823, and departed that year, in company with the first Mrs. audience were overwhelming; there was an in-Judson. Ten years after, they came to this cour- stantaneous outburst of feelling and tears, and try on a visit, and returned again to Burmah in the good pastor, who had never heard of the 1884, accompanied by a large number of fellowlaborers. Mrs Wade will be remembered by many Christian readers, for her very impressive letters to her country-women on the subject of

A letter has been received lately in New Haven from London, which gives the agreeable information that Rev. Dr. Poor, the distinguished Missionary of the American Board in Cevlon. together with Mrs. Poor, Mrs. Whittlesey and two orphan sons, left Jaffna for the United States via Eagland, on the 19th of February. They may be expected at Boston in a short time.

Rev. John F. Alton and Rev. Moses N. Adams, graduates of Lane Seminary, are under appointment of the American Board as missionaries to the Sioux Indians. They were at Quincy, Ill. on the 11th ult. about to depart, with their wives, of that place, to the field of their future

#### THE WRONG REMEDY

Earl Fitzwilliam, in a recent speech in the House of Lords, on the affairs of Ireland, urged that the Roman Catholic Priests should be paid as stipendiary clergymen, and "begged their Lordships, for the sake of peace and tranquility, and security of the Protestant Church, and the safety of the empire, to establish the Roman Catholic religion in that country .- This was most essential: and he would tell his Rev. friends behind him that if they would not have Roman

Catholic prelates sitting there this must be done. The noble Earl may be a very sincere Protestant, albeit an inconsistent and mistaken one. If the principle of union between Church and State be sound, and the Church of England the true Church, then that denomination and none other should be established. To establish and pay another church holding principles and views ad verse to those of the existing Establishment, would be giving a Legislative sanction, and ap proval to a system which all consistent Church men believe to be unsound -- in other words offer ing a bounty for the propagation of Doctrines which the Church believe erroneous. The catholic Priesthood will not become the stipendary clergymen of the state. But suppose they did would the Protestant church be more secure, and the empire more safe? We opine not. It is not by giving Archbishops £100,000 per annum to roll in gilded chariots, revel in palaces, and make speeches in Parliament, while hundreds are daily perishing before their eyes in utter ignorance of the maker and Governor of the universe. that the protestant Church is to be preserved The Church can only be secure while her clergy are self-denying, faithful, and diligent in their Master's service, in season and out of season, in prosperity and adversity, advising and directing sinful and erring creatures of every grade and class. If such be the character of the Anglican Church, she has nothing to fear--if the reverse, science, and law. It has never been behind the the endowment of the Catholic clergy will nei- age-nay, it has always gone before it, like the ther save the Establishment from decay, nor pillar of fire before Israel in the wilderness. Its Right Reverend Prelates.

Lord Fitzwilliam would pay the Roman Cathoprinciple of state endowment? What would be | beyond the present time, gleams the light of that do with the Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, wonderous book, which describes and promises Independents, &c. ? Are their ministers, too, to true freedom and fraternity, that divine and unibecome stipendiary clergymen? His Lordship versal brotherhood, of which the nations only has not the slightest idea that such aid would be dream! In a word, the Christian Revelation is received, if tendered, or such an alliance formed, il proposed, to the voluntaries. What then would | munities and States. It alone regenerates he do? He could not therefore pay dissenters, while it preserves-preserves while it regenebut he could tax them to support the Anglican rates."
and Irish Churches. The noble Earl had better try the experiment, and he will soon find out how long the Church would be secure and the Empire safe, with the Voluntaries of the three Kingdoms in fierce array against the Government. His Lordship clearly perceives that there is something "rotten in the state of Denmark," but he has mistaken the remedy. It is not by establishing the Catholic religion in Ireland, and paying her clergy, were that possible, that will avert the coming storm. Nor is it possible to uphold the church by playing one body of Christians against another. The time for such truckling and inexpediency has gone by. Instead of establishing another Church, the Government should dissolve its alliance with the present one. Instead of tasking Christians to support churches whose principals they disapprove, and whose doctrines they aetest, the people should be left to pay what they please to whom they please .- Novascotian.

MORAL DUTY OF LIFE ASSURANCE. " From the equitable and beneficial principles on which life assurance societies are established it is clear that they present, to men in the enjoyment of income, but possessing little property, a most suitable and favourable means of providing in a great or less measure, for the endeared helpless relatives who may survive them. That only about 80,000 persons in the United Kingdom should have taken advantage of life assurnumber of heads of families, surely affords a striking view of-shall we call it improvidence | and omitting what was amiss.' of mankind, or shall we not rather designate it as culpable selfishness? For what is the preof his affections, surrounds himself with a wife and children, and peaceably lives in the enjoyment of these valued blessings with the knowhave passed, the cessation of his existence may would say that it is not more his duty to provide for their daily bread during his life, than it is to only have his head cut off. provide as far as he can against their being pennyless in the event of his death. Indeed, between these two duties there is no essential distinction. for assurance makes the one as much a matter of current expenditure as the other. One part of his income can be devoted by a head of a family to the necessity of the present; another ma; be stored up. by means of life assurance, to provide against the future. And thus he may be said to do the whole of his duty towards family. instead of, as is generally the case, only doing the half of it." - Chambers' Edinb. Journal.

VIEWING THE LORD'S SUPPER.-Mr. P .- an actor on the stage, being bereaved of one of his family and in affliction, went into a church where the Lord's supper was administered and as Christians approached the table, he was left alone. As he sat in comparative solitude his thoughts were painfully active; Christians went to the

went away an awakened man, and afterwards being converted to God, entered the Methodist Ministry. He preached on a recent Sabbath in who ministered that day at the altar, and himself as the young man awakened, the emotions in the circumstance before, rose and expressed his

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN GERMANY .- The Rev. Mr. Oncken, at Hamburg, thus describes the influence of the late revulsions in Europe. "The effects of the French revolution on the whole of Ge many, have been such as to raise the nation to a full sense of their degraded condition and to a vindication of their with-held rights. The governments of the various states attempted to stop the mighty tide, but in vain; it forced its way through every opposing element, until the press was unfettered, the reign of the bayonet nnihilated, and guarantees given for equal rights to all. I rejoice to add, that in all the representations and claims of the people presented to the kings and princes of Germany, religious liberty formed one important point. Hamburg has shared in the mighty movement; the press i here already unfettered, and we have the prospect of the most thorough reform in church and state. Propositions to this effect have been adopted by our senate as the basis of our new constitution. I had the pleasure of being present n the assembly of freehold citizens, and to give my vote in favour of them. Thus the Lord has with one stroke broken our fetters, not merely as citizens but as Christians, and the whole of the land now lies open before us for the most extensive missionary efforts."

ORIGIN OF THE ARMENIAN REFORMATION .- In 1829 a young man saw a cheap Testament in a shop in Constantinople, which he bought. He read it, and found to his surprise that it contained different views and doctrines from what were taught in the Armenian church. His mind beame excited, and he communicated his feelings two other friends, and they anxiously studied he New Testament together. In 1833, they heard of the American missionaries at Constant ople, and visited them. They were delighted when they found the missionaries had brought them the religion of the New Testament. which they had never before heard was professed by any people. Since that time the progress of truth has been silent and slow among the twenty millions of Armenians in Western Asia yet it is progressive. Colporteurs sell Bibles and ligious Tracts readily, and eager ears are opened to the expounders of the new religion. Already five flourishing Protestant churches are establish ed, in different parts of Turkey; persecution has llowed in its worst forms, but the adhesion of Christians to the faith, and their consistent piety, has secured for them the protection of govern ment; and they are now enjoying as unexampled degree of religious liberty in the Mohammedan

THE BIBLE .- Rev. Mr. Turnbull, of Hartford his recent discourses on the " Law of Revoluions," says: "For more than a thousand years has the Bible gone hand in hand with civilization es of order. submiss lic Priesthood, but is he ready to carry out the a saving ark, a refuge and a rest. How far, even U.S. Senate, in a debate upon the bill establishing the true salt of carth, the vital force of com-

## CHINA 25 YEARS AGO.

Our readers may judge of Chinese ideas of authorship and the liberty of the press, from the fate of an author named Whang - see - Heou, tion yielded, and the Bill passed by a vote of 27 whose crime is thus set forth in the Report of his judges: "We find," say they, " 1st. That he has presumed to meddle with the great dictionary of Kang-bi; having made an abridgment of it, in which he has had the audacity to contradict some passages of that excellent and authentic work: 2d. In the preface to his abridgment, we have seen with horror that he has dared to write the little names (that is, the imitive family names) of Confucius, and even f your Majesty; a temerity, a want of respect, which has made us shudder: 3. In the genealogy of his family, and in his poetry, he has asserted that he is descended from the Whang-tee. When asked why he had dared to meddle with the great dictionary of Kang-hi, he replied, 'that dictionary is very volumnious and inconvenient : I have made an abridgment, which is less cumbersome and tionary the little names of the Emperors of the reigning dynasty, he answered, 'I know that it is unlawful to pronounce the little names of the Emperors, and I introduced them into my dic what those names were, and not be liable to use ance, being but oue in sixty-two of the supposed | them by mistake. I have, however, asknowledged my error, by reprinting my dictionary he had dared to assert that he was descended from the Whang-tee, he said, "It was a vanity dicament of that man who, for the gratification that came into my head. I wanted to make people believe that I was somebody.' According to the laws of the empire, this crime ought to be rigorously punished. The criminal, therefore ladge that, ere three months at any time shall | shall be cut in pieces, his goods confiscated, and his children and relatives above the age of sixteen throw wife and children together into a state of years put to death. His wives, his concubines. destitution? When the case is fully reflected and his children under sixteen shall be exiled upon, it must certainly appear as one of gross and given as slaves to some grandee of the empire selfishness, notwithstanding that the world has The Sovereign was, however, graciously pleased not been accustomed to regard it in that light. to mitigate the severity of this sentence, in an It is unquestionably the duty of every man to edict to the following effect :- " I favour Whangprovide, while he yet lives, for his own; we see-Heou in regard to the nature of his punish ment. He shall not be cut in pieces, and shall relatives. As to his sons, let them be reserved for the great execution in autumn. Let the sentence be executed in other points. Such is my pleasure.

THE WIFE OF LAMARTINE. - The wife of M. de Lamartine is an Englishwoman of generous and enthusisstic character, much esteemed and beloved. She has founded a retreat for repentant females, which is a model of good order retreat for repentant females, which is a model of good order and management. She has a country establishment for poor girls attacked by consumption. She is at the head of the great work of the Crechés, an institution which relieves the poor day-worker of the charge of her infant during the day, and yet separates not mother and child; which provides a nurse, food, and clothing for the babe just born, and yet tears it not from its mother's bosom. A procession of the patronesses of this work went to the Hotel de Ville the other day, headed by the Pringess de Beauvea and Madame de Lamartine, followed by thousands of little children, and accempanied by a Jewish rabbi. a Catholic priest, and Protestant pase

ed by a Jewish rabbi, a Catholic priest, and Protestant pastor, each attired in the robes of office. A QUAKERESS MISSIONARY .- Susan Howland sailed on Wednesday morning in the Europa, for Liverpool. She is accompanied by her husband, Joseph Howland, a wealthy retired merchant of New-Bedford. This benevolent

carry the light of the divine word to France and other adja-cent countries, as Providence may open the way. Their children, and numerous other triends of the society, as-companied them to the Europa, in the bay, where they silently commended this devoted missionary to the protection

THE MILLIONS OF CHIMA. - The editor of the National Intelligencer, in a letter from France, states on the authority of ldr. Hedde, who visited Sou-Tchou, the principal silk market in the interior, that it is probably the largest city in the world, having a population of five millions within its wall, and ten millions within a radius of four leagues around. Situated on the great Imperial Canal, it has ten thousand bridges. Since 1718, when the missionaries quitted it, no individual, until Mr. Hedde succeeded, could quitted it, no individual, until Mr. Hedde succeeded, get ingress. He did so disguised as a Chinese trader

AN UGLY FACT .- The amount of hard cash paid for intoxicating drinks in the metropolis slaps is three millions sterling per annum. This sum, if spent in sewers, would afford upwards of seventeen hundred miles at 6x8d per foot, and of ample capacity for the largest thoroughfare if the supply of water were good. If the city of London were thoroughly drained it would require fifty miles of sewerage. It follows, therefore, that we spend in London yearly in intoxicating drinks a sum which would pay for the effectual of thirty-four such places as Health of Towns Magazine

The following have paid for the Evangelical Pioneer-10a - Port Sarnia, James Smart. 6s .- Etobicoke, Mrs. Mercer, (per G. Watson.) Bosan quet, Nial Eastman. 2s. 11d.—Sarnia, John Jackson, John Duncas

## THE EVANGELICAL PIONEER

2s. 6d .- London, Hering Sandburn.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 18 48.

We are too well satisfied of the propriety of J. W.'s advice, to insert his communication. It contains a stronger exemplification of the error he condemns than a dozen others which, for the same reason, we have cast

#### STIMMARY

The most authentic accounts of the struggle n Ireland are quoted from the European Times. The exaggerated remarks of the N. Y. Tribune, we give as we find them. They are manifestly from the O'Connor mint and altogether spurious. Such accounts will be manufactured in abundance on both sides of the Atlantic. Elihu Burritt, writing from England. under date July 27, gives a very similar report, but on the following day, July 28, he writes.

The report of the insurrection in Ireland pubshed yesterday, has been proved a malicious hoax, or a mere stock-jobblng trick! In Dublin at the same time a report was circulated that Liverpool was in flames, and that 500 policemen had been killed

This will show the necessity of caution in the circulation of intelligence.

The anti-slavery agitation in the United States proceeds apace. The recent turn of events gives rise to strange and often amusing conjunctions. If politicians can look back twelve months, how their present relations must surprise themselves! The Van Buren wire-pullers taking their places on the same platform with Douglas and Bibb, and rabid abolutionists, hand and glove with men whom six weeks ago they were denouncing as the affection of each must seek the well-being of northern dough-face! It shows however whither all. The edification of the whole often demands om, have been the stability of the States. Its is there will the eagles be gathered together." very presence among them has been a saving ark, | The most extraordinary scene was enacted in the a territorial government in Oregon which contains in the support of a stated minstry when a a clause against slavery. It came up from the church is too feeble to secure it alone. The pro-House of Representatives on Saturday. Congress was to adjourn on Monday at 12 o'clock. The Southern men therefore hoped to defeat it by solved that if they did, it must be by speaking on fort. to the hour of adjournment. A singular discussion was maintained which resulted in only one challenge to fight, and on the forenoon of tion yielded, and the Bill passed by a vote of 27 to 25. General Shields has been appointed Governor of Oregon.

THE UNION OF BAPTISTS IN CANADA WEST An eventful period in our denominational history is at hand; and we have never taken up a pen with a deeper sense of responsibility than we do at this moment, with the thought that another number of the Pionest cannot reach all. its readers before the die is cast. The consideration is embarrassing; and we scarcely know how to improve the opportunity. Believing that ar guments in favour of the union are not needed expensive.' Being questioned how he could have for the conviction of the brethren, and that the the audacity to write in the preface to this dic- warmest appeal to their hearts would be unavailing, if they are not already aroused to a sense of the interesting and important nature of the occasion, we invite them rather to settle down tionaty merely that young people might know to a calm but earnest and prayerful consideration of the step they are about to take, and the measures they ought to adopt. To form a fraternal alliance under whatever name it may be known, is a step which must speak at once to the judgments and affections of those who have one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all. There is in fact already supposed an essential unity, and if it is not merely supposed all hearts must spring forward with alacrity to the accomplishment of a visible and active union. But with reference to this particular ac of union, it becomes us to consider well its grounds, its conditions, and its objects. We are not to be carried away by a mere name-nor be content with a mere paper alliance, and an annual mockery of speeches, resolutions, and printed

The grounds of our union are to be found in the unity of allegiance, faith, and affection, above alluded to. Its conditions are found in the consistent profession of the faith, and the maintenance of the ordinances of the Gospel. And its objects are to be found amongst the general in terests and enterprises of Christianity. In other words it is brotherly union of Regular Baptists for the accomplishment of those objects, and the advancement of those interests which are common to them all

When we have said that it is a union of Bantists or of Baptist churches, we have in effect said that it is not an ecclesiastical organization in the ordinary sense of the term, that it has noththe churches. For it is essential to the idea of only accomplish direct and immediate good, feast, but he was left behind: the inquiry pres-sed upon him, whether he should at last be separated from them; and east off on the left a Baptist church that it holds of the one living

world. The great end for which, as churches, engaged will naturally result in a combination. The evangelization or the world is only to be ac- and we shall see realized both in its manifestacomplished by the combined efforts of the churches. And this will prove true whether as respects the locality which would be embraced n a Home Mission field, or as respects the wider sphere of Foreign Missionary operations; whether it is sought by the distribution of the word of God, or by the labours of the evangelist and missionary. They have duties to a common cause not only in the obligations under which they lie to seek the evangelization of the world, but also in their obligations to maintain Gospel truth and institutions, to bear testimony against prevailing errors, and to seek the advancement of those distinctive principles which they profess to hold as the revealed will of God. This last duty by no means implies the exercise of a narrow and sectarian spirit towards those who differ from us; nor is it in the slightest degree inensistent with the exercise of the largest and he warmest charity towards Christians of other names, that we should be uncompromising in our attachment to the truth. In fact our own esponsibility for the maintenance of truth agreable to the dictates of conscience, implies the oncession of equal rights to every man, subject alone to his responsibility to God. Accordingly to contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints, is a Gospel duty as much as love to all who are of the household of faith. The securing of these rights of conscience to ourselves and others, presents another important class of duties which at the present time we owe to a common cause. The discharge of these

in a combination of effort. They have also an obligation to seek their mu tual edification and prosperity. Though the churches are independent as to their government. they are not isolated as to their interest. They are in interest members of a great family, and example -- to furnish a common medium of intelligence, to supply a competent ministry, whether by the cultivation of promising gifts, or by aiding motion of spiritual growth and activity-of a scriptual intelligence-the education of the young -and similar objects will supply numerous oc-

duties necessarily implies and naturally results

It will be perceived that the union we propose is not a listless and unproductive assoof sentiment, but a cordial disinterested self-desad, and decaying, unless it be for a further ob- Mr. E. Proctor, then read over the names of ises. So with union, we have learned to admire and sound men to effect great ends by which the by every man and woman in Canada West world may be made better. It is not a union in word, but a union to do-a union in the trnth

for the promotion of truth. In a brief recapitulation we may say that the meeting at St. George's is to effect an alliance of the Baptist denomination, which will afford us the opportunity of exerting ourselves advantageously in promoting Home and Foreign Missions; the distribution of the scriptures and religious publications; ministerial education; the supply of a stated ministry; the establishment and elevation of sunday schools; the establishment and advancement of a public organ; the defence and advocacy of our denominational principles, and the recovery and security of religious freedom and

We by no means suppose that all these are to be made the subjects of immediate activity and effort, but all of these certainly should come within the scope of our organization. And matters should be put in such a train as that our operations shall gradually reach them all.

It will be none of the least important considations, to determine what shall be the more immediate objects of our activity. The Home Mission enterprise is happily already on such a footing on the greater part of the field, that all that remains for us at present to do, is to lend our countenance to an existing agency. Of the objects that remain it appears that what will most advantageously open up the way to efficiency in every enterprise, will be to bend our energies at once to the establishment of a depositary of Bibles, Tracts, and religious literature, with which should be combined a system of colperteurage; and, in connexion with these, the establishment of the Pioneer, if it becomes the property of the body, in a position of extensive but press on to future and extended useful-

but his-recognize no external authority in its important scheme in which our co-operation is doctrine, discipline, or government; but i., with invited. And re cannot do better than leave its office-bearers and membership, a church com- it to plead for itself. The objects are vast, inplete and independent. But whilst every church volving as they do important consequences, not in its constitution. A general knowledge of other is thus as to its own affairs independent of every to the denomination merely, but to the glory of seences would be as beneficial to the farmer or mechanother, all the churches have a common bond of God in the plan of salvation; not to our position affection, they have common objects of interest, in the province merely, but to the religious conthey owe duties to a common cause, and they dition of the province itself. It demands sacrihave an obligation to seek mutual edification. fice and effort, and who would sit idly by while Truly, judging by the past, we shall look in vain to this They have a common bond of affection in the such a purpose is being consummated? This Lord they love - the faith they exercise - opportunity slighted and neglected, and when the hopes they cherish—the truth they main- will such another occur? The fate of Baptist tain. and the trials they endure. They have com- principles are in your hands-will you be true to mon objects of interest in their relations to the them? The object is vast; the means are at- have it introduced into Canada, a system from which glory of the Redeemer and the salvation of the tractive. Union! Contrast it with the state of human nature recoils with unmingled disgust 7 Did his separation and division, in which the cause has they are instituted, and for which as church so long languished; and who does not feel that members we live, is the diffusion of Gospel light the crisis is momentous? We know that there and the salvation of of a perishing world. In are hearts that feel it, faithful, and fervent hearts pursuing this end a combination of efforts may that are pleading at a throne of grace. Let us gether thrown away. Parents must and will assert not only be desirable, but may often be impera- all betake ourselves thither, first burying all tively necessary; whilst the fact that we are so grievances, casting to the winds every personal antipathy, local prejudice, and private preference tion and results the Saviour's prayer, "THAT THEY ALL MAY BE ONE, THAT THE WORLD MAY BE-LIEVE THAT THOU HAST SENT ME."

In a kind letter, dated London, Aug. 4. and received this morning. Rev. R. W. Overbury | sed our intention of laying beforeour readers, such expresses his own deep interest, and that of specifications of duty, as would form an easy and many brethren in England in our present movement. In a postscript he says, "We have a bath School labors. We began with the duties special prayer meeting at the house of one of of the Pastor. And, First, our own deacons this evening, where we expect several strict Baptist Ministers and brethren, to thank God and ask direction for the future. We shall specially remember you and the churches in Canada. We expect Mr. Remington from must see that the true interests of the nation are New York to be with us." The assurance of secured, and held in security, only by the interior special remembrance at a prayer meeting in ligence and virtue of the people. These are, in-England at such a time is a precious balm. Mr. Overbury expects to forward the first of

his communications shortly. He will accept our not that man, who is competent to guide the encordial thanks for the list of subscribers forward. tertainments and devotions of the house of God;

REVIVAL IN BREAD ALBANE .- Rev. R. Boyd in allusion to a visit he has made to Breadalbane, where he has been engaged for some time preach-

ing twice every day, remarks :-There is a very deep religious interest in the places I visited, especially in Indian lands. young man who professed to be converted some meetings I held some years ago at Breadalbane, has been used in the hand of God as a and selfishness of those of her members, who leading instrument in the blessed work. It is have grown up, and, perhaps, old, in wrong ways believed that nearly a hundred persons have been brought to a knowledge of the truth. The meetings I held there were remarkable for two things, viz: a deep attention, and an awful solemnity. I felt for one, and it was a general feeling, as if surrounded with the very atmos phere of eternity. Twenty-two persons have been baptized, and others are expected to be baptized soon."

The visit of Delegates from various parts of the Province to St. George's will afford a good opportunity of remitting money, which we trust agents and subscribers will improve.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

SARNIA .- On Monday evening, the 14th inst. speaking against time. The North ern men re- casions for an advantageous combination of ef- a Temperance meeting was held in the schoolhouse in this settlement. Although in the midst of the business of harvest a very full attendance -particularly of young people-was obtained. ciation. It is not a mere declaration of a unity The meeting was opened by prayer by Mr. G W. Travis. Mr. R. Burns presided and, after a nying, and energetic combination of effort. Union | brief speech, called on Messrs. Henderson. Dunitself may appear attractive and desirable, but can, A. McAlpine, W. G. Travis, and E. Watson after all it would be but a beautiful corpse, cold, severally to address the audience. The secretary, ject. Liberty for which so much precious blood more than seventy members, and called upon as been shed, we have learned to love and praise any who had not yet signed the pledge but were in the abstract, but after all, its value is in its desirous of doing so to give in their names. Three signatures were obtained. Mr. E. Watson then till some have been Quixotic e nough to seek engaged in prayer, and the business concluded ts accomplishment for its own sake; but unless It is an important fact, and one highly creditable as it is a means to an end, it is neither valuable to the parties concerned, that with two or three nor enduring. We aim not at a useless bond exceptions the whole of the young people in this that may remind the world of the Siamese twins, settlement are pledged teetotallers. Would that, a thing to gaze at; but a combination of whole for their own interest, the example were followed The beauties of revealed truth, admired by other

## SCHOOL BOOKS

When all parties seem to be alive to the value of education a very great end is obtained. We cannot, however, attach sufficient importance to the character of our school-books-they demand our careful consideration. Unless these are made pleasing entertaining and instructive in the highest degree, our time and money spent on education will fall short of the mark. We are trifling with our youth, and calling forth from them painful (it may be) exertions of the mind on subjects of secondary nportance. We are led to these remarks from a knowledge of the fact that the greater partof our Canadian youth have no other time for study, or means of acquiring formation than while attending school. Our Schoolbooks should therefore embrace a general view of some of the sciences, especially Natural History in its different departments, of Physical Science, and particularly of Chemistry. In these important particulars our Schoolbooks are very deficient. This defect has in some degree been remedied by the introduction into our common schools of the Irish National School Books. It appears to us that these books are susceptible of much improve ment: they are defective in information respecting the sciences. The Natural History, Geography, and Geology of Canada are not even condescended on, and generally are not adapted to the state of the population of Canada. however much they may be for that of Ireland.

The books used in the common schools of Canada should embrace a general knowledge of these rciences. The Natural History of Animals, embracing their manners, dispositions and habits; should be illustrated, and if possible be accompanied with a drawing of the animal itself, by which means the young mind would receive afternoon services, it be inconsistent for him to impressions not easily to be eradicated. Physical science should also claim a permanent place. What can be more to conduct them; still, here is an apportunity delightful to the youthful learner than to be taught that the power which causes a body to fall to the ground, also powerfully, though unseen, upon his Sabbath causes its own particles to adhere together. And what school. Here, he can bless, the school and thus more interesting than to be told that air, that rare fluid | the church and the world, by blessing the teachwhich surrounds the earth, is an agent so powerful, that a column of it reaching to the top of the atmosphere, flectors of his light .- Here, to night, he may open whose base is only a square inch, weighs 15 lbs. when the and impart the stores of his learning, gathered air is heaviest. Chemistry should likewise have a place, from the treasures of science and the fountains of particularly its bearing on agricultural and domestic ing to do with the discipline or government of and permanent prosperity. By these we can not purposes, and the uses to which it is applied explained will carefully deposit it in a hundred minds. This, in the most clear and simple manner. Thus the causes the pastor can do. Now, what he can do, he of phenomena in nature, which every day occur, and of ought to do. His ability is the foundation of his which the generality know little, would be understood, duty. Besides he ought to know what is taught while it would expand and elevate the mind of the young in his Sabbath school. He is plainly responsible Such is an imperfect outline of the great and learner, and lead him to sage reflections on the works of for the work done there. But, if, never in the

nature. What can be more necessary to be told, the chem's ry has demonstrated air to be a compound body composed of four elementary gases, and that the most pernicious effects might flow from the slightest change ic's son, as to the college sturent. Whence should we look for a remedy for these defects? Is it from him whose duty it is, "To provide for and recommend the use of uniform and approved text books in all the schools." quarter for a remedy of the ends complained of, What has the chief superintendent of common schools in his late tour to the continent of Europe contributed to the benefit of the schools? Was it that he admired the compulsory system of despotic Prussia and wished to visit to Mount Vesuvins produce any good effect upon the schools? Had the learned Doctor brought home some geological specimens of the lava of that volcano, and distributed them among the schools, the Canadian public would not perhaps consider their money altofor themselves the right to judge and act in this important matter, and will not allow any official to step in betwirt them and the laws of Heaven-

## THE SABBATH SCHOOL

The Sabbath School duties of the Pastor. In our brief New Year's address, contained in the last number of the SABBATH SCHOOL, we exprescertain directory to every Pastor, Parent, Superintendent, Teacher, and Child, in his proper Sab Generally, he should sit down and form a

deliberate and sound estimate of the Sabbath School Institution, in the light of its direct bearings upon the prosperity of every interest of the church and of the nation. How readily he deed, her strength and glory. And is not intelligence and virtue equally the strength and glory of the church, as of the nation? And cansee, that the Sabbath School is a direct and large source of sound intelligence and solid virtue ?that here, a work is going on, which is forming the rising race, to correct sentiments and taste upon all the relations and duties on man ?-and that such sentinents and taste, early formed are a sure and the only guarantee of a life of excellence and usefulness? The pastor should consider that no number can tell, the amount of interest the church has in this work, as what will ultimately do away the thousand prejudices and bickerings in her bosom arising from the ignorance of thinking and feeling; because, not early initiated into those which were right. He should, also, reflect upon the tendency of an early mingling in such sacred scenes of light and love, to form the young to an ardent piety, and especially to uch an expansive benevolence, as will induce ne most cheerful sacrifices of personal ease and terest for the good of lost man .- The pastor herefore, should be the Father of the Sabbath school. He should regard it as her rising family. He should consider it his duty to make, for its olicitude, and extend over it, a parental over He should look upon it as one of his great interests. Next to the edification of the thurch, he should place, the spiritual growth of is "lambs." -i.e should often betray the warm and tender affections of his heart for them by stealing within the precincts of the sabbath school nclosure, to witness the "feeding of these tener lambs, in green pastures, and their refreshent, beside still waters." Finally, it is the anifest duty of the minister to be anown and felt, and not "almost but altogether" a sabbath chool man, by the actual interest he takes in his

chool, in every consistent way. But, Second, particularly, it is the duty of the

1. To countenance and encourage cononal Sabbath Schools, by a clear and full pre entation of their utility, in public, in private and in earnest; and by the expression of a willingness to aid, in the sustainment of such a school, to the

extent of his power. 2. To change his manner of preaching, in rder to change his people; provided he do not succeed in inducing them to form and attend such a school. Because, the high advantages f such schools; the rich rewards, which they proffer, to parents and children have been distinctly set before them. Still, they shrink from the blessed work. The grave question arises; why? my answer is, because, they have no proper relish for the close study of the scriptures. eyes, they have never seen. The untold sweetness of these truths, they have never tasted. The bible has few and feeble attractions for them. Now, it is so; but not so, either, because, the bible is really destitute of attractions, or they, of ability to feel their power; but, because, they and the bible, though very good friends, have not been intimate. Things are even so; and. have long been so; and are quite likely to long remain so; far as I can see, except Pastors adopt more of the close, critical, expository manner of preaching; such a manner as will induce-thought: and interest and gradual entertainment, and thus ultimately effect the change in question. The pastor, who has the ability and the reliable for: this close, hard kind of work, himself; and who will enter upon it, strictly avoiding dryness and prolixity, and carefully studying to exhibit what is striking, in sentiment, and what is plain, in practice, will soon find himself sastained, in any measure, proposed, for the amassing of biblical wealth, by a band, who, will be emphatically his right hand men, in, the work of the Lord.

3. To conduct the Teacher's Bible Class. This meeting is held usually, on some evenings of the week, for the purpose of carefully examining the Sabbath school lesson. Many teachers, not wanting in a desire to understand their lesson, are. nevertheless, destitute of the necessary side to do so. Like the inquiring Eunuch, they want "some man to guide" them. And, who in general is so ompetent as the paster? If when the school is held at the interval, between the morning and be in, during the whole exercises, and much more, consistent with his time and strength to act most ers.-They become the receptacles and the relight, to his dozen teachers, and next Sabbath they

Teacher's Bible Class Teachers, how can he k are inculcating? How his teachers, though un scatterers, than sowers At work further up where the water gush the spring, how does his own neglected cast in something t ever ruin the fountain take his stand, and fai work, and he may have will be well.

4. To pray much to rest upon the sc bers; upon the labor and teachers and npo remember it in h house, and especially Thus he should guid and charities of his In conclusion, we re observations have ex cal improvement ha and schools have flor faithfully performed We do sincerely regrepastors and Sabbath Sabbath school occur their thoughts, pray the institution, do, r -to bestow upon it; minor calls, at hom them in the neglect · O that, as the eye so the eye of them upon these nurserie guards of the natio

ARRIVAL OF

SEVEN DAYS INSURRECTI

The Cambria arrived brings one week's later in The rebellion has broke An inconsiderable co

and the police.
According to the accounties a some troops had were defeated.
The English papers of say eleven were killed.

A military force of 1,5

The Lord Lieutenant fo leagher, Dillon and Dot The south of Ireland is The British army was The army in Ireland r

Twenty-three prisoner ry to Dublin. The Irish League room A great many arrests Much turbulence, but Considerable ammuni

The Editor of the Felo The mountains of Tip whose movements may be Charles Albert has bee

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Is quiet. Ledru Roll

The Chartists in Engli 2,000 convicts revolte their guards and fled to

The Tribune has a let stating that there has bee troops and the insurgent McDonald, the command and 6,000 troops were ! miles is said to be cover Limerick have been take Buffs Infantry turned as O'Brien, has 60,000 m Press is under censor

FURTHER PA

The latest telegraphic that all Germany, in fact in ferment and preparing From Wilmer &

The task of recordi

dering the past week in I history of the Irish insur Prior to the news of baving reached Ireland, man, Mr. Dillon, and w the danger which was im land, and repaired to the 25th ult., Mr O'Brien an sed the people at Carr fheart of Tipperary, account could be ob-At first it was decla structworthy reports ha mo period could there ha this cause. In the mean offering a reward for insurgents, was exter-of Tipperary, Kilker their lives. All the pe Of Meagher we is said that he has some days, during w ming up the peasantr similarly accounted etation there, and de render. Some parl party met succeeding them to surrender, pr Saturday the 29th ult About 4 or 5000 police under Mr. B the overwhelming f band of the cons Boulagh, pear Ball, surgents advanced, to was, it was con The Roman Cath to set fire to the bo he appeared disguste morse, and took the nime a large body of

The intelligence of The utter disproporti mence of all organia affair from the begin From England a co cavalry, infantry, ap-lend and an immense t The Felon, Nation

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The Felon, Nation types carried away, a appearance. Nine ac the Arms Act, includi in Cork County, Wea Wicklow, and eight h Louth, and baronies baronies in Armah, a of Down. Meantime Dublin, and is rark

CHOOL

f the Pastor. In contained in the HOOL, we exprescour readers, such form an easy and or, Parent, Super n his proper Sab n with the duties

own and form a of the Sabbath of its direct beary interest of the Now readily he of the nation are only by the intel These are, in-And is not

he strength and ion? And canto guide the ene house of God! direct and large solid virtue ?which is forming ments and taste on man ?-and early formed are f a life of excelstor should cone amount of inrk, as what will prejudices and m the ignorance members, who d, in wrong ways not early initiat-He should, also, early mingling nd love, to form nd especially to as will induce rsonal ease and n .- The pastor of the Sabbath er rising family.

to make, for its it, an abundant or it, a fatherly arental overcation of the itual growth of etray the warm t for them by sabbath school g of these tentheir refreshnally, it is the be known and her" 'a sabbath the takes in his the duty of the

er and full prein private and of a willingness a school, to the

preaching, in ided he do not in and attend' igh advantages s, which they have been disey shrink from westion arises : y have no prothe scriptures. imired by other untold sweetr tasted. The ons for them. bacause, the ions or they because they friends, have even so; and fikely to long. Pastors adopt ry manner of. nduce-thought: ment and thus estion. The the relish for nimself; and avoiding drystudying to ent, and what himself susfor the aband, who,

and men, in Class This nings of the amining the achers, not ir lesson, are ry aids to do want "some general is so he school is corning and t for him to much mare, appartunity. to act most his Sabbath ol and thus e the teachand the ree may open, ountains of bbath they nds. This. can do, he t is taught

Teacher's Bible Class; if not familiar with his Teachers, how can he know what sentiments they are inculcating? How does he know, but that his teachers, though unwittingly, are rather tare-scatterers, than sowers of the incorruptible seed? At work further up the stream, than himself, where the water gushes forth fresh and pure from the spring, how does he know, but the hand of his own neglected teachers may chance to east in something that shall embitrer and forever ruin the fountain? Here, then, let the Pastor take his stand, and faithfully do his appropriate work, and he may have reason to hope that all will be well.

4. To pray much for the blessings of God to rest upon the school; upon all its members; upon the habours of the superintendant and teachers and npon the children. He should remember it in his prayers from house to house, and especially, in the house of God. Thus he should guide the faith and prayers

house, and especially, in the house of God.
Thus he should guide the faith and prayers and charities of his people in this channel. In conclusion, we remark, that so far as our observations have extended, the state of biblical improvement has prosperously advanced, and schools have flourished, where pastors have faithfully performed the duties here specified. We do sincerely regret, that so few of our pastors and Sabbath school men; -that, the Sabbath school occupies so small a place in their thoughts, prayers and attentions;—that, the majority of them, who think favourably of the institution, do, nevertheless, find little time -to bestow upon it; as though the thousand minor calls, at home and abroad, could justify them in the neglect of this primary interest. O that, as the eye of the missionary, abroad so the eye of the minister at home, were turned upon these nurseries of the church and safeguards of the nation! E. SAVAGE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA!



SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

TORONTO, August 19th, 4 P. M.

INSURRECTION IN IRELAND!

The Cambria arrived at New-York this morning. She brings one week's later intelligence from Europe. The rebellion has broken out in Ireland. An inconsiderable conflict ensued between Smith O'Brien

An inconsider and the police.

According to the accounts, the police had the 'advantage.

After some troops had engaged the insurgents, the latter After some troops had engaged the insurgents, the latter were defeated.

The English papers call this a defeat of the Irish. They say eleven were killed.

A military force of 1,500 occupied the place, Barrangarry. The Lord Lieutenant forbids any one harbouring O'Brien, Meagher, Dillon and Doheny, under a penalty.

The south of Ireland is quite tranquil.

The British army was moving to erush the rebellion.

The army in Ireland numbers about 49,000.

Twenty-three prisoners had been brought from Barrangarry to Dublin.

ry to Dublin.

The Irish League room and all their correspondence had A great many arrests had been made in Cork, Drogheda, Belfast and other places.

Much turbulence, but no ontbreak in Kilkenny.

Considerable ammunition had been seized.

STILL LATER!

The Editor of the Felon is arrested. The mountains of Tipperary are black with peasantry, whose movements may be important.

Charles Albert has been defeated in Italy by Radetsky He asks for French help. The people have broken up the Provisional Government and made Albert Dictator. FRANCE

iet. Ledru Rollin, Louis Blanc, Caussidiere

ENGLAND. The Chartists in England are quiet. 2,000 convicts revolted in Legrago, Spain. They murdered their guards and fled to join the Montemolinists.

The Tribune has a letter from Dublin, dated August 3rd stating that there has been a great battle between the British troops and the insurgents, at Slievanon at which General McDonald, the commander of the British troops was killed; and 6,000 troops were killed and wounded. The road for 3 miles is said to be covered with the slain. Kilkenny and Limerick have been taken by the people. It was expected that Dublin would rise on Sunday the 6th inst. The 3rd Buffs Infantry turned and fought with the people, and two regiments have been sent to disarm them. The mountains of Slievanon are nearly inaccessible being surrounded by a bog with only one approach to it. It is ascertained that Smith O'Brien, has 60,000 men with him, and a considerable supply of arms, agonumition and cannon. Other accounts from Dub-The Tribune has a letter from Dublin, dated August 3rd of arms, ammunition and cannon. Other accounts from Dublin, August 4th, give no account of this great battle. But the friends of Ireland acbount of this by saying that the Irish Press is under censorship and does not state the feets.

FURTHER PARTICULARS BY THE CAMBRIA.

The latest telegraphic intelligence from the Continent is that all Germany, in fact the whole of the Continent, is again in ferment and preparing for war.

From Wilmer & Smith's European Dimes, Aug. 5. The task of recording the events which have happened dering the past week in treland is one of unmixed pain. The history of the Irish insurrection of 1848 will afford but few materials for the historian; it may be comprised in a brief

Prior to the news of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act Prior to the news of the hardest Corpine Suspension Act baving reached Ireland, Mr W Smith O'Brien, Mr O'Gorman, Mr. Dillon, and we believe Mr Meagher, perceiving the danger which was impending, quieted the capital of Ireland, and repaired to their strengholds in the south. On the 25th ult., Mr O'Brien and other Confederate chiefs addresssed the people at Carrick-on-Suir, and then plunged into the theart of Tipperary, where, for saveral days, no authentic account could be obtained respecting their movements. At first it was declared that O'Brien was at the head of 10,000 At first it was declared that Q'Brien was at the head of 10,000 insurgents, which minimour magnified to 100,000; but more strustworthy reports having since arrived, we find that at no period could there have been more than 2,000 adherents to this-cause. In the meantime the Government proclamations, offering a reward for the apprehension of the leaders of the insurgents, was extensively posted throughout the chief towns of Tipperary, Kilkenny, Waterford and Limecick, and many were deterred from continuing in a course which imperilled their lives. All the penalties of high treason were attached to be the course of the mysement, and the whole body.

harbarers or abetters of the movement, and the whole body was completely panio-stricken.

Of Meagher we have no authomic accounts whatever. It is said that he has escaped. O'Brien, after an interval of is said that he has escaped. O'Brien, after an interval of some days, during which he was doubtless occupied in stirming, up the peasantry, next appeared about Mullinahone, armed with pike and pistols, and surrounded by a body guard similarly accounted. He certainly halted at the police station there, and demanded the sergeant and six men to surrender. Some parleying took place, and O'Brien and his parts and appeared an exception in graining over the men, or indusing garty set succeeding in gaining over the men, or inducing them to surrender, promised to return the following day. On Saturday the 29th ult the first "overt act" fairly took place. About 4 or 5000 insurgents encountered a small body of police under Mr. Blake, the county inspector, and at first the overwhelming force of the insurgents compelled the little hand of the constabulary to retire. They secured their retreat into a small house on the borders of the common of Scollesh pear Ballingarry, which having fortified the interpretations.

Boulagh, pear Ballingarry, which having fortified, the in-burgents advanced, headed by O'Brien. He called upon the besieged to surrender, which was answered by a volley from their maskets, which kalled several of the insurgents. Dillon was, it was confidentially stated, wounded in both legs. The Roman Cathelic elergy man arrived at the scene of The Roman Cathelic clergyman arrived at the scene of strife whitst this was going op, and implored the people to abstain from violence. O'Brien, it is said, incited the people to set fire to the house or pull it down, but not being seconded he appeared disgusted with sommand, mounted a policeman's horse, and took the discotion towards Urlingford. By this time a large body of regular troops, artillery and infentry, came pouring in from all quarters, the insurgents had disappeared, and the military bivopacked on the field. Various statements have been put forth tending to show that O'Brien its scarcely in a state of sanity; his dress and deportment being altogether such as to justify this belief.

The intelligence of the appearance of Mr. G'Brien in open arms against the Government created deep sorrow and alarm. The utter disproportion of strength to cope with the suthorities, the want of money, commissariat and supplies, the absence of all organization and resources, showed the whole affair from the againing, to be utterly hopeless.

From England a continued stream of forces, consisting of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, poured immediately in Iris land and an immease flect of war steamers encircled the whole coast.

The Felon, Nation, and other papers were selzed, the types carried away, and effectual steps taken to prevent their appearance. Nine counties were further problaimed under the Arms Act, including Kerry, Galway, and seven baronies in Cork County. Wesford, Queen's Codaty, Cashow, Kildare Wicklow, and eight baronies in King's Gounty: Westmeath Louth, and baronies in Gavan, Farney, in Monaghan; two baronies in Armsh, and the barony of Newry, in the county of Down. Meantime, namerous arrests bare been made in Dublia, and in various counties. Patrick O'Miggint, the

O'Brien, Meagher, and his comrades had effected their escape but in fact within these few days, no authentic account has been received respecting them or their movements.

From the latest advices received from the disturbed districts about Ballingarry, where General McDonald has established his head quarters, everything continues peaceable, with the general impression that the moment the troops were withdrawn, disastisfaction would again show itself. O'Brien is supposed by the most cool-headed people writing from the spot, to be concealed in some of the mines in the neighbourhood of his late exploits.

Viscount Hardinge arrived in Dublin on Tuesday, and would, if neccessary, assume the special command of the forces in Ireland, which now amount to at least 60,000 men. He was expected to leave Dublin for the south on Thursday. A considerable quantity of arms has been seized at Nenagh. The search for arms appears to be carried on with undiminished vigor; and Carrick-on-Suir and Carrick Beg, two spots which were the very focus of sedition, have yielded to stern necessity, all their arms have been seized. The same resolution to carry out the intentions of the Government appears to prevail in all parts of the country, and in a week or ten days from this time all the country, and in a week or ten days from this time all the country will be disarmed.

It is quite evident from all that has occurred, that the movement has totally failed. The most sanguine of the confederates must now be aware that there never existed the smallest chance of successfully coping with British arms. Now that it is all over virtually, might it not be more prudent for the leaders of public opinion in Ireland to turn the direction of their contrymen's minds into another channel—the course of leaders of public opinion in Ireland to turn the direction of their contrymen's minds into another channel—the course of industry—and thereby propitiate the government to show elemency to the men whose lives are jeopardized? As the sincere triends of Ireland, and the earnest supporters of order, the only basis for commerce and prospective, we should be rejoiced to see a general amnesty, and a prospect of better times; but whilst men are stillfin the open field, this is too much to expect. Nevertheless, the Irish leaders who are not compromised have much in their power.

DUBLIN, Thursday, 5th, 4 P. M. THE LATEST FROM IRELAND.—The several accounts re-THE LATEST FROM IRELAND.—The several accounts received, report everything in the south perfectly quiet. This day proclamations have been issued by the Lord Lieutenant to the 15 sounties and baronies proclaimed last Monday, calling on parties not privileged, to deliver up their arms on or before the 7th instant, under the penalty of two year's imprisonment, with hard labour. Lord Hardinge reviewed the troops of the garrison in Phoenix Park to-day.

EUROPEAN TIMES OFFICE, 6 1-2 A. M. IRELAND.—We have received our Irish correspondence dated yesterday. There is not any news of importance. 23 prisoners from Ballingarry were brought into Dublin yesterday, and committed to Kilmainham jail, charged with aiding in the late attack on the police at that place on Sunday last.

A number of additional arrests had taken place in Dublin and the Provinces.

All is reported quiet in the south.

Nothing further is known of Smith O'Brien.

CONFLAGRATION IN ALBANY!! 500 Buildings Burned .- \$3,000,000 Property Lost ! ! !

From the Albany Evening Journal of Friday. Fire, though a good servant, is indeed a fearful master! And fearfully did this mad element rage yesterday. Our city is desolate-the ruin s appalling-the spirit sinks and the heart sick-

ens in contemplating such frightful losses—such wide-spread ruin. Painful, most painful, is the task of gathering up the afflicting details. Most of the commercial portion of the city, with fifteen or twenty densely populated squares, is a black and smouldering ruin. From Herkimer street, where the fire broke out, to Columbia street, where it was arrested, in distance, is more than half a mile! And all the work of destruc-

therefore, have been little time to snatch property from the rapacious flames. Amid all this suffering there is much cause for gratitude. When the conflagration was at its eight-when more than half of the city was threatened, and when no human arm could save, a kind Providence interposed. The wind suddenly changed from South to N, West, and this change brought with it abundant and continued rain .- Fires that had extended to several buildings in the vicinity of the burnt district, were

ovidentially extinguished by the rain. The great loss, superadded to the large sums wallowed up during the winter and spring, by indred calamities, has impaired the fortunes of wealthy people, impoverished hundreds of the middling classes, and utterly ruined hundreds of the poor hard-working families.

This fire ran over portions of the city that had been laid waste by recent conflagrations, and upon which new buildings had just been finished. The Columbian Hotel and Fort Orange are again demolished. Mr. S. F. Shepherd, who had erected new buildings and resumed business, is again burnt out. We are happy to learn, however, that he saved \$2,000 worth of goods. The steamboats Isaac Newton and Rip Van

Winkle were both on fire, but both were got off into the river and preserved. Eleven Tow Boats, between forty and sixty canal boats, one small steamboat, one schooner,

and two floats were destroyed. The disastrous fire originated in the stable of Mr. Callaghan, which adjoins that of Mr. John-

The ruins eover an area of 200 acres; every foot of which was densely covered with buildings: There were more buildings upon it than upon any other equal space in the city. Four-fifths of the buildings burned were brick-most of them large and substantial, and many of them three or four stories in height. Until 5 o, clock it was feared that the flames

ould not be checked south of State street; but about this hour the wind changed to the north, and gave new hope to those ready to despair. But while this change of wind was of great service in the heart of the town, it proved expensive to the property on the south of Lydius street, between Dallius and Broadway and Lv-

these boundaries was destroyed after the wind changed. No fears of its destruction were entertained previously. There have been several lives lost. Mr. Johnson, wife, daughter, and grand-child, who lived next to the Columbian, were horridly burned.

The child and Mr. J. are dead; others are not expected to recover. We have rumours of other deaths; but cannot trace them. The firemen did as well as they could; but it seemed impotent to do anything against the fury of the flames; no human power could stay them.

Out neighbours from Greenbush, West Troy, and Troy, came to the assistance of our firemen, and did efficient service. ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.—The fire originated in a very singular manner. It appears that while s woman was washing, a spark set fire to her sun bonnet. Without a moment's thought she jerked it from her head, and threw it she knew not where, and unfortunately it alighted in the

stables of William Johnson, which in a moment

almost was enveloped in flames. Mr. Johnson, we regret to say, lost a valuable horse.-Knick-

P. O. DEPARTMENT, 1st Aug., 1848. P. O. DEPARTMENT, 1st Aug., 1848.

DEAR SIR.—Yours of the 23rd June has been received. You will charge for each letter brought in or sent to Canada in steamboats, if employed as mail packets by the British or Canadian authorities, 24 cents, and if brought in or taken out in private ships or vessels, 16 cents. If sent in the United States mail, the inland postage will be added.

Letters may be sent from your office to Canada in foreign mail packets, prepaying 24 cents, if in private vessels, 17 cents.

SAILING OF THE AMERICA.—The British mail steamer America, sailed at 12 o'clock yesterday, for Halifax and Liverpool. She carried out forty-two passengers for Liverpool and eight for Halifax. Among the latter we notice the name of Bishop Hughes, of New York. Her specie list amounts to only \$1,500.

Port Stanlen.

ARRIVED. Aug. 21. schooner Everett, Varner, from Cleveland. sloop Emma, Barrow, do-schooner Hiram Jones, Davis, Port Rowan. steamer Experimen', McSwaine, Buffaio. schr. David Duncombe, M'Dermid, Clevel and,

Governor, Taylor, Kingston. 23. steamer Experiment, M'Ilvaine, Buffalo. schooner Merchant Miller, M. Bride, Cleveland. 24. steamer Commerce, Cochrane, Kingston and Oswego.

SAILED. Aug. 21. Emma, Cleveland. Experiment, do. 22. Hiram Jones, do.

Everett, Port Burwell. David Duncombe, do. 24. Governor, Cleveland. Experiment, Huffalo A!meda, St. Catharines.

MARKETS

LONDON, (c. w.) August 26. Wheat---a little more, within these few days past, has

been offering, and has been readily taken up at 3s 9d to 4s 1d per bushel of 60 lbs. for Fall; no Spring offering. Oats, 1s 3d to 1s 6d per bushel for new. Barley, which is of fine quality, commands 2s 6d per bus Peas---one or two samples of new have been in the market

and brought 2s 2d per bushel. LIVERPOOL AND LONDON MARKETS. At the close were inactive. Cotton—better feeling. Flour offered 6d lower. Corn is 1s lower.

Beef—Prime mess per tierce 304lbs 86s to 92s 6d. Ordinary old, 40s to 60s; Mess, 80s to 85s; Mess per bbl of 200 lb 50s to 54s; ordinary old 36s to 46s prime 38s to 40s. Ba-

con per cwt, western, 28s to 45s. GRAIN, FLOUR, &c .- At Tuesday's Corn exchange there being but a small supply of fine wheat, an advance of 2d to 3d per 70lbs was obtained above our last quotations. In Wheat and Flour a fair amount of business done. The Irish demand for Indian corn having fallen off, the sales were very light, and receded since then. The weather was very fine, and the reports of the potatoe crop show that there is every probability of a large supply of sound. There is very little

probability of a large supply of sound. Lacre salvery multiposition to operate.

Baring's circular quotes Government securities at 86, in moderate demand. Brown, Shipley, & Co., say:—"The general accounts of the crops are more favourable than before. Corn they quote as down 2s to 3s; Flour, 29s to 30s; Meal, 15s 9d; Wheat, 6s 9d to 8s 3d."

Brownstone Sales American Beef, have been made to PROVISIONS.—Sales, American Beef, have been made to some extent since our last, which brings all stocks finto a narrow compass, and they are on a limited scale. In Pork more doing; some holders being anxious to press sales, but at very moderate prices.

Married.

Here, oo the 25th instant, by the editor of this paper, Mr. John Sanders to Mrs. Cornelia Junet, of Delaware.

Wied. McAlpine, aged 73. For some years he was one of the Dea-cons of the Baptist church meeting in Morrison's Court. Glasgow, under the pastoral care of the Rev. James Buchan, from which he received his letter of dismissal in 1821, and came to this country. He settled for some time in Perth, but afterwards removed to Paris, N.Y. where he remained for about two years. He then returned to Perth and was soon afterwards ordained elder, together with Rev. G. Watson. now of Sarnia. After leaving Perth again, and residing some time in Warwick in the Western District, he moved to Sarnia, in May 1837, and on the 8th of August in the following year he fell from a waggon whilst at work on his farm and received a severe hurt in his spine which reudered him entirely helpless and from the effects of which he never recovered. He endured ten years of almost unexampled suffering with truly Christian faith and patience, and though the struggle between a strong constitution and his severe illness was so protracted, he enjoyed throughout a peace which passeth all understanding. For a length of time he was totally oblivious to external impressions, and his once strong mind bent its remaining energies on his Saviour. With a memory extensively stored with hymns, scripture, and general relig ions knowledge, he would when insensible to all around him pour out the most fervent and affecting prayers and appeals. or sing a hymn expressive of entire confidence in God's goodness to his afflicted people. Virtually dead to general society ten years ago, his death now will be felt most among his family and those with whom he formerly took sweet counsel together: these will indeed feel that a burning and a shining light has gone out in Israel. His last words were an exhortation to continued peace among his children. A discourse in connection with his death was preached by his fellow-labourer in the cause of Christ, the Rev. G. Watson, from Rev. xiv. 13, to a deeply interested audience --- Com

On the 14th instant, at Malabide, Catherine, wife of Andrew M'Causland, Esq., in the 45th year of her age. She was very highly esteemed, and is much regretted by an extensive circle of acquaintance.

The Joint Committee, consisting of representatives from the Western, Grand River, Eastern, Haldimand and Johns-town Associations appointed to effect a Union of Regular Baptists in CanadaWest, will meet according to appointment, at St. George's, on the first Wednesday in September next,

at half-past ten o'clock, a. m.

A Convention of Delegates of Churchos favourable to the above Union are invited to meet at St. George's, on the first Thursday in September, at half-past ten o'clock, a. m., to receive the report of the above Committee. The Committee will, doubtless, make arrangements for sermon at the commencement of the exercises, and for suitdius and Herkimer. All the property within

> NOTICE. The Joint Committee appointed at the several Associations to prepare a draft of a Chapel Deed will meet at St. George's on the first Wednesday in September next.

THE MIDDLESEX BUILDING SOCIETY. £50 SHARES.

A T a Meeting of the Members of the above Society, held in the Mechanics' Institute on the 21st instant,—ADAM Hope, Esq., in the Chair,—the By-Laws for the management of the Society were submitted, discussed, and agreed to by the meeting, when a Committee was appointed to forward the interests of the Society, preparatory to the General Meeting for the Election of Directors.

to the General Meeting for the Election of Directors.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all parties intending to besome Members, and who desire to have a vote in the Election of Directors, that they will be required to enter their names, and pay the entrance fee of 1s. 3d. per share to any of the members of the Committee, from whom every information connected with the Society can be had. A prospectus will be issued in a few days, and a copy of the By-Laws may be seen at the office of the Secretary protem. The Election of Directors will take place in the Mechanics' Institute on MONDAY, the 11th September next, at Erser ofclock, p. m., and the First Loan Meeting on the following Monday, the 18th September, at the same hour and place.

COMMITTEE : L. Lawrason, Esq.
C. Monsarrat, Esq.
J. B. Strathy, Esq.
Messrs. Hope, Birrell & Co.
Mr. Wm. Begg,
Thomas Craig,
Joseph Rolle,
John Beattle, Mr. John Dimond,
" Jas. Westland,
" Wm. M'Bride, " Alex Lowrie,
" Wm. Barker,
" David Smith,
" S. S. Pomroy,
" J. C. Macklin. JOHN C. MEREDITH,

London, C. W. Aug. 24, 1848

CANADA POSTAGE.—The following instructions have been received by the Postmaster of Rochester from the Postmaster of Rochester from the about 15 hards high mits best and I allow HORSE, in the Township of Southwold, a BLACK HORSE about 10 hands high, with both ears filled with sourf or seab Whoever will bring him to the subscriber, or give such information as will lead to his recovery, will be satisfactorily rewarded. C. A. WOODHULL.
Waodhull's Mills, Lobo, Aug. 23, 1848. 35

PRENCH PROTESTANT SEMINARY FOR VOUNG LADIPS

MDLLE. TREGENT, and MME. ESCUYER. a FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, for Young Ladies, where they will teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, History, Geography, together with Plain and Fancy Needlework, Knitting, Netting, Crotchet Work,

For Boarders, Ten Dollars per Month, Washing not in luded.
For Day Scholers, Eight Dollaru per Quarter when ever ten years of age, and Five Dollars per Quarter when under that age.
Each Boarder is to furnish her own Bed, Bedding and

Lessons in Drawing and Music will be charged separately.

Lessons in Drawing and Music will be charged separately.

Millie T., and Mime. E., are permitted to refer parents who wish their daughters to learn French, to the Rev. H.

WILKES, A. M., Rev. W. TAYLOR, A. M., Rev. J. M'LOUD,

Rev. E. TANNER, Rev. F. DOUDIET, Rev. P. WOLFF, or to the Editor of the Montreal Witness.

Montreal, 12th June, 1848. GREAT NORTH AMERICAN REMEDY

BOWEL COMPLAINT. WILLIAM HEWITT'S celebrated Anodyne

Cordial, an effectual remedy for Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholie, Spasus, Cramps, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Prolapsus Anti, or the falling of the seat, and every other complaint incident to the Bowels. This valuable medicine has been used about twenty years by some of the most respectable families in Toronto; it was also used during the fatal Epidemic, the Asiatic Cholera, and not a single instance was known of any person being afflicted at that awful time, who used this medicine.

WILLIAM HEWITT can safely recommend it as one of the best medicines for Children when teething as it gives up

best medicines for Children when teething, as it gives un-mediate relief from pain. He prefers directing the public attention to the respectable names attached to the certificate below. It may be given with perfect safety to any age or Prepared by the sole Proprietor, WILLIAM HEWITT, Sen. Druggist, Vittoria, Talbot District, Canada West, Price Is 10 d per bottle, to be had in almost every Town and Village in Canada, and of William Hewitt, Jr., Wholesale Agent; at Messrs. Patterson & Sons, Hardware Merchants; and of Messrs. Lyman, Kneeshaw & Co., Toronto.

WE, the Undersigned, of the City of Toronto. occruity, that we have known Mr. Wm. Hewitt for a num-er of years, and that his celebrated ANODYNE CORDIAL has been used in our Families, and by others, for a number of years, and have found it a beneficial remedy for all case: of Bowel Complaint, and can safely recommend it as one of the best Family Medicines, and one which every Family

ought to have in their possession.

D. Patterson, Hardware Mcrchant;

A. Badenoch, Grocer, King street,
David Maitland, Baker, Yonge street,
Samuel Coulson, Bank, B. N. A.
Robert Love, Draggist,
A. T. McCord.

A. T. McCord,
Thomas Lailer, Tailor,
P. Patterson, Dry Goods Merchant.
P. CAUTION—Be particular and enquire for WILLIAM
HEWITT'S celebrated ANODYNE CORDIAL,—none genuine except sealed and signed by the proprietor, WILLIAM

EDWARD M'GIVERN. SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK MANUFACTORY. KING STREET, HAMILTON,

Next Door to T. Bickle, Druggist, also 3 doors west of Weeks' Hotel. N.B .-- Constantly on hand at both Establishments, a large quantity of manufactured work.

G. E. CARTWRIGHT. APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST, (SIGN OF THE RED MORTAR,)

Corner of King & Hughson Streets, Hamuson RESPECTFULLY intimates to partie- visiting the City, that his stock of Druge, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Oils, Paints, and Dye-Stuffs is now complete, and embraces all the articles usually kept by a Druggist. As he will keep none but Genuine Articles, and undertakes the sole charge of his business, parties sending their orders or recipes to him, may depend up xecuted accurately and with despatch

AN ESTABLISHED DRUG BUSINESS AND STOCK FOR SALE,

In the flourishing Village of Paris, C. W. THIS Business since its establishment has paid well, and nothing would induce the present party to relinquish it, only the failing health of the principal of the concern, who requires the attendance of the present manager, in another business. The Stock is perhaps one of the best kind in C. W., and with common attention to the business the whole may be converted into cash in six months. By experienced parties this is deemed one of those opportunities rarely occurring in Canada, of having at once an established busness with a very select small stock, and ready to commence operations without a moment's delay. There is no other shop of this kind in Paris, and the village alone contains a population of 2,000 inhabitants. Further information may be had by applying to Robert Love, Druggist, Toronto, or to Love & Co. Paris, C. W., if by letter, Post

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION DEPOSITORY. ADVOCATE OFFICE, HAMILTON.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Chris It ian friends and the public that he has constantly on hand, a supply of BOOKS, LIBRARIES, &c. for sabbath schools. He is at liberty to offer many of them at New-York prices, and others at a small advance. (The publications referred to are spoken of as the cheapest ever published.)
The friends of sabbath schools will please do their utmost to assist the society, (being missionary in its character, and more particularly intended to promote the interests of sab-

N. B.—Orders for Books, Libraries, &c. promptly attended to; and if not on hand, procured without delay.

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS at New-York prices.

STANDARD WORKS at a moderate advance. C. A. SKINNER, ASENT.

TO RENT, THE commodious STORE, being No. 15, Dundas Street, depth 50 feet by 24, premises extending from Dundas Street to North Steeet. It is elegantly fitted up with walnut, and well adapted for a general Store. Possession given in August next. For further particulars apply

JOHN HARRIS, London. Colonist and Hamilton Spectator please copy. 26. THOMAS NOAKES BEST.

AUCTIONEER GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT. James Street, opposite to the Market.
Out-Auctions, both in Town and Country, attended to-

Hamilton, 1848. CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber, on or about the Tenth o May last, a small Bay Mare, three or four and the right forefoot; and full eyes. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

G. WRONG.

Malahide, June 9, 1848.

CHINGLES! SHINGLES!-The Subscriber keeps always on hand a large stock of Shingles (was ranted.)

PETER CLAYTON. Aylmer, C. W., Dec. 29, 1847.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. KNOW YE!! That a Public Meeting was held at Unionville on Saturday 24th inst., at the intersection of the Plank Road and the 3rd Consession in the South part of Yarmouth. Whereat it was unanimously reolved that in consequence of the Inspector of Post Offices having pointed out to the inhabitants of this Village thet there was another village of the same name at Norwich that this village he inceafter known by the name of Union.

N. B. The eligible situation of the above named village of Union is so striking, that it is sourcely necessary to observe that in a few years it must become one of the most flourishing places in Upper Canada.

Yarmouth, June 28, 1343.

DAVID MAITLAND, RAKER AND CONFECTIONER, No. 8, Yonge Street, Toronto.

TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. A Fair for the Exhibition of Samples of Workmanship, by Mechanics and Artizans of Canada, will be held in the Society's Hall, on or about the first Monday in October next.

Due notice will be given of the day appointed for the reception of the subjects for Exhibition. W. EDWARDS,

WILLIAM HALL. MERCHANT TAILOR, NO. 26, DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

THE subscriber takes the present opportunity of returning thanks to the Military, and inhabitants of London generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received since commencing business in this place, and at same time to intimate that he shall continue to execute all orders ensusted to him, in such a manner as will be sure to give the highest satisfaction. Particular attention will be paid to abstyle and durability of all work passing through his hance.

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vesting and Summer Cloths always on hand, and will be sold at prices so in Montreal, or any other large city. Mouraing and other in Montreal, or any other large city.
work promptly attended to. Mourning and other

26 Dundas Street

RELIGIOUS BOOK STORE THE subscribers keeps constantly on hand a

very extensive and carefully selected stock of Religous very extensive and carefully selected stock of Religous Books, at very low prices.

He believes there is no other estal lishment like his in Canada West, for the following reasons .—None of the works called 'light reading's are kept in it, nor is it merely designed for the use of any one denomination, but rather for the Christian public at large. His stock embraces the works of the leading evangelical writers in the various branbhes of the church, such as—Hall, Forster, and Haldane; Wardlaw, James, and Jay; Newton. Richmond, and Heckerstith; Chalmers, Boston, and M'Cheyne, &c. This marked feature in his stock will be seen by a glance at the catalogue, which may be had (gratis) at the store.

March 22nd, 1848.

D. M'LELLAN,

N. B. A liberal discount allowed to all ministers, a schoole N. B. A liberal discount allowed to all ministers, s. schools and public libraries.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The subscribers having es abdished the Blacksmithing Business

IN THIS TOWN. On the Port Sarnia road, near the Roman Catholic Church, principally for their own convenience, will, not-withstanding, do a share of custom work, such as Ironing Waggons and Carriages of all descriptions; making Mill Irons; Common Country Work; and

HORSE-SHOEING. to which particular attention will be paid. Having socured the services of a scientific workman, who thoroughly understands the above branches of his trade, we feel confident in giving full satisfaction to all who may favour us with their patrocage. For the present, no credit will be given for horse-shoe ing and small jobs.

Also, the farmers of the surrounding country are hereby informed that we are still vigorously engaged in the manufac-

FANNING MILLS.

TANAING MILLS.

The former notices and representations of our mills are true—to which we still adhere. We have taken extra pain to bring out a perfect article the prevent season, such an one as every farmer who is worthy of his occupation, and is anxious to produce the best samples of grain, and to keep his farm free from foul grain should have, and would be proud to possess. Let others do as they will, we give no false representations; neither do we say, as some of our neighbours have said, "That we will sell for several dollers less than what other shops are selling: but we do say, o. Mills are. what other shops are selling; but we do say, o... Mills are, and shall be, twice as many dollars better as they will sell cheaper than the common prices. The farmess are cautioned against listening to the representations of those who oppose

against listening to the representations of those who oppose us, or to their own fears.

Be not hasty in buying—try our article, then decide. Every good farmer that had previously purchased in the reighbourhood where we sold last year, regretted his purchase when he ascertained the superiority of our article. It was the superiority of our mills that occasioned our loss by fire last August. Still we are on hand again, and have commenced selling for the season. We appeal to the good sense, interest and profit of the farmers, not to their prejudices. Now, what do you say, will you have a perfect article? If you will, we have just the one for you; but if you want a poor, a will, we have just the one for you; but if you want a poor, a

amon Mill, do not come to us to purcha CROSBY - DART. London, May 20, 1848.

JAMES ROBINSON. No. 5, Me Nab's Buildings, Opposite to the Market,

JAMES STREET, HAMILTON, DEALER in every variety of Paper Hangings, and Manufacturer of Picture Frames, Looking Glasses, Window Cornices, and Gilt Moulding.

N.B. Glass, Putty, and ready-mixed Paints always on hand.

Torders carefully attended to.

MISS CARNALL, Importer of FRENCH MILLINERY, STRAW & FANCY ARTICLES SHOW-ROOMS

Opposite the City Hotel, James Street.

HAMILTON. N. B. The New-York market visited twice a year.

Miss C. has just returned from New-York with a very Millinery, Straw & Fancy Bonnets, Flowers, &c Milliners supplied on favourable terms.

Hamilton, 19th May, 1848. OLIVER'S Cheap Ready Cash BOOT AND SHOE SHOP.

(Sign of the Large Boot,)

DUNDAS STREET, OPPOSITE THE MARKET. THE Public are respectfully informed that the above Shop is opened for the sale of Boots and Shoes of every description, made of the best materials by good work-men in the most fashionable manner, which will be sold at the lowest prices for ready money, as no credit will be ven. Every description of work made to order with prompti-As the prices are greatly reduced, no second price will be

London, June 3, 1848. DRY GOODS, GROCERY AND HARDWARE STORE.

AT AYLMER, CANADA WEST. THE subscriber desires to call attention to his varied and extensive stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c.

His stock of Dry Goods, Corporers,
His stock of Dry Goods comprises a large assortment of
Silks, Broadcloths, Orleans, Merkers, Alpacas, Mousselines
de Laine, and Calicos, recently selected, and of fashionable
styles. A fresh supply of Linens, from Coarse Bagging so
the Finest Irish; Factory, Moleskins, Corduroys, Pilot
Cloths, &c.

loths, &c.
HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, MUFFS, BOAS, &c. In the Grocery Department will be found choice Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Tobacco, Rice, Pepper, Spices, Saleratus, &c. The Hardware Department comprises a large stock of Iron and Nails, a variety of Cooking Stoves from No. 2 to No. 4 with Tin or Copper Furniture, &c.

All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange and every article offered at as low a price as any in the market.

IP In the course of many years' business, the subscriber finds upon his hands a large accumulation of accounts and notes of hand. Some of these have been allowed to stand over for an unreasonable length of time, and an early settlement is earnestly requested.

Avimer, Dec. 29, 1847. RIDOUT'S HARDWARE STORE (Sign of the Golden Anvil,)

No. 41, DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, C. W. THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of Birmingbam, Sheffield, Wolverhampton, and American fancy and heavy Hardware, which he offers at Wholesale and Retail, on advantageous terms.

LIONEL RIDOUT.

London, 1st January, 1848. VILLAGE AND PARK LOTS FOR SALE The subscriber offers for sale, on very reasonable terms a number of Village Lots, in the most eligible situations in Aylmer, and several valuable Park Lots, lying immediately adjacent thereto.

diacent thereto.

Any of the above property will be sold Cheap for Cash, or Aylmer, C. W., Dec. 29, 1847.

TO MILLERS AND MILL-OWNERS. WANTED, a situation as principal Miller in A lease of a mill of two or three run of stones in a good Apply (postage paid) to W. H. C. post office Ayr G. W. Lownon, July 22nd, 1848.

BROWN & DE LA HOOKE, SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTISTS.

. May 20, 1848.

BURLINGTON LADIES' ACADEMY. THE WINTER SESSION of this Institution will commence on Thursday, the 5th day of October, 1848. For particular information, attention invited to the Asadamy Circular, which may be obtained at the Bookstores of Mesars. Eastwood and Craig.

Hamilton, 17th July, 1848. 34-9 D. C. VAN NORMAN,

ROOKS JUST RECEIVED at T. ORAIG'S.

OOKS JUST RECEIVED BY T. ORA.

25 Dandas street:—
Horne's Introduction to the Study of the Bible,
The Pulpit Cyclopedia and Minister's Compani
Two Hundred Sketches and Skeletons of Serme
Encyclopedia of Religious Enowledge,
Jay's oomplete Works, 4 vols.

Jay's Morning and Evening Exercises,
Bridge's Christian Ministry,
Doddridge's Family Expositor,
M'Knight on the Epistles,
Hervey's whole Works, 1 vol.

M'Knight on the Epistles,
Hervey's whole Works, I vol.
Borrow's Bible in Spain and Gipsies in Spain, in I vol.
Cruden's Pocket Concordance,
Rev. Robert Phillip's Devotional Guide,
""" Young Man's Closet Library,
""" Love of the Spirit,
Lady's Closet Library—accaptaing "The Lydias," "The Marchas," "The Marya,"
"The Hannahs," &c. &c.
James's "True Christian," "True Happiness," "Widow Directed," "Young Man from Home," &c.
Bucke's Theological Dictionary,
The Bible Expositor, &c.

London, Aug. 12, 1848.

THOMAS GRAIS.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE South half of Lot No. 6 in 9th Concession, Township of Sombra, County of Kent, Western District, measuring 100 acres.
For particulars, apply to the subscriber, Port Rowan, if by letter, post-paid. CORNELIUS DEDRICE.

STRAYED, from First Concession, Bayham. London District, A COW and yearling HEIFER.—
The Cow is large-bodied, half Durham breed, dark brown, with white face and lined back; the Heifer like her, excepting white on the face. A suitable reward will be paid to any person seading information of the above, or either of them, to the subscriber at Vienna.

Bayham, August 10, 1848. BOOKS TUST RECEIVED at JAMES GILLEAN'S Bookstore, Dundas street, opposite the Market:
Pulpit Cyclopedia,
Five Hundred Sketches and Skeletons of Sermons,
Jay's Morning and Evening Exercises,
Chalmers' Select Writings,
d'Aubigné's Life of Oliver Cromwell,
Cheever's Lectures on the Pilgrim's Progress,
Works of the Puritan Divines,
Pilgrim's Progress, with Mason's Notes, &c.
Church of Scotland Pulpit, in 2 vols.
Christian's Penny Magazine,
The True Christian, by John Angell James,
The Widow Directed, do.
Dick's Lectures on the Acts,
Milner's Church History,
Dowling's History of Romanism, illustrated.
Campbell's Works, complete in 1 vol.
N. B.—A large assortment of Bibles and Testaments Bookstore, Dundas street, opposite the Market:

N. B.—A large assortment of Bibles and Testaments with Psalms in Gelic and English. Also, a large assortment of the Irish National School-Books by wholesale or retail, at JAMES GILLEAN.

Dundas street, opposite the Market. London, C. W., August 12, 1848.

MACLELLAN & Co., Importers, 33 Dundas street, embrace this opportunity of returning their sin cere thanks to their friends and the public for the very liberal and distinguished patronage they have received since the opening of their establishment. They further beg most respectfully to draw the attention of their numerous austomers and intending purchasers to their very extensive importations of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

irect from the manufacturing towns of Great Britain, which Direct from the manufacturing towns of Great Britain, which, for variety, style, quality and cheapness, cannot be surpassed in Western Canada, and which they are determined to sell at the very lowest remunerating profit for CASH.

N.B.—Wholesale buyers supplied on the most liberal terms.

MACLELLAN & CO. London, Jan. 1, 1848. 1 THOMAS I. FULLER,

ENGLISH, FRENCH & GERMAN FANCY GOODS,

Every description of Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Looking-Glasses, Clocks, Stationery, Paper Hangings, wholesale and retail. No. 48, King Street East, Toronto.

J. NASH, TAILOR AND DRAPER, (KING STREET, OPPOSITE A. & T. C. KERR'S,) HAS constantly on hand, Broad Cloths, Cas-

simeres and Vestings, suitable for the season; together with a cheap supply of Tailor's Trimmings.

N. B.—A full suit of clothes furnished at Twenty-Foor

Cutting done for the farmers at a very low price. RELIGIOUS BOOKS. FOR SALE AT

THOMAS CRAIG'S BOOKSTORE, 25. DUNDAS STREET ITTO'S Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature, 2 vole , bound A Clarke's Commentary on the New Testament Scott's Commentary on the Scriptures, 6 vels-Dowling's History of Romanism D'Aubigne's Life of Cromwell, Ialdane on Romans.

Dick's Lectures on the Acts Rev. Murray McCheyne's Works and Life, 2 vols. 8vo... Rev. John Newton's Works. Sacred Philosophy of the Seasons, in 4 vols., by Rev. B. Hetherington's History of the Church of Scotland. Rev. Robert Hall's Works, 4 vols. Doddridge's Family Expositor, large type, in 6 vols. Dr. Chalmers' Sermons, 2 vols.

vey's Whole Works ner's Church History Light in the Dwelling; or, a Harmony of the Four Gospela, by the Author of "Line upon Line." utler's Analogy, with Wilson's Criticism. Bishop Busher's Complete Works.
Buchanan on the Hely Spirit. Vinslow on Declension and Revival Barnes' Notes on the New Testament, the 9 vols. bound in 3. Church of Scotland Pulpit, 2 vols. Cochranc's World to Come. Bridges' Exposition of the Proverbe.

Bridges on the Christian Ministry. Buck's Theological Dictionary. Burnet on the Thirty-nine Articles Josephus' Complete Works. History of Missions, 2 vols. 4to The Great Commission, by Harris-Calmet's Bible Dictionary. The Lord our Shepherd, by Stevenson-Bridges on the 119th Psalm.

London, May 20, 1848.

New Wholesale and Retail SCHOOL-BOOK, ACCOUNT-BOOK, PAPER AND STATIONERY WAREHOUSE. BOOKBINDERY, &o., DUNDAS STREET, LONDON

THOMAS CRAIG.

THE Subscribers would respectfuly inform the inhabiants of London and surrounding country, that they have opened a tameh of their Toronto establishment in the store lately occupied by R. S. Murray & Co. Glasgow House. Country Store-kerfers. School Trackers, Pedlars, &c., supplied at Toronto Wholesale Prices. They have, and will at all times keep on hand a supply of every description of Paner and Stationery. description of Paper and Stationery.

Account Books, School Books, &c., of every kind in gene

COOKBINDING

Neatly and substantially executed. Account Books ruled and bound to any pattern, and every description of JOB BIND. ING, from a single volume to an artenive library, and in the plainest or most elaborate style, done on the shortest EASTWOOD & Co.,

DENTISTRY. A. C. STONE, M. D., SURGEON DENTIST.

Office and Residence PPOSITE THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL, DUNDAS STREET. London, 21st May, 1848.

er the Drug Store lately accupied by H. C. Lee, FOR SALE.—200 scres Wild Land, 8th Lot, Entrance on RIDOUT STREET. Oth Concession of South Dorchester. Apply to oth Concession of South Dorchester. Apply to

The Lord Lieutenant has issued a further proon placing the City and County of Kilkenny, and the remaining portions of the Counties the trials of the insurgents, but we have no satis-of Cork and Waterford, under the provisions of factory official statement to enable us to form a the Crime Repression Act

Large quantities of arms are said to have been removed from Ireland

labours elsewhere. It now remains to be seen whether the provisions of the Arms' Act will be complied with .--

Parties not licenced, must under the severe not been removed. penalty of two years imprisonment, yield up their arms at the dates fixed by the restrictive proclaenforcement of this law.

It is remarkable, that notwithstanding the vast amount of passive disloyalty which exists in Ireland, the netual excitement of the more dangerous character is very much less widely diffused than might have been expected.

onfined to six or seven counties, namely : Cork, disorted. Waterford, Limerick, Tipperary, and Kings. Nothing that we hear gives us reason to apprehend that it will be either a difficult or tedious objectors was Gen. Cavaignac, who is represented matter to deal with. In the two menaced pro- as having been not a little excited against M. vinces there are nearly 30,000 troops and 5,000 | Thiers by the observations of the party of the constabulary; and notwithstanding all rumours extreme gauche, so long as the capital is under to the contrary, we are convinced that the latter military regulations. All the passions of the will fight as well as the former. On the other various parties seem to be curbed and held in hand, the rebels cannot muster even an equal check. number of armed men, and among them there must be the most hopeless deficiency, not only in military leaders and in mutual confidence, but in ammunition, provisions, and effective wea-

There will be pikes in abundance; but in the open fields the pike, in the hands of undisciplined men, is a very ineffective arm. It is probable that barricades may be tried in Cork, and Waterford, and Limerick; but we believe that the naval and military forces which command those towns are such as to put a lengthened resistance out of the question.

The insurrection will then resolve itself into a guerilla warfare, and in that case we fear that a great injury may be done to life and property out even this cannot last long. Every one who is familiar with the aspect of rural districts in Ireland, knows that in July there is hardly any corn left in the country. There are not potatoes this year, and we have no doubt than a long notice which we have had of what is now coming. has allowed a large portion to the farmers to take measures for placing their stock in places suffice to starge the rebels out of the nice the constabulary are as well acquainted as them- mishes take place, but none of a character to selves. If the improbable contingency of an extendecide the fate of Italy. sive and prolonged rebellion arises, all other considerations must be sacrificed to the preservation of life and property in Ireland, and of the integrity of the empire; but as we firmly believe that the regulars and constabulary will put down the rising at once, we cannot agree with those out in open insurrection against the Pope. At who advocate making the affair a civil war of religion by arming the Orangemen of the North.

Such a course would lay the foundation of were presided over by Count Beauchin. The future evils analagous to those of which the cause of the revolt is stated to be the part the present crisis the natural result and commence- Pope has taken in reference to the war of inde-

#### Correspondence of the London Chronicle, INTENDED ARRESTS.

DUBLIN, July 26. ary movements, are to be taken up.

At this hour (half-past four o'clock) the Attorney General and Solicitor General are at the the 18th instant, which says that 6000 Austrians Castle, and it has been arranged that the war- had crossed the Po, and entered Ferrara. The rants are to be issued this afternoon. Mr. Smith | French ambassador, on hearing the news, had a O'Brien and several other leaders now organizing long conference with the Pope. the clubs throughout the country, are be taken into custody to night; and if the attempts to ar-rest them do not lead to an outbreak, they will be brought up to Dublin to-morrow ...

I have seen letters from Galway, Roscommon, and even from Tipperary, which state the conviction of the writers that there will be no out-

# LATEST.

PROCLAMATION FOR THE ARREST OF THE LEADERS. By Special Express to the European Times.

LATEST EROM IRELAND.—LIVERPOOL, July 29 -The accounts from the South of Ireland by the train frow Cork, Limerick, Castlebar, Tipperary, and Kilkenny, which arrived at 3 o'clock, state that the utmost quiet prevailed throughout the country. A Privy Council was held this afternoon at Dublin Castle, when proclamations were The following is the proclamation :

Smith O'Brien to justice, do hereby offer a re-William Smith O'Brien.

Given at Her Majesty's Castle of Dublin, this 28th day of July, 1848, by his Excellency's

T. N. REDDINGTON."

everything remaining on the premises, books,

## FRANCE.

Affairs are setting into a definite and more satisfactory shape in France. M. Marrast has taken his seat as president, and this appears to have been generally acceptable.—It is stated that his presidency will be tion which has almost broken out. It is said that only temporary, but he will be sent to London Wexford is peaceably inclined, but the Counties as Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Re-

> The preliminary proceedings for the formation of a constitution are going on, but under existing circumstances are of a subordinate interest. The state of serge still continues, and no time is now fixed for its discontinuance.

The military tribunals are still occupied with the trials of the insurgents, but we have no satiscorrect judiment of the guilt or innocence of any of the parties. The conspirators of May 15th, Barbes, Sobrier and their accomplices, seem to Higland, the extensive pike maker, has ex- be forgotten. They are still lingering in prison, tinguished his fires and removed the scene of his and their future fate is altogether unknown. The seals, however, have been removed from the printing offices and bureaux of the Presse, but the prohibitions against its re-appearance have

M. Thiers made his first appearance in the Tribune of the National Assembly. He judicimations, and, it is most probable, that the first ously selected the opportunity of presenting a restruggle made, will arise from the compulsory port from the Committee of Finance upon the roposition of M. Proudhom to confiscate onethird of the income of all proprietors. The speech was received with every demonstration of satisfaction from all parties of the Assembly with the exception of the Mountain. M. Proudhom protested against its being an accusation On the whole, however, there seems reason rather than a report, and complained that his to suppose that at first the insurrection will be idea had been misrepresented and his principles

Some little difference of opinion took place upon a particular expression, and amongst the

#### DENMARK.

The reluctance of General Wrangel to sign the armistice between the Danes and the Germanic Confederation has not been so easily overcome. -A temporary truce was, however, concluded for three days. Lord Palmerston who appears to have afforded the latest authentic information stated on Tuesday evening that he had just received communications from Berlin, from which he hoped that the difficulties interposed by Gen. Wrangel (which are more of form than substance) may be overcome.

## NORTHERN ITALY.

In Italy the war is carried on with variable success. The Austrians have entered Ferrara, levied considerable supplies, and then again with-

drew from the city. By the most recent arrivals from the Royal Camp, all communications between Mantua, Verona, and Legnano are completely interrupted. The Duke of Genoa, with 35,000 men, invests in safety. A very short time, accordingly, will Verona on both sides of the Adige, in the position near Rivoli. The Duke of Savoy is fastnesses in which they will take refuge, and with other side of Descastello, to prevent the egress which indeed, if it be necessary to pursue them of the Austrians on that side. Continual skir-

> The Chambers of Turin have voted for the annexation of Venice to Piedmont immediately.

Our advices from Italy bring the important intelligence that the legations have broken Bologna, a provisional government had been formed, of which Messrs. Antonini and Canute pendence in Lombardy. The Mamiani ministry were still in office but their position was very precarious. La Patrea, of the 21st, contains a copy of a protest by the King of Naples against the election of the Duke of Genoa as King of Sicily. Another advantage had been obtained The Admiralty steamer Banshee entered Kings- by the Piedmontese over the Austrians; 20,000 town Harbour this morning, with a Queen's mes- of the latter made a sortie from Verona. The senger, who came by express from London, with advance guard of 3,600 men allowed itself to be a copy of the act for suspending the Habeas surrounded by two Piedmontese brigades, and Corpus. A special train was at once provided, was obliged to lay down arms. A general enand a messenger proceeded by railroad to deliver gagement took place, in which the 17,000 Austhe act to the Lord Lieutenant. The Govern- trians were defeated. Another sortie made by ment have determined on a considerable number | the Austrians, numbering 7,000, from Mantua of arrests, and it is stated that some persons not | was repulsed by 4000 Roman and Tuscan troops. heretofore openly connected with the revolution- Verona, it was said, was to be bombarded on the 19th.

The Debats contains a letter frome Rome of

## SICILY

The King of Naples was made cognizant of the election of the Duke of Genoa to the throne of Sicily, and commenced preparations on an extensive scale for the invasion of that Island. It was calculated that the forces available for the invasion would be about 20,000 troops in Calabria about 5,000 in the fortress of Messina, and 6,000 or 8,000 in Naples. It was expected that the embarkation would take place about the 20th, and would land at Syracuse.

#### INDIA. From India, there are later accounts. At La-

hore, General Khan Singh, of the Sikh Artillery, has been discovered heading a plot, to allure our Sepoys from their allegiance, and had been hangissued offering rewards as follows: Smith O'Brien ed by order of the Resident, along with a moon-£500, Meagher, Dillion, Doheny, £300 each. shee of the Rauce, similarly implicated. It was will be found that Liverpool has increased its expected that important information would be population during, the last ten years, in a great-Whereas, We have received information that gleaned from a third culprit, who had been re- er ratio than any city in the world, New York Wm. Smith O'Brien has been guilty of treason prieved from the gallows on that condition. 20 excepted; and that if Birkenhead and the Chesable practices, and has openly appeared in arms others were in custody on the same charge. hire suburbs be included in the calculation (as it against Her Majesty; Now, we, the Lord Lieu- The plot had been brought to light by the instru- is proper to do, Birkenhead being our Salford), tenant, being determined to bring the said Wm. | mentality of several Sepoy officers. Previous to | the number of inhabitants of this locality will be this discovery, it had been considered necessary at least 600,000 .-- Liverpool Journal. ward of £500 to any person or persons, who by our authorities, at Lahore, to employ further shall secure and deliver up to safe custody, the measures of precaution, to secure the peace of A CHILD's RELIGION. - I sincerely hop you are person of the said William Smith O'Brien, and that capital. Troops had been ordered to move beginning to be truly sensible of the langer of hereby strictly charge and command all up there, and to the Jullunder Doag, viz :- Her sin, and the necessity of seeking the Lord very Justices, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, and all Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons from Ferozepore, early. Your life is an uncertainty, at best: ocothers of Her Majeaty's loyal subjects, to use and a Native troop of Horse Artillery from Looding casional indispositions should remind you that their utmost diligence in apprehending the said ana, and from beyond the Sutlej, two corps of you may never arrive at man's estate. If you

morrow (Saturday,) at 12 o'clock. The publishing office in D'Olier street, was about the same time taken possession of by the police, who seized themselves to arms from that assembly. From the measure of surrellance and of defence, however, whole, appear that there are grounds of serious

alarm, as to the ultimate issue of affeirs at the YOUNG LADIES. LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.

At the Liverpool Market, the transactions in Wheat have been to a fair extent, and prices during the week have advanced 4d per 70 lbs. The value of good Western Canal Flour is now quoted at 30s per barret; Philadelphia and Canadian 23s to 29s. Indian Corn has been in fair request. Canadian 28s to 29s. Indian Corn has been in fair request, and at the market held here yesterday Northern Yellow was sold at 36s and white 35s per quarter. The value of Indian Corn Meal is quoted at 16s to 16s 6d per bbl, and at best prices there is a fair invalid.

#### STATE OF TRADE

prices there is a fair inquiry and a smiddle toll

The state of trade in the manufacturing districts has not improved during the last week. The accounts from Manchester state that the demand both for goods and yarn has fallen off, and that holders had been obliged to accept lower prices. This arises from the tenor of the advices from Ireland, and the present position of affairs between Germiny and Denmark. According to the official report of the state of employers in Manchester, we find that of 215 mills, foundries, &c. within the borough of [Manchester, 131 were working fall time with full hands, 45 full time with short hands, 23 short time, and 14 stopped. Of 39,634 hands, 35,800 hands short time, and 14 stopped. Of 39,534 hands, 35,800 hands were working full time, 3,834 short time. The woollen trade of Yorkshire is dull, and does not improve. In the early part of the week the Money market was steady, and at quotations similar to those last quoted, but they have latterly flucted much on account of the great excitement which pre-

#### MEXICAN NEWS.

The particulars of the engagement between the troops of the Mexican Gevernment under Gen. Bustamente, and Paredes, have been received during the week.

It seems the forces of Gen. Bustamente, on the 18th inst., attacked Paredes, and drove him from the fortified positions which he occupied, at five different points, and left him in the hill called El Cuarto," situated in the centre of the old positions of the respective forces. Paredes then raised a white flag, to which Bustamente replied that he could hold no conference with him, and that he must surrender at discretion. He is entirely surrounded, and the insurgents are at the merey of the victors. In the attack of the Griteria. the celebrated "padre Jarauta" was taken prisoners, and in two hours afterwards was shot. The same fate awaits his accomplices. It has been told me to-day by Judge F., who says the information may be relied on, that Gen. Arista, Secretary of War, issued an order this morning, that every officer, from Paredes down to the sublieutenants, be immediately executed, and the oldiers decimated! If this is true, there will

e an end for the present to pronunciamentos. Lieut. O'Sullivan who was promoted from the ranks for gallant conduct at Monterey, and who was cashiered for ungentlemanly conduct in Mexco, had command of artillery under Paredes and lost his leg in the first encounter with Gen, Cortagar. That he will be included in the bloody tragedy to which the traitors are doomed, there

can be little doubt .- N. O. Delta. The New-Orleans Picayune gives some further

particulars of the death of Jarauta; Father Jarauta was made prisoner, and in bedience to orders of the War Department, he was immediately shot. When he was apprised of his approaching execution, he demanded an interview with Gen. Minon, in which he represented to him that Paredca had in his hands several prisoners, all whom would be shot, were N. B .-- Books neatly and expeditiously bound. the life of his second in command to be taken. He tried other means of saving his life, but the orders of the Department were too positive and were carried rigidly into execution. It is represented that this act of justice has entirely disconcerted Paredes and his followers, but this comes to us from a Government source. The official despatches mention that Jarauta partopk of the last sacraments of the church prior to his death, with extreme fervour. His remains were buried

with the honours of war due to his rank. The correspondent of the Delta, whose account of the battle we quote above, leaves the rebels surrounded, but the Picayune says that they were completely dispersed. The plan of

attack was by Minon. Bustamente entered the city of Guanajuato the evening of the 18th, without encountering | will be paid. any resistance, as the forces of the insurgents were already dispersed, their leaders baying concealed themselves when they heard of the ex ecution of Jarauta. A few prisoners were made but none of them of note, all the principals hav ing escaped save Jarauta. The Government is urged to the utmost diligence to ferret out the fugitives, that they may be brought to strict account for their treason.

EVACUATION OF VERA CRUZ.-Vera Cruz was finally surrendered to the Mexican authorities on the 21st inst., when Gen. Smith evacua ted the city. Everything passed off quietly.

PAREDES NOT TAKEN.—There was a report arrent in New-Orleans last week, that Paredes had been captured. Two days later news contradicts it. He is still at large, and the Government are urged to recall Bustamenete, and institute inquiries why he was permitted to es-

POPULATION OF LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER. -A controversy is going on in the Manchester Guardian relative to the comparative population of these two great towns. A correspondent of our contemporary stated, on Saturday, that "the population of Manchester, as shewn by Captain Willis's returns for the last year, is, in round numbers, 300,000; that of Liverpool, taken twelve months ago for the water inquiry, is upwards of 400,000, or fully one-third more. The traffic in the central streets of Liverpool is notoriously greater than upon those of Manchester." Another correspondent, whose letter appears in Wednesday's Guardian, expresses his wo this assertion, and mentions it as his belief that Manchester is only second in population to London. The editor of the Guardian reconciles these conflicting statements by explaining that Manchester and Salford are taken together in a comparison with London, and seperated when the reference is to Liverpool. The Guardian is, however, wrong. We suspect that, the 1850, it

Infantry, two corps of Irregular Cavalry, and a Field Battery to occupy Govindhur, near Umritsir; while a Native regiment and a troop of Horse Artillery, were further to reinforce Juliunder. Her Majesty's 32d were to move from Umritsing the following the same to die a boy, we must look for a boy's faith, a boy's knowledge, a boy's faith, a boy's salvation; Or else, a boy's salvation; Also, water Power to drive a Flouring Mill, Saw Mill, and other Majesty's 32d were to move from Umritsian to the same a number of Village to the same a number of Village Lots in the Village of Warsaw, Township of Blender, Brock District, C.W.

Also, Water Power to drive a Flouring Mill, Saw Mill, and other Majesty's 32d were to move from Umritsian to the village of Warsaw, Township of Blender, Brock District, C.W.

Also, Water Power to drive a Flouring Mill, Saw Mill, and other Majesty's describer of Village of Warsaw, Township of Blender, Brock District, C.W.

Also, Water Power to drive a Flouring Mill, Saw Mill, and other Majesty's describer of Village of Warsaw, Township of Blender, Brock District, C.W.

Also, Water Power to drive a Flouring Mill, Saw Mill, and other Majesty and ot Horse Artillery, were further to reinforce Juliun-der. Her Majesty's 32d were to move from Um-ballah to Perosepore, and Her Majesty's 68th Remember all this, and beware of sin; dread the "THE NATION" OFFICE SEIZED.

Shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon the printing office of The Nation at Sackville-place, was visited by the police, who arrested all the printers therein, eleven in number, and brought them before the magistrates at Henry Street Police Office, when they were remanded, to appear to the short of old Runject Singh, had been under-

Bet Chean as the Cheanest and Good as the Best GREAT WESTERN MEDICAL DEPOT. DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

B. A. MITCHELL TAKES this opportunity of soliciting the sale DRUGS, DYE - STUFFS, of Montreal and New York; to which he has added a Good Assortment of OILS

PAINTS and COLOURS.

Whilst directing the notice of the public to the above B. A.

M. would not be unmindful of past layours. He has received a liberal share of support since his commencement in business, and is determined that no effort shall be wanting on his part to secure the same for the future. All Receipts confided to his care are dispensed under his immediate superinfieddance, his articles are of the best quality, and genuine as imported; his prices are such as will suit the exigencies of the times, and his stock is varied, extensive, and carefully chosen, Farmers and others will therefore not only be conferring a favour on him, but will also be consulting their own interests by giving him a trial.

Horse and Cattle Medicines, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c., excellent in quality and moderate in price.

lent in quality and moderate in price.

A choice assortment of English and Foreign Perfumery,
Hair Oil, Cosmetics, &c. &c.

The above articles having been purchased for cash
under very favourable circumstances can be sold as advantageously to the public as those of any establishment in Canada West. The subscriber is Agent for all the popular Patent Medi-

The subscriber is Agent for all the popular Patent Medicines, among which will be found:—
Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills—Balsam of Wild Cherry—The Arcanrm Extract, Wyner's Syrup of Horehound and Elecampane, for Coughs. Celebrated Canadian Vermifuge, for worms in Children. Brandreth's Vegetable Pills. Sir Astley Cooper's Aperient Anti-Bilious Pills. Oriental Sovereign Balm Pills. Holloway's Pills and Ointment. Mother's Relief. Vaughan's Lithontriptic Mixture. Hill's Tonic Mixture for Fever and Ague. Moffat's Pills and Bitters. Morrison's Pills. Sherman's Lozenges. McAlister's All-Healing Salve. Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor. Bristol's Sarsaparilla. Comstock's Medicines, and all other Medicines in general use.

B. A. MITCHELL.

B. A. MITCHELL. London, July 22nd, 1848.

A CARD. DR. INGLIS respectfully offers his professional services in this city. Office corner of Jefferson and Woodward avenues, above Mr. C. Campbell's dry goods

WILLIAM FELL, Engraver, Copperplate & Lithographic Printer,

KING STREET, SITE THE MONTREAL BANK, HAMILTON, AS always on hand Coffin and Door Plates isiting and Address CARDS, STAMPS and SEALS; together with Druggist's, and other LABELS.

NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE On Dundas street, opposite to the Market.

## JAMES GILLEAN

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of London and its vicinity, that he has lately opened a Book and Stationery store in the Block on Dundas street, opposite the market, and a few doors east of Mr. Wm. Begg's Boot and hoe store, where he trusts, by strict attention to business nd moderate prices, to receive a share of public patronage. J. G. will keep on hand a stock, comprising most of the articles usually kept in such establishments, viz --BLANK ACCOUNT-BOOKS, WRITING PAPER,

SCHOOL-BOOKS, Bibles, Prayer-Books, Hymn-Books, Paalm-Books in English & Gaelic, Copy-Books, Ink, Inkstands, Pocket do. Slates, Pencils.

> JAMES GILLEAN Dundas street, opposite the Market

Church of England PRAYER-BOOKS, &c. THE subscriber has just received a Large Assortment of Bibles, Testaments, Psalm-Books; Watts' Psalins and Hymns; Wesley's Methodist Hymn-Books, &c. JAMES GILLEAN, Dundas street, opposite the Market

NEW BOOK-BINDERY. NEW or old Books re-bound neatly and subest notice and most reasonable serms.

JAMES GILLEAN. Dundas street, opposite the Market A FEW TONS of good clean Corron & LINEN RAGS wanted, for which Cash and the Highest Price

JAMES GILLEAN, Dundas street, opposite the Market.

BOOKS, TUST RECEIVED at James Gillean's Book-Store, Dundas street, opper to the Market Chambers' Miscellany, 20 vois bound in 10. estic Animals, by R. L. Allen. Farnham's California. Life of Paul Jones.
The Peasant and his Landlord, by Mary Howitt-The Hall and the Hamlet, by Wm. Howitt.

. B. A large assortment of Cheap Publications. JAMES GILLEAN. Dundas street, opposite the Market

London, July 15th, 1848. NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between Levi Fowler and Amos Wood, under the name and style of FOWLER & WOOD,

Merchants, at Fingal, is this day dissolved by mutual conse The debts due to and owing by the said firm are to be paid to and discharged by the said Levi Fowler, and the business in future to be carried on in the same place by Amos Wood LEVI FOWLER, 31st March, 1848. AMOS WOOD. George Munro

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!! CASH FOR RAGS.—The subscriber will pay Cash, and the Highest Market Price for Rags, delivered at his Book-Store, 25 Dundas street. THOMAS CRAIG

London, May 27, 1848.

VALUABLE FARM LOTS for Sale in the HURON TRACT, namely—
Four Lors in the First Concession of Goderich, fronting
Lake Huron, containing \$2, 72, 67\footnote{4}\$ and 55\footnote{4}\$ acres respectively. Two of these Lots have considerable improvements, and one of them a commodious Two-Story Log-House, with
Garden and Orehard
Likewise 8tx Lors on the Second Concession, containing

80 acres each, two of them partially improved.

These Lots are situated within from six to eight miles of
the flourishing Town of Goderich. The land is of the best
quality and well watered, and the front Lots command a beatiful view of the Lake.
For particulars, apply (if by letter, post-paid) to JOHN
CLARK, Goderich.
Goderich, February 12th, 1848.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

A Large and Well-Assorted Stock of Staple and A Large and Well-Assorted Stock of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, suitable to the respective Season In GROCERIES, particular attention is paid to the quality of the Tea, Coffee, and the stock generally which will be sold at Low Prices; also Paints, Oils, Leather, &c, In HARDWARE—the Assortment of Shelf HARDWARE will be found very complete, both of British and American manufacture. A good stock of Heavy Hardware always be obtained. The highest market price paid for WHEAT and other a

ticles of country produce.

TIMOTHY SEED.—WANTED, a Large Quantity of Timethy Seed. St. Thomas, 1848.

TO CAPITALISTS. THE subscriber offers for sale a number of Vil-

five years.

Further particulars on any of the above may be learned by



LONDON AND PORT SARNIA

THE Mail Stage leaves the Stage-Office, Lon-don, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY after the arrival of the Mail from Hamilton, for Port Sarnia, and arrives at Sarnia same evening,—returning leaves Port Sarnia every TUESDAY, THURNDAY and SATURDAY at TEN o'clock, A. M., and arrives in London the same The proprietor has spared no expense in furnishing goo Teams and comfortable Carriages, and trusts to receive

> DAILY LINE OF STAGES BETWEEN

LONDON AND PORT STANLEY THE Subscriber begs to inform the Public, tha he has established a Daily Line of Stages between the above places; leaving the General Stage Office at London Immediately after the arrival of the Mail Stage from Hamilton, at TEN oclock, A. M.—returning, leaves Port Stanley every day at EIGHT o'clock, A. M., and arrives at London

time for the Mail Stage for Hamilton. The Proprietor has spared neither pains nor expens in furnishing comfortable Coaches and careful Drivers.— Having the advantages of a plank road, he is enabled to per form the route in Three Hours and a half.

M. SEGER.

> Lake Ontario 1848.

London, Jan. 1, 1843.

DAILY LINE OF U. S. MAIL STEAMERS Lewiston, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Hamilton, Oswego, Sackett's Harbot

KINGSTON, OGDENSBURGH, & MONTREAL. Steamer ONTARIO, Captain Throop.

" CATARACT, Captain Van Cleve.
" LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain Chapman.

ROCHESTER, Captain Nicholds ONE of the above Boats will leave Rochester every evening, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, for Lewiston arriving at Lewiston next morning, in time for the Cars for Niagara Falls and Buffalo—the Steamer Chief Justice for Toronto, and Steamer Telegraph for Hamilton—thus forming a direct DAILY LINE, between Lewiston, Niagara Falls, Toronto and Hamilton.
One of the above Boats will also leave Rochester every

evening, (Saturdays excepted,) at ten o'clock, for Oswego, Sacket's Harbour, Kingston, and Ogdensburgh, connecting at Oswego with the Packsts and Railroad for Syracuse and Albany, and at Ogdensburgh with a Daily Line of New Steamers for Montreal direct-For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamboat Office basement of the Eagle Hotel.

WM. HUBBARD, Agents.

> SAMUEL R. KELLY, COMMISSION MERCHANT,

91 Wall street, New-York. PARTICULAR attention will be given to the selection of Teas and other Dry Groceries required for the Canada market; also to the receipt at New-York and for-warding in bond of foreign goods, and the receipt for ship-ment or sale of Canada produce in bond; with any other business that may be required.

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Vol. I.

WIRWAN'S REF

TO THE RIGHT RE CATHOLIC My dear Sir, I was considering terpretation draws which prevail am I have shown that is equally strong a have a few things

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tianity, and advocating the institutions and organization as the church as these have been contended for by Regular Baptists ance are cordially supported. Literature and science receive due attention. Agricultural questions are discussed. Its reports of general news, markets, &c. are ample, and brought It is published every SATURDAY,-Price 10s a year. payable at the commencement of the volume; 12s. 6d. if payment is delayed beyond six months; and 15s. if delayed be-KING STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF S. KERR AND CO. yond the end of the volume.

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