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Poetry.

A WINTER DAY.

I love to look upon a winter's day; When the bright snow comes dancing to the earth With mirthful movement; and the myriads Of falling flakes are woven by the winds...

THE LIFE BOOK.

WARREN, Mother, write! A new, unspotted book before thee, This is the hand to trace upon its pages...

Write, Sister, write! Neg, shrink not, for a sister's love is holy! Write words the angels whisper in thine ears...

What matter if life brings us some foul weather? We may be stronger than adversity! Write, Brother, write!

Christian Faith and Practice.

On the Inspiration of the Scriptures.

The possibility of inspiration seems to be granted by all who profess to be Christians, though there is a great diversity of opinion with respect to its nature and degree, as applied to the Scriptures.

We are humbly of opinion, that inspiration, as employed in communicating the sacred oracles to men is only of one kind, and that this is inspiration of the Holy Spirit.

It has been objected, that the claim which some of the sacred writers make of having received their communications from their having been overtaken by our witnesses of them, seems to militate against the doctrine of plenary inspiration.

It may be noticed further here, that the evangelists professing to give their own accounts of their own lives, and that, too, a number of years after their ascension.

We may add further, that the typical, prophetic, or even chronological writings of Moses and the prophets, pointed uniformly to the person, offices, sufferings, and future glory of Christ.

Neither does the variety of style found throughout the Scriptures form, in our opinion, an objection to the doctrine of plenary inspiration.

My dear brother, I have just received your kind letter of the 10th inst., and am glad to hear that you are well.

For wise reasons, seems to have accommodated his suggestions, so far as relates to mere style, to the age in which they were written, and their respective talents for composition.

Let it be observed further, that one attribute of inspiration was, that the persons inspired could not conceal the words of the Holy One communicated to them; it was made a reproach to them, not to do their own judgment or inclination.

Wherever Baptists have found their brethren of other communions have charged them with proselytism.

It is not only the great fact as to every man for himself, but it is in its very nature, energetically aggressive upon the churches as a body.

By proselytizing he meant converting men from error to truth, then all Christians are engaged in this work.

We appeal to facts; for what are the sermons and exhortations constantly heard in our pulpits? Did we not have the Bible, this is the duty always enjoined.

We will only add that, having no human articles, rejecting all creeds but the word of God, we are not tempted to cherish party spirit, as most other denominations are.

Now, we have no such organization.—Our churches are independent. They require subscription to a human creed as a bond of union.

Christ came to save all through himself; all, I mean, who believe in him.

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Evangelical Progress.

Canada Sunday School Union.

The Chair was occupied by the Hon. James Ferrier and the Report read by Mr. Gibson, of the High School.

Free grants in books to purchase of the Rev. C. Lavel, in moving the adoption of the Report and plans for the renovation of the world.

That this meeting recognizes the vast importance of Sabbath School instruction, in conveying to the minds of the rising generation a knowledge of the "truth as it is in Jesus."

That we now most respectfully solicit a continuance of their countenance and support.

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teacher should feel it. If a child becomes anxious about his soul, the teacher should be prepared to lead him to Jesus.

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2. When you do attempt anything that is right, go through with it. Be not easily discouraged. Form habits of perseverance. Yield not to sloth and sleep, and fecklessness. To resist all those will not be easy; but you will feel that you have done right when you get through.

3. Do not waste your money. Perhaps you have very little. Then take the more care of it. And besides helping to spread the Gospel, buy some good books and read them well. A good book is one of the best things in the world. If you cannot buy as many as you need, borrow from others, and return them safe and sound. Never let a book lie where it may be injured.

4. Ask questions about things you do not understand. Ask those who know. But ask modestly and seriously. And listen to the answer, and think well of it. A man who knows nothing can give you no light on any subject. But almost every one can tell you something that you do not know. Dr. Franklin said he had often gained important information from a blacksmith, while shoeing his horse. Live and learn.

5. Beware of poor or bad books. There are many such. They are of no good use. Ask some one who knows to tell you some of the best books. Never buy a book simply because it is cheap. Some books are dear if they do not cost a cent. If you read them, they waste your time.

6. If you have no time to read in the day, read by night, and if lamps or candles are scarce, get pine knots or hickory bark, and read by torch-light. Let nothing hinder you from reading. A good book is worth reading more than once. The second reading will do you more good than the first.

7. Keep out of bad company. "The companion of fools shall be destroyed." If others waste their time in folly and sin, would they may be smart, but they will do you no good, and they may do you much harm. Bad company is the ruin of many, even of those who are older than you. There is in the penitentiary, not half a mile from the place where I am writing, a man who, a few years ago, was a fine boy in Ohio. When he grew to be a man, he went a few times into bad company, and he never left which he is now in prison. He had a family and property in the West. His family do not know where he is. He writes to them, dating his letters at different places. His time is nearly up. He never tells his real name. He often weeps at having gone into bad company.

8. Read your Bible much. I would urge you to get some of it by heart. Begin with the 23rd Psalm. It is very fine. You can easily learn a verse or two every day or every week. Read and think more of what you read. The Bible is the best book. It makes men wise unto salvation. It is full of wonderful things. No child ever loved or loved it too much. I have heard many dying people say they were sorry about many things, but I never heard any dying man regret that he had read his Bible a great deal.

9. Pray heartily to God. Tell him all your sorrows and cares. Ask him to bless a little child, and him to give you a new heart and to pardon all your sins. Ask him to help you to do all that is right, and to save your soul. There is nothing that troubles you, but you may bring it before God in prayer. If you are poor or sick, tell all to God, and ask him to help you for Christ's sake.

10. Cheerfully and promptly obey your parents, guardians, teachers or ministers. Do not sin against God by giving way to the devil, and do it with a smiling face and a glad heart. Often think of the lines:—"Whatever I am told to do, I'll cheerfully obey."

11. Whatever you do, never forget to "remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy." Sabbath-breaking brings more people to prison and to the gallows than any other one sin I know of. If you will keep the Sabbath that commandment, you will soon be ready to break all the rest.

We older people will soon all be gone to the grave. Yet any one of you may be before us. But some of you will outlive us, and we wish you to be good men and women. Who is to preach the Gospel, when we, who are older than you, shall be dead, unless some of you, who are now boys, shall be men? If you will do as I have advised you all, you will be useful and happy while on earth, and when you die, you will have God and his angels around your dying bed, and then you will go to heaven, and see Jesus Christ, who is a good Saviour. He is the best friend any man ever had. I have found him so from my youth up. I recommend him to you, and I commend you to him. If you do not love Jesus Christ, it must be because your heart is very wicked.—*Presbyterian Advocate.*

Scolding Children.
I will tell you what good it does to scold at your children for doing what you told them not to do—just as much good as to scold an unruly ox for jumping over the fence and eating green corn contrary to orders previously given to him. Children are governed by two motives; the hope of reward, and the fear of unpleasant consequences. A stream of scolding as long as from sun to sun, never yet had any effect upon children than to render them wholly regardless of what is said to them. If you wish to make your children troublesome, scold them occasionally. If you wish to make them bad, scold them a little harder, longer and more frequently. If you wish to ruin them, and relinquish all hope of conquering them, scold continually; you will be sure to gain your object.

THE Evangelical Pioneer.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1850.

List of names who have paid their subscriptions for the *Evangelical Pioneer*, for the year 1849—acknowledged at the request of M. Seger, Esq.:

John B. Dayfoot,	2 3 6
Michael Dayfoot,	0 12 6
Daniel New,	0 12 6
Anthony Cope, junr.,	0 12 6
Alfred Booker, junr.,	0 12 6
James Chamberlin,	0 12 6
James Cameron,	0 12 6
Mrs. Thomas Routh,	0 12 6
James Steele,	0 12 6
Miss Carrall,	0 12 6
Thomas Sylvester,	0 12 6
W. H. Glassco,	1 12 0
E. & J. P. Moore,	0 12 6
Samuel Kerr,	0 12 6
Wm. McKelvey,	0 12 6
T. Beckle & Sons,	1 12 0
Wm. Baclian,	0 12 6
James Kent,	0 6 0
Richard Barlow,	1 12 0
William Dawson,	0 6 0
Henry Tickle,	0 6 0
Hutchinson Clarke,	0 12 6
McKenzie, Brother & Co.,	2 12 0
George Robertson,	0 12 6
T. N. Best,	0 12 6
J. M. Williams,	0 12 6
	£20 3 0

The following sum has been received at this office, and placed to the credit of the Reg. Star Baptist Union of Canada:—

W. McDermid, Zoro Mills,	0 10 0
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To Correspondents.
A. Clighorn—Was not received until the matter for this number was made up. Will appear next week.
Abraham Carroll, Besheville—Some time ago we received a letter from this gentleman, containing among other things, 10¢. from Mr. Lewis Smith, Igeron, for the current volume. We have just received information from the Oxford post office, that Mr. Smith's paper has not been called for. Will Mr. Carroll be kind enough to put this matter right?
Patsy McAlpine, Port Sarria—His letter and its enclosure received.
E. C. & W. DeLand, Zoro Mills—Rec'd and attended to.
C. H. Seger, and T. H. Haines, do. do.
R. A. Wood, Oxford, do. do.
J. A. Peel—Whitby, do. do.

The ordinance of Christian Baptism was administered by the Rev. Mr. Pyper in St. Lord's-day evening, in the Baptist Chapel, Dund street. There were eight candidates and the house was crowded with spectators. Mr. Pyper expects to baptize again next Sabbath week. A pleasant state of religious feeling exists in the Church and Society.

If any thing had been needed to convince the friends of complete religious equality that their work was only beginning in the Province—if they required any evidence to prove that there still existed a party in Canada determined to ruin the peace, and retard the prosperity of the country, because their own selfish ends could not be accomplished, last week's *Church* furnishes it in abundance. In that paper, there is published a Pastoral letter to "the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Toronto," accompanied by forty of Petitions to Her Majesty, and the House of Lords, all on the subject of the University Act of last session of Parliament, and aiming at the subversion of the law as it now stands. Taken together they occupy within a few lines of a full page of the *Church*.

That the Bishop of Toronto and his clergy were, or would be satisfied with the new order of things in the University, no one ever expected, who knew anything of their hatred of religious liberty, and their dislike to be placed on the same footing with other denominations; but, that after the law had been in existence 8 months, and steps were being taken to bring it fully into operation—(Canadianians had so repeatedly declared their refusal to submit to Imperial interference with their own internal affairs, and this had been conceded by the British Government—a deliberate and determined effort should be made to induce the Queen and the government of Great Britain to disavow the Provincial Statute, rectifying long complaints of grievance, displays a recklessness and a disregard of consequences, to which the conduct of the Montreal mob at the burning of the Parliament building, bears no comparison. These misguided men, in the excitement of a political contention, see a building on fire. John Toronto, with all the deliberation which an eight months consideration of the subject affords, proposes to urge the Imperial authorities to do that, which, if done, he well knows would create greater dissatisfaction with, and alienation from, the mother country, than any other step which could be taken. The feelings and principles of the people of Canada on the subject of a dominant church amongst them, are too intense to be tampered with; and however much the Bishop and his Clergy may desire to enjoy exclusive privilege, we do not anticipate that his present movement will prove successful. Britain, with all the errors which her statesmen have committed in Colonial affairs, is becoming too wise to do that which would rend the nation asunder; and, we are very much mistaken, if all the whining about the "church" having been robbed of her University, about "unscrupulous injustice," and "acts of complicated oppression"—all the cant about "wicked and inconsistent measures," "institutions in which no Christian can confide"—about religion being suppressed and ecclesiastics proscribed—together with the unscrupulous assertions about the relative strength and intelligence of the parties promoting and opposing University reform, will induce the British Government to take any notice of the Bishop's application, other than a civil hint that they

would rather not be troubled with his presence on such a matter.

The three documents are too long for insertion in our columns, else we should have liked to give them to our readers in order that they might see, entire, the last genuine specimens of high church arrogance, exclusiveness, and presumption. A few extracts by way of specimen will suffice. The Bishop speaks in his pastoral letter thus:—

"On the first day of January, 1850, the destruction of King's College as a Christian Institution was accomplished." "Deprived of her University, what is the church to do? She has no seminary at which to give a liberal education to her youth. What is enjoyed by all the other large denominations in the Province is denied to her."

It will be observed that he here, in the face of known fact, claims that King's College was the property of the church of England. And, also, with an equally reckless disregard of circumstances, makes the assertion that a distinction is drawn between his own and other sects, whereas the object and the effect of the change recently made, is simply to put them all on the same footing, and do away with that exclusive advantage which the Episcopalians have to so large an extent enjoyed, and which the Bishop would have enlarged and established.

After asking if "the church" is to sit down contented with the Cobourg Theological School, or will extend it into a University on a religious basis, and anticipating the answer, he proceeds to inculcate upon faithful Christians, the necessity of attention to the religious instruction of their children.

One thing we would like to have explained by the Bishop, on the subject of religious education. How happens it that all his care and sympathy are extended to the male sex, and not in their case even, until they have come the length of seeking a University education? Is it any more necessary for their Christian education, that a professor of Divinity should lecture in the University, than for that of the girls and younger boys, that there should be a divinity class in each female seminary and District and Grammar school. The covering is too flimsy to fly the motive for raising the cry he has got up. Any one who has ever seen or heard of the amount and quality of religion which is taught in the Universities of Britain—except to the few students who attend the Divinity lectures—know what value to put upon this reason for denouncing the new University Bill. Oxford it is said was assumed as the model of the Toronto University. Who is ignorant of the fact that Oxford is one of the most wicked places under the heavens, and that a parent sending his son there, has quite as much reason to fear that his morals will be corrupted, as to expect that his mind will be improved.

The following specimen is rich in the extreme: "The church inherits quiet, peaceable, and confiding, begins to perceive that there must be limits to her forbearance; and although she can never enjoy turbulence or selfish agitation, even in defence of her just rights and privileges, she may with safety follow the example of the great Apostle in appealing to Caesar, and of making use of all the legal and constitutional means in her power to ward off evil and secure for herself something like common justice."

What church is this that is talking about, as being so quiet, peaceable and confiding, and so forbearing, that she never can employ turbulence or selfish agitation? Surely it cannot be that Church of which we have heard so much, and an offshoot of which "the church" here, claims to be considered. Her history exhibits any thing but a quiet, forbearing, confiding disposition, and proves, rather, that from her employment of turbulence, and selfish agitation, and even fire and sword, to accomplish her ends, there has been a continued effort required to resist her desire to usurp authority and encroach upon the rights and liberties of others. Who persecuted the Nonconformists of England? Who urged on the crusade against the Covenanters of Scotland? These were beautiful samples of "the church's" forbearance, of her gentleness, and her freedom from selfishness. But, possibly they were all "legal and constitutional means"—mere gentle stimulants to arouse the ignorant herd to a sense of their sin in forsaking what we are so often told is "the only true church," and induce them to return.—They may have been so in the Bishop's estimation, but we suspect he will find few out of "the church" to agree with him, and not many within his pale, separate from the Bishops and Clergy and their tools. These self-styled successors of the apostles have always been the most rancorous and blood-thirsty in their zeal for the propagation of their sectarian and selfish views; and that the same spirit which they exhibited in nonconformist times, still rules in their minds, their late exhibition of characteristic tenderness in the case of Mr. Shore, with other acts of a similar kind,—furnish abundant evidence. Had they dared to attack a man so well connected as the Hon.ble. Baptist Noel, they would have done so, and how mean and contemptible they exhibit themselves in thus attacking the weak, and leaving alone the strong and influential. We have to thank, not the tender mercies of high-churchism, but the increasing intelligence of the age—the advance of right views on social questions, and the progress which is making towards a general and right appreciation of man's title to be left undisturbed by human enactments in the relations which exist between him and his God—for the freedom we enjoy from those scenes of villainy and blood, which characterised the conduct of many of those through whom the Bishop of Toronto claims to derive his right to be considered a successor of the apostles.

Should the petitions to which the Bishop refers, and which he says he means to carry with him personally to Britain for presentation—although before he arrives there he will have completed his 73d year—should they not be instrumental in obtaining "that redress in the restoration of her University, or in such other way to supply the same as may be deemed reasonable and meet," he divides a scheme by which he thinks a sufficient encouragement may, without any great difficulty, be effected; and as that scheme is based upon the voluntary system, and we are firmly convinced of its being "the only true" principle on which to act in whatever relates to the promotion of religion, we can of course have no objection to its being carried out by the Bishop, so fully as to put to shame all the efforts which have ever been made,

at least in modern times; and so it ought to be, for the hope of his party is that they embrace nearly all the wealth and intelligence of the land. He is already congratulating himself on his progress, and that the spirit of "the Church" has already begun to move. Eight thousand pounds, he says, (where has that come from so quietly?) are secured already, besides an equal sum, set apart in England, and £1,200 a year expected from their Missionary society. "The Church" ought, he says, to be doing nothing by halves. So say we, provided they are doing what is right, but they have been so long accustomed to live at other people's expense, and have been so long enveloped in the swaddling bands of State nurture, that we fear they may feel somewhat cramped and awkward in walking alone. The effort, however, in seeking to raise the funds for this college will be useful, and they will experience the advantage of it by and by, when the Clergy Reserves and Rectories are out of their grasp.

But we forbear to multiply quotations. A similar recklessness, of which we have given specimens, characterises all the three documents; although probably the petition to the House of Lords may be a little more subdued than the pastoral letter, and that to the Queen perhaps a little more respectful still; with this important exception, however, that with priestly assurance, the Bishop, if elected, tells Her Majesty that, if she does not grant the prayer of the petition she will do her three immediate predecessors very too virtuous to do, and that which will cause royal pledges to be broken and royal honour to be sullied. If such is not the interpretation to be put upon the following passages, then we do not know the meaning of the English language:

"Your Majesty's most humble Petitioners most respectfully represent that they have been brought up to fear God and honor the King, they have ever held the promise of their Sovereign sacred and worthy of all trust, and so trusting they did not presume when hands were cheap in the Province, and an appointment might easily have been obtained, to stand between the grace of their Sovereign and the people, &c."

Your Majesty would further observe in deep anguish of heart, that there was a time when the word of the Sovereign was felt to be as secure as the stability of the Empire. And shall such a time be allowed to pass away? The truth of the Sovereign and the affection of the people are co-existent, so that one cannot live without the other; and we feel assured that the support of the Administration will be withdrawn, during the next Session, if neither in this nor in any other branch of the public service, it is the sure duty of their part to maintain a useless and extravagant expense.

So far from the Episcopalians numbering nearly one third of the inhabitants of Upper Canada, it will be found on referring to Seebie and Dalrou's Almanack for this year, that in 1848, the gross population was 728,352, while the proportion said to belong to the Church of England, and all know that it claims all that no other sect will have, was in the same year 128,897, or something more than a sixth. But however numerous the sect, the principle upon which resistance to their demands is based, would not be altered. We merely quote the concluding words of the Bishop's statement:

It may be that this agitation, on the part of the Bishop, has been originated in consequence of, and as a set off to the renewed demands by the people of Canada on the question of the Clergy Reserves and Rectories. If so, we have only to tell him that it is too late in the day to gain any thing by it. The motives now are "no compromise," and an "immediate settlement," and if he and his high church associates would only come out of that shell of high church exclusiveness with which they have encased themselves—they would only consent to learn from what is passing around them—they would see that Canada is not the soil on which they could plant a dominant church establishment, or any appendage of such an anti-Christian institution.

We anticipate from the Bishop's effort another result than a return to the former state of things in Toronto University. We apprehend that it will convince every one desirous of seeing religion freed from State influence, that they have to see something else than mere idle spectators of the struggle; that each one has something to do, and that until all hope of the remotest chance of the Episcopal sect receding from at the hands of the State is extinguished in their breast, there will be no rest for freedom's friends. Be then up and doing, for while idle or asleep the Bishop and his minions are busy, and if there is much longer delay it may be difficult to find where the Clergy Reserves have gone to.

With reference to the University improvements, under the proposed commission, we shall be obliged, we hope, from doing more than recording our opinion, that what Canada ought to have, is an institution so adapted to her position, that it shall afford facilities for the acquisition of a university education to the greatest number of youths desirous and capable of prosecuting such an education; that the professors and lecturers, and the course of study to be pursued, shall be such as will ensure high standing to the graduates of the institution, but that at the same time all useless or superfluous expenses and appointments shall be done away with. It must be freed from the operation of high church exclusiveness, and must be equally redeemed from the influence of sectarian jealousy. We confess that the cry lately raised in connection with the recent appointments, on the ground that clergymen had been excluded, and certain sects overlooked, does not lessen our anxiety in regard to the exclusion of sectarian feeling, although we do not very well see how, under the act, there is room for its operation. But until the community is satisfied that there is no place for mere sectarian influence and advantage, there will not be that confidence in the University which ought to be felt in a great provincial institution, and it will of consequence not be productive of that benefit which it would otherwise ensure.

The Honorable Malcolm Cameron has gone to Washington for the purpose of watching the progress of the reciprocity bill, which has lately been introduced into the American legislature, and signing its passage into a law. Mr. Cameron goes, we understand, simply under the auspices of a private association of business men, without being clothed with any authority to represent the executive government.

We regret to observe that Mr. House, who lately

became the editor and proprietor of the *Long Point Advocate*, has met with a severe loss in the destruction of his dwelling house by fire. The fire was discovered by himself on Sunday morning, 3d instant, just as he had finished breakfast, but when discovered had proceeded so far, that from the impossibility of getting at the seat of the fire with buckets, and from the want of water and hose to work the engine when it arrived, he could not save the building and a portion of the furniture, &c. He estimates his loss at \$1,500, over and above what his insurance will cover, and appeals to his political supporters to make an effort by the increase of his subscription list to assist in repairing the loss he has sustained. We hope his call will be responded to.

The *Michigan Christian Herald* has, by request of the Rev. Mr. Inglis, copied Mr. Pyper's article on the weekly celebration of the Lord's Supper. In doing so, the editor remarks: "It will be read with pleasure even by those who, like ourselves, call in question the conclusiveness of his reasoning."

We shall be glad if the editor will take an early opportunity of pointing out in what respect Mr. Pyper's reasoning is inconclusive. It is important to know what the teaching of Scripture is on this as on all other subjects, and we presume our contemporary is prepared to defend the position he has taken, although we question his ability to show that those are right who do not attend to this as well as the other stated ordinances of the gospel when they meet on the first day of the week.

The sentence of death which was passed upon Jacob Nell at the last Assizes for the county of York, for the murder of his wife, has been commuted to imprisonment for life in the Provincial Penitentiary.

Mr. Wettonhall has issued his address to the Electors of the county of Halifax. It is very laudable. On the subject of the Clergy Reserves, he says he holds the same opinion he has already repeatedly expressed, and that

"The legislation on that question, by the Imperial Parliament, has not been such as to give satisfaction to the people of Canada; and all well-wishers of the country should therefore unite their efforts to obtain a repeal of the said Act, so as to enable the Provincial Parliament to carry out the known wishes of the great majority of the people."

With reference to his appointment to an office, the necessity of which has been questioned, he states:

"If any change can be made by which a more economical management can be effected, without impairing the efficiency of the Department, I can assure you that my personal interests shall not be an obstacle to its being carried out. I feel assured that the support of the Administration will be withdrawn, during the next Session, if neither in this nor in any other branch of the public service, it is the sure duty of their part to maintain a useless and extravagant expense."

The Nova Scotian Legislature met on Thursday 17th January, when the Lieut. Governor opened the business in the usual form. The following are the items of his speech which will be generally interesting. He says:

"Peace and tranquility have reigned within the borders of Nova Scotia, and the great scene of our civil history, as usual, and several trying years of partial failure have been succeeded by a comparatively serene and productive harvest."

Deeply convinced as I am, that the local sentiments of the people of this colony are unaltered, I do not feel myself called upon to make any reference to the discussions which are taking place in our country.

The late session, though less prosperous than 1848, has nevertheless been a successful one, and the Government will be enabled to carry out its policy, and to establish a low and uniform rate of postage throughout British North America.

The subject of the reciprocal interchange of staple productions between the British Provinces on this Continent and the United States of America, brought to my notice last session, has largely engaged the attention of my Government, and I hope to have, in the distant and peculiar aspect which the question has assumed, the advantage of your calm and unbiassed deliberations.

MARRIED.
On the 3rd inst., by the Rev. Mr. Woods, pastor of the Baptist Church, Newmarket, Mr. Thomas Atkinson, to Miss Jane Phillips, of the same place.

Correspondence.
NIAGARA FALLS, Jan. 1850.
To the Editor of the *Evangelical Pioneer*.

Dear Sir—
Authorized Translation—Luke 17: 1: "It is impossible but that offences will come, but woe to him through whom they come."
Dr. Campbell—"It is impossible to exclude snares, but woe to him that ensnareth."
Dove—"It is impossible that scandals should not come, but it were better for him to be cast into the sea than scandalize one of these little ones."

All these agree that it is impossible but these sinful acts should come, and woe to those by whom they come.

The sinful state of the world—
Gen. 6: 5; "And God saw that the wickedness of man was great in the earth, and that every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually."

Gen 8: 21; "And the Lord smelled a sweet savour, and said, I will not again curse the earth for man's sake, for the imagination of man's heart is evil from his youth."

Ps. 51: 5; "Behold I was shaped in iniquity, and in sin did my mother conceive me."
Jer. 17: 9; "The heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked."

Ecdl. 9: 3; "Also the heart of the sons of men is full of evil, and madness is in their heart while they live."
Rom. 7: 14; "For we know that the law is spiritual, but I am carnal, sold under sin."
Jas. 3: 6; "The tongue is a fire, a world of iniquity, it defileth the whole body, setteth on fire the course of nature, and it is set on fire of hell" (for as Macknight) from hell.

Mat. 6: 13; "The Lord among other supplications, taught his Disciples to pray, abandon us not to temptation, but preserve us from evil, the learned allege should be "preserve us from the evil one," as the power was alone in God, and from being taught so to pray shows us God alone can do so, and hence to the Almighty power we should continually look.

Reflections arising from the sinful depravity of our nature, which hold forth the love and mercy of God,

in sending his beloved son into the world, to suffer and die the accursed death of the cross, thereby atoning for sin, that all who believe in the blessed Saviour should not perish but obtain eternal life—the awful depravity and sinfulness of man in his unconverted state, until born from above, rising from the dead, passed from death unto life, through faith in Christ, set forth, is an awful admission into the cross, that we may be delivered from the prince of the power of the air, whose power is so awfully manifest in the sinful state of the world, yet the religious world, whose ministers or angels, which include all teachers of false doctrines, who now, as of old, appear as teachers of light and knowledge, leading thousands and tens of thousands astray from the cross, having a form of godliness, but not living under the influence thereof, (2 Tim. 3), from all such the disciple of Christ is enjoined to turn away, and alone to follow those teachers, whose profane disciples, as they follow Christ, (1 Cor. 11: 22) added to which, we are to judge ourselves by the unerring word, and see as held forth in 1 John 2: 3, 4; for without such evidence as the spirit begets forth, we cannot be blessed with that which is the result of a faithful, following and looking to Christ. Christ enjoys, and alone promises to be with those who believe and are baptized, upon the terms of observing all things, as set forth in the commission Mat. 19: 20. May the Lord in mercy keep us resting on the blessed Saviour.—Amen, and Amen.

News BY TELEGRAPH.



ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA

AT HALIFAX.
Fourteen Days Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, Feb. 8th, 6 P. M.

The *Europa* arrived this evening, bringing dates of 26th ult. from Liverpool. The *Europa's* news is not very important. At Liverpool on Friday evening, Commercial affairs were still in a satisfactory state, but at the same time less buoyant than a week ago. Sales of French and Colonial produce were made to a moderate extent during the last eight days, but holders being firm in their demand, full prices have generally been paid.

The Buenos Ayres and Calcutta markets are essentially the same as by previous mails.

FRANCE.
Business progresses slowly. In the National Assembly the budget is still in Committee. The Chamber has been for some time occupied with M. Fialon's educational bill.

The latest Parisian advices represent Victor Hugo as having made a speech against it, which was applauded with frenzy. The debate adjourned amidst great excitement. The war against the Press continued. The *Reforme* has been suspended, and *La Presse* seized. The Buenos Ayres Expedition is said to be abandoned.

PRUSSIA.
The threatened dissolution of the Cabinet appears to have been avoided by some compromise. The King is supposed to take the oath of the Constitution. The Prussian Parliament is declared to be in session. The Emperor has issued a decree, which has excited the indignation of the Prussian Chamber.

AUSTRIA.
Austria is occupied with the numberless constitutions for her provinces. The Provincial Diet are to be convoked in October, and that of the empire will assemble in 1851.

ROME.
It is said that the wily and pretentious Pope from returning to his capital, and that France has offered to him.

SARDINIA.
The Sardinian Chamber of Deputies have approved of the treaty of commerce concluded at Milan, between the Piedmontese and the Austrians. Negotiations for the treaty of peace at Denmark have been renewed.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.
The *Hottelberg* sailed from Liverpool, for New York, on the 10th January. She had on board 290 cabin and crew passengers, together with a Captain and a crew of twenty men and boys, and had a very full freight of various descriptions of goods. On the morning of the 13th, the ship floated off Stack Rock Bank, and bore away before the wind, and struck Arklow Bank, where she afterwards went to pieces, and Captain E. Freely, and twelve of those who determined to be last in the ship, were drowned. At the time the passengers left the ship she held filled with water, and the sea made her breakers over her. The passengers were unable to save anything from the ship, unless the clothes they had on at the time.

Monday Night's Report.
New York, Feb. 11th, 1850.
The *Europa* arrived here at 12 o'clock to day. She experienced heavy winds during most of the passage.

ENGLAND.
A large meeting was held in London on the 18th January, relative to the proposed exhibition of the industry of all nations. The sum of £12,000 was subscribed, and enthusiastic speeches were made by Lord John Russell and others.

It is decided that the Queen will not open Parliament in person.
On the 26th, up to the departure of the *Europa*, the sales of Cotton were over 6,000 bales.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.
A complete reconciliation between Russia and Turkey is said to have taken place—the latter having consented that all those Polish subjects of Russia, who were concerned in the late Hungarian movement, should be obliged to leave the Turkish dominions. A similar arrangement is on the point of being entered into between Austria and Turkey.

The Russian list of persons proscribed containing the name of General Bennet, and twelve others. That of Austria begins with Kossuth, and contains thirty-two names. It is announced that Madame Kossuth has joined her husband, having escaped from Hungary in the disguise of a mendicant. [How part of the report was lost.]

BERMUDA.
Late advices from Bermuda state, that it is reported in high political quarters, that Governor Elliott is to be superseded in the Government of the Island.

MARKETS.
Liverpool, Jan. 26, 1850.
Cotton had further advanced 3d. a lb., with sales 85,000 bales; of this, part on speculation. Money

abundant.—Consols quoted at 95; United States Bonds unchanged.—Lead advanced 2s. Corn continues to exhibit much languor; buyers confine their purchases to their immediate wants; still, however, at the present time, there is not much likelihood of prices growing much lower than our present quotations. The best Western Canal Flour sold at 23s. 6d. a 48-lb. sack. Baltimore 25s a 25-lb. sack. New York 24s a 25-lb. sack. For yellow: 28s 6d a 25-lb. sack. The last American mail brought considerable orders for rails, and there is disposition to buy for the completion of some of the English lines. Scotch pig iron has been in demand, and prices have improved.

United States.

Terrible Explosion, and Loss of Life. The following—which we take from the New-York Observer—is the most condensed account of the melancholy accident at New-York.—A Telegraphic notice of which appeared in last week's paper.

On Monday morning, at half-past 7 o'clock, the boiler which supplied the motive power (a 200 horse power) for the extensive machine shop of A. B. Taylor & Co., grinding-machine makers, on Spring-street, between Pearl and Cliff in this city, exploded, and instantly demolished the large and substantial six-story building, in the basement of which it was placed. A large quantity of iron, steel, and other articles attached to each of these establishments, and few of which were present escaped without some injury. The explosion was so violent, that the windows of the adjacent houses were burst in, and the walls of Messrs. Hill & Sons' building, although of unusual thickness, were much injured and shattered. The shock was felt like an earthquake, and for more than a quarter of a mile around.

After the explosion, fragments of timber, and of the floor, roof, and walls of the building were scattered together in every direction, and a large quantity of iron and steel, and other articles, were hurled high into the air, and fell in every direction. The explosion was so violent, that the windows of the adjacent houses were burst in, and the walls of Messrs. Hill & Sons' building, although of unusual thickness, were much injured and shattered. The shock was felt like an earthquake, and for more than a quarter of a mile around.

Another boy exhibited the most remarkable intemperance and frugality. He had been in the employ of a merchant for more than six hours, and suffered extensive injury by burning and compression, the rubbish was so far removed as to give access to his head, and bread and water were put into his mouth, and he refused any stimulant, and would partake of no refreshment but water.

The body of Leonard Beck, residing at 54 Oliver street, aged 30, a native of Scotland, was brought into the 4th District Station House. His wife was present at the autopsy, and examined the body to ascertain whether that of her husband was among them, but was unable to identify him. On examining the pockets of one, however, a pocket watch was found, which, on seeing, which his wife well knew on the floor.

Mr. A. B. Martindale, who was employed by Mr. Taylor & Co. in the grinding-machine shop, was killed by the explosion. He was engaged in weighing out flour for the boilers on the explosion took place. He recollects the sound, but was thrown senseless on the floor, and when he recovered he found his head and neck broken, his knees drawn up, and a beam lying just over his head; but other things were so close to him that he was unable to rise up. It was a terrible sight, and he was unable to get out through a hole just large enough to admit his body. On examining his body, he was found to be dead, and his body was taken to the morgue.

It seems that the new appointments please the ex-ecutives of the new university. The greatest interest was Samuel Frede, a small boy, whose body was found to be true, but his feet and a portion of his legs were so tightly wedged in the ruins, that he could not be got out. He was a piebald, and his rubbish that was above him, to the depth of about ten or fifteen feet.

Subscribing necessary efforts he still remained at sunset 10 hours after the explosion, in the same position, and being then the only one amid the ruins who gave indications of life, an intense interest was manifested in his recovery. He was taken to the hospital, and his condition was such that he was expected to die.

Through his brother he sent several messages to his mother, who lives at 74 Beekman street. "Tell her," said the poor fellow, "that I am living—tell her I hope to get out soon, and do not worry." "I am up to my neck in water," he replied to some one who questioned him in regard to his situation, "and you must stop that water or I shall drown—there is a stick across my legs and I cannot stir." Then again, as the flames approached him, he complained of being scorched, and as soon as the hose was directed on the fire around his house, he begged them to direct it for the water scalded him.

About 9 o'clock it was ascertained that he was mainly held down by a large bar of iron, which rested diagonally across him and confined him so closely that he could only move his left arm and turn his head slightly. The rubbish had been sufficiently removed, so that his head and the upper portion of his body were visible, and renewed hopes were entertained of his speedy release. At 11 o'clock it was proposed to cut off the bar, and some efforts were made to effect it. Meanwhile the poor fellow was alternately the victim of despondency and anticipations of ultimate rescue. In one of his despairing moments he told those above and around him that he "did not think they could save him." "I shall be," said he, "the third one killed by this affair!" [It had been kept from his knowledge that the fatality was not so extensive.]

About one o'clock the morning the bar was finally lifted from him, and it was ascertained that another large bar of iron confined his lower limbs. He could stir, but he was in pain, but expressed an increased anxiety for immediate delivery. "Pull me out," he exclaimed, "if you draw my leg off." "Keep up your courage," said the doctor, "and you will get out all right." He was then removed, and again were the exertions put forth with increased vigor. His hand was found to be badly scorched, and bandages were applied to prevent the loss of blood, and he was as comfortable as possible. He partook of some food, and for a short time seemed more cheerful and confident. He was finally taken from the ruins, and conveyed to the hospital, where he remained for some 30 hours, and every effort was made to preserve his life. He fell into a sort of troubled sleep when put in bed, after wildly exclaiming, "I am not dead, I am not dead, I am not dead." He died at 11 o'clock, and his death was attributed to a severe internal injury sufficient to destroy life; but the exposure to cold and heat, and the intense nervous excitement wrought on by his perilous position during so long a period of unbroken consciousness, which occurred in about five hours after his catastrophe, are supposed to have been the cause of his death.

The Ontario and Quebec gives a list of 65 persons known to have been at work at the time of the accident for St. John and Co.; of whom 11 were killed, 6 badly and 10 slightly wounded, and the remaining 38 are missing, supposed to be killed. A list is also given of 44 persons known to have been at work for Messrs. Taylor & Co. but how many of them were killed or mortally wounded is not stated. Several of the bodies which have been found are so burnt, or otherwise mutilated that they cannot be recognized.

After giving a list of the dead bodies, the Observer adds:—Between 30 and 40 persons employed in the building are still missing, whose dead bodies, it is supposed, will be found under the ruins, making the total probable deaths about 80.

Canadian.

Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad. Received unanimously by the Municipal Council of the County of York, on the motion of Mr. J. W. Campbell.

That while the construction of a Railroad, in any part of Canada, by the use of legitimate means would be lauded with delight by this Council as a satisfactory evidence of the increasing prosperity of the Province, they feel that their bounden duty to record their strong disapprobation of the scheme lately proposed and now before the public for the extension of the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad—a scheme based upon and involving a principle rejected by most of the civilized nations of Europe and America, as producing effects too injurious upon the morals of a people to longer tolerate, even for the purposes of revenue. They believe the sure way of accomplishing the desired improvements and building up a lasting prosperity for Canada, is to lay the foundation of a national accumulation of capital by a commercial policy, calculated to foster and encourage the industrial and manufacturing arts among us; stimulating industry by largely rewarding labor; and creating those classes among our community with whom wealth accumulates, and which will then naturally seek investment in such public improvements as promise an adequate remuneration, and furnish resources for liquidating the expenses of their construction, without the necessity of having recourse to lotteries.

St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad. Our readers will doubtless learn with pleasure, that the work on the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad is proceeding with great vigor. In addition to the numerous laborers employed between St. Hyacinthe and Melbourne, there are two or three parties engaged on ledges of rocks in the township of Winchester. It is to be regretted that the contractors are not going to be contented with fulfilling the terms of their agreement, as to time, but are determined to gain time for the use of the track. Our friends in the lower part of the County are getting a foretaste of the "good time coming" in an increase of business, employment of labor, and the circulation of money. We hope that the contractors will not forget that funds are absolutely necessary to the prosecution of the work, and the speedy realization of their hope.—St. Charles Gazette.

California. A party of young men, strong and healthy, and accustomed to mining operations, left Canada for California about two months ago. On reaching Clagwell, in the last month of the year, they had been in the country of gold, was so discouraging, that they resolved to return, and have now resumed their former occupations. It is apprehended that there will be a great distress at the mines this winter.—Pilot.

Respectfully. Our readers will doubtless have noticed that a Bill in relation to the Canadian Navigation Act, introduced in the House of Commons, was passed by the House of Commons on the 10th inst. It affords us the highest pleasure to be able to state that on the 26th ult., the Committee of the Senate on Commerce and Fisheries, reported the Bill to the House, with the recommendation that it should pass. We learn that there is now a confident expectation that this measure so important to Canada and the United States, will be carried without difficulty. The administration are understood to be favorable to it; and Mr. Gwynne, an eminent statesman of the Union, who has just returned from the United States, is said to be fully alive to the advantage which a free commerce of the nature contemplated in the Resolution would afford to the Province of Quebec, and to produce to people on both sides of the boundary. Already some petitions in favor of the measure have been sent to Congress. There are but the usual parties of unscrupulous petitioners who are in the habit of presenting petitions to the House of Representatives. The whole Western States are fully alive to the vital necessity to them of a reciprocal free trade, and they are using their most strenuous endeavors to secure their opinions to be acted on in Congress.—Pilot.

New University Appointments. It seems that the new appointments please the executives of the new university. The greatest interest was Samuel Frede, a small boy, whose body was found to be true, but his feet and a portion of his legs were so tightly wedged in the ruins, that he could not be got out. He was a piebald, and his rubbish that was above him, to the depth of about ten or fifteen feet.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Turkey, Docks, Flour, Butter, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Ashes, Flour, Wheat, etc.

The Spirit of the Press.

The late Earl Durham on the Clergy Reserves. The members of the Church of Scotland have claimed the right to the clergy reserves.

Michigan Temperance Laws. By an act, as amended last winter, the vending of ardent spirits is prohibited, unless a majority of the small voters of the precinct in which the sale is made be in favor of license.

Elizabeth Gaunt. MACALEY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. Among the persons connected with the Ryer House plot was a man named James Burton.

From Detroit on Monday evening last, we were informed that the friends of the Temperance cause in the city of Detroit, had been successful in their efforts for its repeal.

From a correspondent of the Western Christian, that the first attempt to enforce the law of Wisconsin has been successful in demonstrating the practicability of carrying such a provision into full and happy effect.

Before I mention my dream, I will give an account of my mind, from the time I was fourteen years old. I had very peculiar or peculiar principles.

My wife of an inebriate, by the advice of the friends of temperance, commenced a suit against a rumrunner for damages caused by selling her husband intoxicating drink.

Church Music.

result of any determination on the part of the British Government to give one sect a pre-eminence and superiority, but it might be prudent not to receive the favored sect, but to encourage the loss of the colony.

reality and truly got true and real faith, that night I dreamed the sea was coming as usual to wash me away, but I was beyond its reach; beyond its power to wash me away, since that night I had been dreaming of having dreamed that dream. Ood! It did not strike me at the time as odd; but now it does. All I can say is, I admire it, I am glad I have had it, and I have a sort of faith in it. I ought, I think, to make my faith steady, it may be the work of chance, but I do not think it is, for it is so odd, having dreamed it since. What a blessed thought! What a blessing it comes from heaven.—Memoir of Elizabeth Fry.

Science and Art.

On Varieties of Symptoms in corresponding Diseases of the Horse and Cow.

For many years after the establishment of the first Veterinary School in this Kingdom, the diseases of horned cattle received but little consideration from those on whom the duties of teaching devolved.

As illustrating the bearing of the statements here made we may give a simple example or two. A horse affected with inflammation of the lungs will lie down, but a cow laboring under this disease will frequently maintain the recumbent position for hours together.

Being three points of dissimilarity (and many more could be enumerated), we have just grounds for stating, that fully to understand the apparent differences between certain diseases in the horse and cow, and in order to avoid being misled by the same, it is surely of much importance to inquire into the conditions upon which they depend.

The ribs of the cow, on the other hand, are flatter than in the horse, and united to their cartilages by short synovial joints which allow of motion in the breast-bone is broad from side to side, flat on its under surface, and at the prominence known as the sternum is raised into a considerable projection, the space which is covered by a thick, fatty, and gristly pad familiar to every one.

Horses are very liable to serious and fatal diseases of the bowels, such as constipation and inflammation. The liability to these is much increased by pursuing certain plans of feeding, and giving a quantity of food accented to the stomach.

It is a very common circumstance for distention of the stomach by gas to take place in the cow in connection with diseases of other organs. For instance, distention of the lungs, liver, or throat, are frequently attended by copious evolution of gas in the stomach, which is never seen to the same extent in the horse.

In the cow this seems mainly to depend on the fact that the stomach contains a considerable quantity of food, and from the existence of disease in any part of the system, the functions of the stomach are impaired or impeded, more purely chemical than in character, is established, which facilitates the generation of gas from masticating the food, or from the action of simple digestive processes.

Before I mention my dream, I will give an account of my mind, from the time I was fourteen years old. I had very peculiar or peculiar principles. I seldom or never thought of religion; and altogether I was a negatively good character, having naturally good dispositions, but I had not much to boast with; I gave way freely to the weakness of youth. I was flirting, idle, rather proud and vain, till the time I was seventeen, I found I wanted a better, a greater stimulus to virtue, than I then had, as I was swept up in a condition never seen to the same extent in the horse.

My wife of an inebriate, by the advice of the friends of temperance, commenced a suit against a rumrunner for damages caused by selling her husband intoxicating drink. These days were occupied in the trial, which has been terminated, and the verdict given in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of one hundred dollars. Fears were entertained as to the result, but law and order have obtained a signal victory, and the man who had been so long a lawless and lawless character, and who asserted that he claims of the English church to the exclusive enjoyment of this property were established by the Imperial Parliament, will devote the remainder of his life to the service of his country, and will be a blessing to his fellow-men.

