

Poetry.

THE FIRST SNOW-FALL.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

The snow had begun in the gloaming,
And softly all the night
Had been heaping flake and highway
With a silencing deep and white.

Every pine and fir and hemlock,
Where'er it grew, for an ear,
As the poorest twig on the elm tree
Was roused in a rich deep with pearl.

From shells, new roofed with Carars,
Came Chanticleer's muffled crow,
The stiff rails were softened with awn's down,
And still fluttered down the snow.

I stood and watched by the window
The noiseless work of the sky,
And the sudden furies of snow-birds
Like brown leaves whirling by.

I thought of a mound in sweet Auburn,
Where a little head alone stood,
How the flakes were falling gently,
As the robins the babes in the wood.

Up spoke our little Mabel,
Saying, "Father, who makes it snow?"
And I told her of the good Allfather
Who cares for us all below.

Again I looked at the snow-fall,
And thought of the leaven sky,
That arched o'er our first great sorrow,
When our mournful was heaped so high.

I remembered the gradual patience
That fell from that cloud like snow,
Flake by flake, healing and hiding
The scar of deep-stabbed woe.

And again to the child I whispered,
"The snow that husheth all,
Daring, the merciful Father,
Alone can make it fall!"

Then, with eyes that saw not, I kissed her,
And she, kissing back, could not know
That my kiss was given to her sister
Folded close under deepening snow.

Christian Faith and Practice.

Enterprise of Missions.

From the Macedonia.

"Go ye and teach all nations."

The words of our Lord's commission to his apostles

are to be viewed not in the light of invitation, or a

recommendation of a course proper to be pursued, but

in the light of a command. This command was issued

under circumstances adapted to give it great force

in the mind of the disciples. They had seen their Mas-

ter's mighty works, through which he had given them

more power and less distrust, they had reason

to regard his words as the words of God. They had

seen him dead and buried. But now he was risen

again from the dead—the same glorious person, the

same compassionate Saviour; but more sacred in their

eyes on account of what he had passed through. At

the scene of his ascension, just before he was parted

from them, he commissioned them to go into all the

world and preach the gospel to every creature, giv-

ing to the commission the form of a command. The

authority of this command was his possession of all

power both in heaven and on earth. When there-

fore, they went everywhere preaching the word, it

was on the authority of his express command, given

in the most solemn and affecting circumstances. As

often as they thought of him, and of his ascension

to heaven, and of his return to earth, they would

remember the foundation of the world—in undertone

of most subduing power must the command have come

back upon their memories. Through the agency of

the Holy Spirit, the command was to go into all the

world. And in their various travels and labors, they

went forth under such a sanction—a sanction such as

no ambassador of earthly kings or courts ever en-

joyed.

Acting under such a sanction, they fulfilled the

letter of the command as honest and holy men. As

we read of their journeys and labors we applaud the

course they pursued, and we are struck with their

reason and a sober judgment would have us to expect

from them. If their ascended Master sent them forth,

should they dare to linger? If he, to whom is given

all power in heaven and on earth, gave them his com-

mission to fulfil, should they dare to delay? Had

worldly ease, profit, pleasure or honor tempted them

to stay at Jerusalem, to enjoy its peace, to minister

at the temple, to mingle with the people, to partici-

pate in its festivals, we can easily imagine that a

ringing sound would be in their ears day and night,

"How shall they preach except they go?"

The command of Christ is not abrogated. The com-

mission remains in full force as long as there are

those who can fulfil it, and those in respect to whom

it needs to be fulfilled. What though we did not

stand in the presence of the ascended Christ, who

gives the commission to his disciples? Christ's voice

to conquer. It passed over the limits of empires and

kingdoms; it passed over the minds of the most un-

cultivated tribes, turned the heathen temple into Chris-

tian oratories; consecrated the streams as baptismal

font; impressed its traces even on the heathen his-

tory; made the dross and dregs of the mountains rock,

the praises of God. Feeble means were and have

been crowned with great results. Even seeming

evils have wrought into good. The blood of the

martyrs has been made the seed of the church, and

temporary reverses have resulted in greater ultimate

prosperity. Thus the Lord Jesus has accumulated

to himself subjects from every part of this world.—

Thus have many crowns been set up in his right

hand, many trophies have been gathered at his feet.

What remains but that all who love him join in the

prayer—

"Come, Lord, and aided to thy many crowns,
Receive yet one, the crown all the earth,
Thou who alone art worthy."

Modern Christians are, beyond question, under

obligation to take up and complete the work which

the apostles left unfinished by reason of their death.

It is the right of Christ to the sceptre of the world is not

dependent on the life-time of a man—or of an apostle, or

of any other man. The proficit to Christ—Ask of me
my Son, and I shall give thee the heathen for an

inheritance.—reaches not to the limits of one age only

but to all ages. It seems evident, from the nature of

the commission, not as individuals existing in the

present, but as representatives of his church, his

followers. Thus it was that Paul outlined Timothe-

us, to do as he had done himself. Thus it is that

successive generations of Christians carried on the

work, till, in the darkness of the middle ages, the

spirit of Christianity was nearly lost in its form,

and darkness nearly overpowered the earth. But the

prophecy and promise must fall, and the word of

inspiration prove false, if the heathen are not to be

conquered—if the sun is not yet to look

down on a regenerated world, a universal church, in

whom inspiration itself has been the breath of life

in space, redeemed, sanctified, and filled with the

praise of its Creator.

But how shall the heathen believe in him of whom

they have not heard? And how shall they preach, except

they be sent, except they go? And how are they to

be sent, unless we send them? Many arguments con-

spire to urge upon us our duty in this respect. Are we, as

instruments under God, to snatch human spirits as

brands from the everlasting burnings,—and shall we

forbear to see the souls of men perishing, and shall we

not manifest our gratitude by bringing gems to be set

in his jewelled crown? Are we grateful for the gospel

and all its unnumbered blessings,—and do we not owe

it to the human race,—springs thus may shine as bright

as ours, or sink in destruction as deeply—to give

them the gospel too? Do we not owe it to the

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But notwithstanding all these obstacles, Christian-

ity went forth, by a rapid progress, conquering and

directly on the salvation of the world. We need the

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THE Evangelical Pioneer.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1850.

The following sums have been received at this office, and placed to the credit of the Regular Baptist Union of Canada:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Includes G. McWain, Whitty, G. Franklin, Bayly.

To our Subscribers.

It will probably have been observed that we have made no acknowledgment in the paper of some received for volume 3 of the Pioneer, since the commencement of the year.

While on this subject we would remind our subscribers of the terms on which the paper is issued, viz. 15s. 6d. and 13s., according to the period within which payment is received.

To Correspondents.

S. READ—Received and attended to.

J. A. PEEL, JAMES G. FRANKLIN, J. EVANS, Brantford, received and attended to.

J. H. G.—We hope Mr. G. will not persist in publishing the document he sends in any paper. We would respectfully advise him not to do so.

HERY BUCKER, Sen.—His parcel was sent on Saturday last, to the care of D. Bell, Esq., Hamilton, with a request that it should be forwarded to M. Seger, Esq., London.

A. STEWART, Received.—The \$3 will be appropriated, and the articles forwarded as desired. The \$1 dozen Testaments will be inquired about.

R. BOYD.—Has our best thanks. He will see we have inserted his communication.

J. A. MACKIE.—Through a mistake of our friend who is kind enough to act as agent at Hamilton, Mr. Mackie's papers have been sent to Scotland post-office.

J. A. PEEL, Brantford.—Received.—Papers sent to Prince Albert, Post-office.

We remind the members of the Executive Board of the Regular Baptist Union, of the Meeting at Paris, on the first Wednesday in March.

Brother S. Read having removed from Ancaster to the neighbourhood of Brantford, requests his correspondents to take notice of the change, and address their communications to the latter place.

We observe that S. Morrill, Esq., has been chosen Mayor of London, C.W., and that Wm. Niles, Esq., has been re-elected to the Wardenship of the London District.

Sectarian Zeal.

"Several years since, some zealots of The Church newspaper spirit distinguished themselves by distributing small Tracts, the object of which was to prove that all were schismatics or unbelievers who were not of the sect of Episcopalians.

The schismatic and sectarian spirit of these zealots were denounced by the greater portion of the Press. Respectable and intelligent Episcopalians were ashamed of it, and scouted it, as well as others; and we believe the practice has long since been abandoned, at least in this city, and is only heard of in some villages or country places, where the Episcopal clergyman is weak enough, and can find persons foolish enough to engage in such a work.

But what high church zealots have become ashamed of, it appears certain Baptist zealots have adopted. During the last week a tract has been left at the houses of various members of our Church in this city, and at the houses of many others we know not, the leading object of which is to prove that to baptize infants is sinful, and that to baptize by sprinkling is no baptism at all; and calling upon all to be immersed and join the church of Immersionists; and the usual state assertions and misrepresentations are employed to accomplish these objects.

On looking at the last page, we find that this tract is "printed by D. Buckner, at the Evangelical Pioneer Office, corner of King and Church Streets, Toronto." In avowed High Church exclusions, such conduct is consistent, if not wise; but in professed Baptist liberals—men pretending to eschew sectarianism and to advocate the fraternity and union of all sects in all public institutions—such conduct is as inconsistent as it is contemptible.

We perceive that the publisher of this tract has been appointed to the Commission and Senate of the Toronto University, and to the Council of Upper Canada College. We hope that his water zeal may not cause the subversion of these institutions—that they may be kept above water, if not out of it.

An Acquaintance of this kind may be useful in Councils where cold water applications will probably be occasionally required; although the Commission of the Lunatic Asylum might have afforded the most appropriate facilities for water operations. It is to be hoped, however, that some of his water will be employed to allay the frenzy of his own sectarianism.

The high church Baptist is an appropriate counterpart to the high church Episcopalian—the latter denying the attributes of Christianity to those who are not ranked under prelate, the former denying Christianity to those who are not plunged under water—the one denying to infants the seal of the Gospel covenant, the other confounding the seal with the covenant itself. They are both excesses of the Christian Church, though protruding in opposite directions.

The foregoing elegant specimen of editorial comment appeared in the Christian Guardian, of last week. But although it contains so direct an attack upon us, we were not furnished with a copy of the paper, and only obtained indirectly that information which we should have supposed common fairness would have entitled us to have received at the hands of the Editor. It is, however, of little consequence, so far as we are concerned.

We have but one way of treating such an attack—that is, to leave the man that wrote it to enjoy all the satisfaction he can derive from the contemplation of the dissimilarity there exists between him and the Master he professes to serve.

To rally and reviling Christ was often subjected; but when reviled, he reviled not again, and we would rather, in as far as we can, imitate the example he set us, than plunge headlong after the Guardian into that slough amid whose mire he is now floundering.

In order, however, that our readers at a distance may know what all this fuss is about, we may inform them that the tract in question is the "Affectionate appeal, by John Bates," which appeared in our columns a few weeks ago—and of

which, on the order of some friends, we printed 3,000 in tract form. So much has the tract been thought of that we have now on hand only 600—having received orders from various quarters for many hundreds beside those which have been distributed in the city, the distribution of which, very unfairly, been used as a means whereby to assuage us.

Although we had no share in the employment of the agency through which the tract has been circulated, further than in getting it up, and sending it to those who ordered it;—yet we highly approve of what our friends have done, and feel quite willing to share with them the responsibility of the act.

In a community where vice and irreligion and formality exist to so deplorable an extent, as is found in this city, and the Province at large, we should have supposed that any extra effort to diffuse a knowledge of the way of salvation, and the necessity of a change of heart and life, would have received the approbation of every Christian man; even although he might differ with the writer of the tract, in regard to the mode and subjects of baptism.

For one thing we are obliged to the Guardian;—the excellent advertisement he has given to the tract. We know from experience that it will incite to enquiry; and we trust that many who read that little pamphlet, whether they adopt the writer's views of what is Scripture baptism or not, will be, by the appeal which has there made to them, to examine their own hearts, and see whether they are, in view of appearing before the Judge of all the earth, trusting to the Rock of Ages, or depending merely upon some fancied goodness of themselves,—or, what is just as vain, resting upon a nominal connection with a Christian Church, whether that Church be Episcopalian, or Presbyterian, Methodist or Baptist.

There is too much formality in the present day among all the denominations. An infusion of primitive zeal is much required. Members of churches,—aye, and ministers too—frequently forget the distinction which ought to be perceptible on all occasions, between them and the mere worldling. Instead of, by individual and united effort, aiming to arrest that proneness which there is in professing Christians of the present day, to mimic the world, and indulge in the world's pleasures and amusements,—they, for fear of being accounted singular, or branded as enthusiasts, or for the gratification of a pitiable vanity, allow themselves to be carried down with the flood, until the distinction between the Christian and the mere worldling is entirely lost.

In primitive times the appellation "Christian" was not a mere name. The man who claimed it carried the title to it about with him in his conduct. But now, alas! "how is the gold become dim, how is the most fine gold changed!" Is it not high time to awake out of sleep, and do something to stimulate the torpid feelings of others? And is it not passing strange that a follower of John Wesley should blame Christians for being zealous?

Since the foregoing was in type, we have received a communication on this subject from a friend, who signs himself "a Baptist Layman," which will be found under the head "Correspondence."

What are the parties doing in this City who have been talking about getting up a meeting on the subject of the Clergy Reserves? Do they mean that all the Counties and Townships in the Province shall be in advance of them in the movement? Is it their intention simply to follow suit, and have they no feeling of ambition that the capital of Canada should give the tone to the country at large? The ball is rolling, and if we do not look sharp, Toronto will be in the position we have sometimes seen men at a raising—leading a hand when their help was neither needed nor acceptable.

For the Report of the Meeting of the Religious Tract Society of Montreal, we are indebted to the Montreal Witness. Under the head "Spirit of the Press," will also be found the remarks of the Editor of that paper as to the results of these meetings this season. We are glad to know they are cheering.

"The only True Church" Nibbling at the Voluntary System.

At a Meeting of the Galt branch of "The Church" Society, of which we find a notice in the last Galt Reporter, Mr. Boomer, the Episcopal Clergyman of that place, is reported to have made the following observations. After giving a sort of history of the Clergy Reserve question, and having stated that as members of the Church of England they necessarily held the principle of Church Establishments, he proceeds thus:—

As a Clergyman of the Church, I defend the principle, because I believe it to be wise, good, and scriptural; but I am no hired champion in the cause, as regards myself. I have now been ten years ministering at the Church's altar, and during the whole of that time I never received a farthing from a Reserve Fund, nor do I ever expect to do so, and, as to your State paid parsons, I can also say, that in the whole course of my ministry I never received a farthing of the money of the Government of this country, or of the British Government, or any other Government. I stand here, thank God, a Missionary of the Church Society, and upon that alone, and the voluntary contributions of the people amongst whom I minister, do I depend for a support. So much, then, for your state paid parsons. What then I would wish to impress upon you is this—that as you are in a great measure indebted to a Church Society for the privileges that you yourselves enjoy, you must, especially in these days, see the necessity there is for such a society among yourselves, and that there is no alternative, if you wish to extend the ministrations of the Church, but for you, the members of the Church, to contribute to its funds.

It is not our place to find fault with the speaker because of the inconsistency there is between his boast of being supported on the voluntary principle, together with his apparent half sneer at the inferior position which a State paid parson occupies, and his at the same time, maintaining that the State ought to pay the parson. We leave him to settle that matter with his superior "the Church." So far from finding fault, we are rather disposed to offer him our congratulations on the progress he has made towards right views. We all know how tenaciously the majority of the Church of England

adhere to the Establishment principle, and any one would be prepared to expect that a clergyman of that Church would denounce it in such a meeting as that over which Mr. Boomer presided. But his boast that he did not belong to the class of State paid parsons was something we were not prepared for, and affords an agreeable surprise.

Whatever a man's principles may be, where his feelings in favor of an opposite system are secured, we look upon him as more than half converted, and if Mr. Boomer does not get frightened at the consequences to which his observations lead, and request or explain them away, we shall have some hope of being able by and by to claim him as an auxiliary in the voluntary cause. We fear, however, at the same time, that all this talk was a mere rhetorical flourish indulged in at the moment, without much consideration about any result, except the very important one of getting his hearers to make the next year's collection as large as possible.

John Wettenhall, Esq., M.P., for Halton, has accepted the Office of Assistant Commissioner of the Board of Works. There is a rumour of his re-election being opposed by Mr. Caleb Hopkins, but we trust that a man whose presence the farming community so much need in the House will be re-elected by a large majority.

Annexation. The Seat of Government.

We give to-day two despatches received by the Governor General, and published in the last official Gazette, one on the subject of the annexation movement, the other in reference to the removal of the seat of Government to Toronto.

There have been late various rumours of its being the intention of the home Government to leave the question of a transfer of their allegiance to Canadians themselves, and some paragraphs to that effect from home journals, have gone the round of the provincial papers. The authority for such rumours appeared to us exceedingly problematical, and we have avoided giving them currency. The despatch just published, settles the question, as to the course Britain is to pursue, and we hope for the sake of the peace of the Province, it will settle the question of a further agitation of the subject here: the more especially, as it is quite evident we should by no means gain quietness by a union with our neighbours at present. The course which Christians ought to take under the circumstances, is a plain one. Let us, therefore, by a firm temperate agitation, urge the Legislature to remedy the defects of our present laws—let us by kindness and conciliation manifested to each other, seek to smooth the asperities of political feeling, and by united and energetic effort, aim at the development of the resources of our common country; and under the blessing of the Almighty, may we enjoy as great a share of happiness and prosperity, as can fall to the lot of any people.

United States.

A determined struggle is going on at present among our neighbours, on the other side of the line, on the question of slavery. So intense is the feeling, and so reckless are some of the advocates both of Northern and Southern views, that fears are entertained that something else than mere vapouring may be the result of the threats of a resort to a dissolution of the federal union, and sober-minded men are beginning to look the contingency straight in the face, and calculate how they can make the most of the advantages they will possess, as a separate confederation at the North, even although they should be deprived of their outlet to the sea, by way of the Mississippi river—it is evident that the United States, have arrived at a most momentous crisis in their history, and that it will require all the wisdom and devotedness of the best friends of their country, to overcome the tendency there is, in some quarters, to run to extremes. While there are those at the South, who—in the dread that the admission of California into the Union, under the free constitution, will embolden and strengthen the friends of the slave to take a further step in advance—are placing themselves in an attitude of defiance and threatening to secede, there are those in the North who have perceived that unless their views can be carried out to the State to which they belong shall be allowed to withdraw. Owing also to the enmities of parties and the jealousy there exists of the one party obtaining any advantage over the other in the Legislative arrangements, there has been quite as great a difficulty in electing some of the most petty officers of the House of Representatives as there was in the case of the Speaker.

It is said that the election of the Door-keeper was accomplished by the accidental exclusion of one of the members, who through a reluctance to lose a few whiffs of his cigar, delayed to take his place in the division of the House until he was too late. This cannot be either an agreeable or beneficial state of things; and the prospect does not brighten for it is rumored that the Southern members have combined to stop all legislation until they feel themselves secure in their hold of their slave property.

Under the impression that something must be done to settle the terms upon which parties are to act, Mr. Clay has brought forward a series of resolutions the substance of which will be found in another column; but however, anxious the Northern anti-slavery party may be to come to a compromise, and however willing they may be to allow slavery as it stands in the already existing Slave States, to remain under the several Constitutions of these States, we do not see how they can consent either to its permanent existence in the District of Columbia, or its introduction into new Territories, or to the enacting of any law which would force the Free States to be even tacit participants in the restitution of the poor escaped bondsmen. Confine the institution within its present limits, give the slave a prospect that when he escapes to a Free State he cannot be reclaimed, and we shall soon see an end of American Slavery. But give the Slaveholder the advantages, which Mr. Clay's terms of compromise will afford, and the chains of the slave will be riveted more firmly than ever. We trust, therefore, that whatever be the consequence, the North will prove true to liberty and to Christianity, and resist any attempt,

whether under the colour of a compromise or under a threat of disruption of the present federal relation, to entrap them into any arrangement which will tend to the perpetuation and propagation of a system so black as American Slavery. The danger of a disruption may be great under a firm maintenance of anti-slavery principles, but any other course will only defer the evil day, and the struggle will have to come at last. Besides the South must know full well that with Northern influence against them, they could not long in a state of separation retain their dominion over their coloured brethren.

Great Britain.

The news from Britain is interesting. It is rumored that the Ministry are so convinced of the necessity of yielding to the spirit of the age, that they are prepared to propose, on the meeting of Parliament, an extension of the elective franchise. Free trade and protection also are occupying the attention of politicians and people, with increased intensity.—Cobden on the one hand, and D'Israeli on the other, being the champions of the opposing systems. There will likely be some attempt on the part of the landed aristocracy to get Parliament to return to the imposition of a fixed duty on Corn, but there is no probability of their being able to carry such a measure.

The Queen has issued a commission for the promotion of the proposed exhibition of the works of industry of all nations.

Under the head "European News" as received by the last steamer, will be found a notice of the difficulty the king of Prussia experiences in reference to a ratification of the new Constitution, which has been voted by the Prussian Chambers. The subjoined extract of that Constitution will lessen any surprise which might arise as to his hesitancy to do that which would make it become law. The bill must be a bitter one, for he who has heretofore been so much of an absolutist, to swallow: but having once agreed upon such a constitution the chambers are not likely to recede from their position, and the King would show his wisdom by once taking the lead of his people in the advance movement. The severance of the connection between Church and State—the leaving all churches to govern themselves, and the abolition of all church patronage is a glorious achievement in favor of Evangelical practice,—and the abolition of entails and seigniorial rights, together with an equalization of taxation—steps in the onward march of social improvement; all which will not be without their influence in the legislature of our own beloved Fatherland, where much remains to be done in the same direction. The following is the abstract referred to:—

"The Prussian Constitution does away with all entails and seigniorial rights."

"It subjects the land, wherever it may be, to the municipal jurisdiction of the district, instead of leaving the district at the mercy of the landlord."

"It declares the upper chamber of Parliament elective, and abolishes all hereditary right to legislative or judicial power."

"It equalizes the land tax, and imposes it on all, including the lands of great noblemen, which hitherto enjoyed a special and privileged exemption."

"It severs every connection between Church and State."

"It declares that the Evangelical, as well as the Roman Catholic and other churches, shall govern themselves, and communicate with their superiors, whom they may have at home or abroad, in perfect liberty."

"The State gives up any church patronage that it formerly possessed; and law is pronounced that will consume and terminate any such right in individuals."

"It declares marriage to be a civil contract."

"A fundamental article of the National Charter declares that there shall be a well-provided school open for every child, and that from eight to thirteen every child shall attend school. Education is indispensable to every Prussian as a condition of living even the meanest office; it is consistent, therefore, that the state should supply every man with this, without which he is scarcely a citizen, and the laws of which he cannot supply in his adult days."

"It equalizes the land tax, and imposes it on all, including the lands of great noblemen, which hitherto enjoyed a special and privileged exemption."

"It severs every connection between Church and State."

"It declares that the Evangelical, as well as the Roman Catholic and other churches, shall govern themselves, and communicate with their superiors, whom they may have at home or abroad, in perfect liberty."

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To the Editor of the Evangelical Pioneer. BRANTFORD, JANUARY 28, 1850.

I want to have a word or two in your paper about the conduct and ways of our Reform Editors who manage the public journals of Western Canada, and who profess to be very zealous for the upholding of the Reform cause. I think your paper are the fittest of any I can have access to, as the Pioneer is a scholarly religious journal, and stands aloof from party politics. Being a religious Editor, you ought to teach the other Editors their proper duties, and warn them when they go wrong, or else permit others to do it by your means. As you know, I am rather an old man, and have seen a good deal of the world, and had to do for a long time with public masters, on the other side of the Atlantic, I hope you will give me a column of the Pioneer. One of my motives in coming to Canada, was to help on religious liberty in this free colony, and I am glad that the onward course of freedom in this matter is now plainly visible, and may go on to perfection if the fully of its friends does not throw up insuperable barriers. Every cause has its dangers and critical seasons, and there is one of these seasons now passing over in this Province. But would it be credited that the dangers to freedom here arise from the unseemly and culpable freedoms of the very men who ought to be a tower of defence both to religious and perfect civil freedom. I allude now to the Editors of our leading Reform journals on whom there rests a weighty responsibility, a consciousness of which is likely, if they go on, to be hurried under a heap of violent personal squabbles, which are becoming really noxious to the reading public. We have some very clever men at the Editors' desks, now belonging to the Reform party, as I have said to my friends in England. But most certainly their conduct of late has been very strange indeed towards one another, and I think it has sunk them very considerably in the estimation of many. I have no fear that their petty quarrels can endanger the Reform cause, although it may produce great injury and give a chance to the advocates of the old oligarchical system to water their pretts, and make us a laughing-stock before the world.

I want to say a few words on this head to the Globe and the Examiner as they are the principal transgressors and are leading the smaller papers astray. The Editors of the two papers I mention are really clever men—they are men fitted to serve well their generation in cleansing the Augean stable of political corruption, and of vindicating the lost rights of religious freedom, which have been trampled down by the abettors of State-Church exaction and extortion in Canada. But what are they about now month after month to the great annoyance of all who love equal rights? I have seen angry boys scrape up dirt out of the road and plaster and belabour one another, until faces and clothing were made to wear the marks of their petulant foolishness, and I could understand the degrading work going on. But when I see men of education and principle, who ought to be the guides of the reading-public of this country, taking up cudgels against each other for mere nothing but temper and vanity, it makes me blush, and causes the most harassing regret.

In what do the Globe and Examiner differ as to the high principles of good government and the rights of man? They are, I am sure, as one in these matters, and have both done much in breaking down the battlements of intemperance in the affairs of our Provincial jurisdiction. And are they now going to waste their time and prostitute their high talents to the base purpose of angry recriminations and personal detractions. Surely this cannot be. If they do not give it up I shall vote for bringing them both under discipline at once by a commission from the Reformers generally, and although I am no politician, I will do all I can to get an appointment to sit with the Reformers of this town in order that our two wrong champions may be set right, and that the progress of Reform may not be any longer hindered by their improper conduct.

They are both wrong. The Globe is elated through rising suddenly into popularity by the dint of first-rate talents and assiduity. Fortunate events have brought it into the sunshine of Court favor, its head is made a little dizzy by the brightness of the glare, and so it swaggers at times and is mighty great. Some think that the Globe has actually used "the soft soap stick" as to Government matters, and I am of that opinion myself. But then, man is but man at best, and I can forgive the Globe for the glossing of which has been guilty, if he will in future stand faithfully to his principles, and give to the country before Parliament meets his promised history of the Clergy Reserves.

To my good friend the Examiner I have a word to say and I know he will receive well the hints I may drop. I have often found that extremes, especially if they are rashly urged, generally defeat themselves. I have missed my way more than once just from this cause. Being as they say somewhat a pug-nacious chap, I have had to learn wisdom by experience, so as to know that "fire and ton" will not last long in matters of great importance. I will try to lay aside the "fiery system," and find that cool, respectful language has quite the most lasting effect in advocating the cause of truth and liberty. I know that it is promising to see an upstart like the Globe, put above the old faithful Examiner. But these are times when well trimmed words have a mighty effect even with statesmen. Honey always tastes better than vinegar, and some persons in authority will not drink vinegar at all because of its smarting tendency. I would advise my good friend the Examiner to put the vinegar aside and administer his draughts of correction in a form more congenial to the taste of our clever public men.

Laying aside pleasantry which I hope will not give any offence to either of the two Editors, I would now with all seriousness, entreat them to put away the petty disputes which, have too often disgraced their journals, and unite their strength in supporting the cause of civil freedom and religious liberty in this great Province. They are both qualified to do the good work well, and posterity will remember their names and labors with honor and gratitude, if they faithfully acquit themselves at this time by pleading the rights of justice and equity for all the subjects of the realm, both in civil and ecclesiastical affairs. We shall have enough to do to get back the *Freedom of the Province*, which is now in the hands of Lord Bishops and bigoted Slaveholders in England, under the odious name of Clergy Reserves. To root up the corrupt Rectorial establishments here will require our united energies and it may be a work of time after all, as we well know the tenacity with which Ecclesiastical abuses and encroachments are grasped by the possessors. Permit me to congratulate you, Mr. Editor, on your accession to office and place in the Reform Journal of Toronto, I hope you will faithfully adhere to the noble principles of liberty and justice I have often heard you utter with the living voice, and which I will have room from your pen. Stand firm as a rock to the sacred axioms of perfect religious equality, and it will give a lasting honor to your name. Often have you and I stood shoulder to shoulder in our public meetings to urge on appeals to the Legislature for the correction of our Ecclesiastical abuses, and I hope the

I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, A. BARTLEY LAYMAN.

to the stranger, "did not I use to know you once?" "Perhaps so, but I do not know you."

"My name is Hurst."

"Is it possible?" he hardly expected this of you, when we were school-fellows."

By taking warning from the danger he was in of falling over the dam, he had saved his body; by not taking warning from the danger he was in of being first became intoxicated, he lost his soul. Let the young take warning.

The Peaches.

A countryman brought from

time has now fully come when all men shall be placed on a common level in these things, and no one have to complain of being dealt unfairly or unjustly with in matters of conscience and religion.

Wishing you success in the very responsible position you now sustain,

I am, yours truly, J. W. To the Readers of the Evangelical Pioneer.

DEAR FRIENDS: The deep interest which I take in the Denomination of which the Pioneer is the organ, must be my excuse for thus addressing you.

It forms a connecting medium between churches and brethren, far separated from each other, through which they rejoice in each others prosperity, and sympathize in each others sorrows.

It affords a channel through which the principles which are dear to our hearts can be proclaimed to the world, and through which they can be defended from the attacks of bigotry, and the scoffs of profanity.

It provides ever a welcome visitor to the houses of hundreds, who without it would be destitute of nearly all religious reading, and remain in almost total ignorance of those mighty movements of Providence, by which our Lord is preparing the nations for himself.

Having lately been in Toronto, I was rejoiced to learn that the prospects of the Pioneer are of an encouraging kind. As might be expected the change of the place of publication, led some to discontinue the paper, but their names are being applied by others.

I have reason to believe that the paper is giving general satisfaction, and that the labors of the Editor are well appreciated by his readers. There may be a grumbler met with here and there, which would be the case if an angel occupied the Editorial chair, but these are but few and far between.

And first permit me to say, that the prosperity of the paper requires that every reader should, this year, pay for his paper in advance.

Again, I would urge upon every Baptist who loves his principles, to make every exertion to extend the circulation of the Pioneer.

My brethren in the ministry I would propose, that we set apart an early day for the purpose of raising a vigorous campaign to increase the list of subscribers.

Let every one, who sees a head, these lines endeavor to get the two Dollars, enclose them in a letter, address as directed in the paper, and after carrying it to the Post-office, and paying the postage, I venture to say that he will return home better pleased with himself, and enjoy his paper with a better relish than he would of any other.

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great excitement and suffering, having replied to one or two questions that were put to him by Mr. Ballantine, was then retired to his chamber, when he seemed in an instant to lose all power and fell senseless into the arms of some persons who stood near him.

He was laid upon the floor of the court, and Mr. Clayton, the surgeon, who examined him, pronounced the occurrence, and another medical gentleman who was accidentally present, immediately attended upon and used their utmost exertions to restore him.

Mr. Ballantine, addressing the Court, said, that he did not require the evidence of the surgeon. It was impossible for him to deny that an assault had been committed by the defendant, or to attempt to justify it under such circumstances.

The Recorder then briefly addressed the jury, and after observing that the learned counsel for the defendant—the had, as it appeared to him, believed with the utmost propriety in the course he had adopted—having admitted that the conduct of the defendant could not be justified, the jury would only have to say that the charge of assault had been proved.

The jury accordingly returned a verdict of Guilty. During these proceedings the unfortunate prosecutor continued under the charge of the medical gentlemen, and an intimation was given that he was a dangerous criminal.

The Recorder, addressing the defendant, said, he had been convicted of a crime which he had committed in the most aggravated and brutal manner. At present he should pass sentence upon him, because, in the condition of the prosecutor, it was uncertain what the result would be.

Just as the learned Judge had concluded, a sensation of horror was excited in the court by the announcement by one of the medical gentlemen that the unfortunate prosecutor had expired.

The body of the deceased was placed in a cab to be conveyed to his residence, the solicitor for the prosecution accompanying it, to convey the sad intelligence to his relatives.

OPERATION OF THE NAVIGATION ACT.—The steamer Niagara, just arrived here from Liverpool, is fitted with French, German and British goods. This is the first arrival in this country since the passage of the Navigation Act.

FRANCE. Government Project relative to Teachers. The Assembly on January 9th closed the general debate upon the project of Government relative to primary teachers.

ITALY. CASE OF DR. ACHELLI. The correspondent of the Daily News writes, on December 18— I regret to have to announce an increase in the death rate of the city of Rome.

INDIA. The Commander-in-Chief and staff commence their march from the foot of the hills on the 9th inst.

COMMERCIAL. WE HAVE LITTLE or no change to notice in our Corn Market, the demand for consumption being to a fair extent at the following quotations.

THE VERY LATEST. BY TELEGRAPH FROM BOSTON.—BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON.— Liverpool, Jan. 12th—10 A.M. PARIS, Friday.—In the Assembly on Thursday evening the 5th of January, a School Bill was proposed.

TURKEY. KOSUTH'S NOOD. The last mail from Constantinople brought us the news that the question regarding the Hungarian refugees was finally settled between Russia and Turkey.

United States. Awful Catastrophe at New York. We received last night, by Telegraph, the following particulars of a fearful accident which occurred in the City of New York yesterday morning.

REMARKS ON SLAVERY. The question whether negro slavery shall or shall not be abolished from the territories, is one which is now before us, seriously agitating the public mind.

MARKETS. TORONTO MARKET. PRODUCE OFFICE, TORONTO, February 4, 1850.

NEW YORK MARKET. New York, Feb. 4, 1850.

Canadain. Provincial Debentures. RECEIVED GENERAL'S OFFICE, Toronto, February 1, 1850.

THE SPIRIT OF THE PRESS. The opinion is, so far as we can judge, general, that our Montreal Anniversaries were never more interestingly attended.

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AN INCIDENT, WITH A MORAL. Passing up Wall street last week, on a cold, cheerless day, a small girl, with a basket of fragments of candy and other like trifles, was seen sitting on the top-steps of the basement stairs of a broker's office.

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After a tumultuous discussion, various paragraphs of the Article were agreed to.

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Earl Grey's Despatch. (Copy.)—No. 448. Downing Street, January 9, 1850.

My Lord.—I have to acknowledge your Despatches of the 2nd and 3rd inst. in relation to the proposed meeting of the Officers of the 4th Battalion of the Regiment of Kamouraski, and the parish of St. Anne de la Poutriere.

With regard to the Address to the people of Canada in favour of severing the Province from the British Dominion for the purpose of annexing it to the United States, which forms the subject of the third of these Despatches, I have to inform you that Her Majesty approves of your having dismissed from Her Service those who have signed a document which is scarcely short of treasonable, in its character.

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one heart and one soul, in responding to the masterly arguments and noble bursts of eloquence which were continuously though ever variedly repeated for five successive nights. The Tract Society Anniversary, which is usually, though considering the object, very inappreciable, a small meeting, was this year a large one, and the speaking unusually animated for a first night.

The Sunday School Union was owing to very unappreciated, no larger, but the Bible Society meeting throughout the houses from door to door, and the French Canadian meeting was still more crowded. On this last occasion the spirit of faithfulness, tempered by candor and love, which the speakers manifested towards Roman Catholics, was beyond all praise, and we earnestly wished with some of the speakers, that all the Roman Catholics of Montreal had been there to hear.

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TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor General.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF OBJECTS OF SCIENCE, ART, MANUFACTURE, &c., &c., will be held in September next, commencing one week after the close of the Provincial Agricultural Fair, and will continue for three weeks.

The following is a list of Prizes which will be awarded:

For the best specimen combining Ingenuity and Mechanical Skill—

A Gold Medal of the value of £12 10s., given by His Excellency the Governor General.

For the second best do—

A Work of Art—Value £5, by the Institute.

For the third best do—

A Diploma—By the Institute.

For the best Specimen of decorative Art Manufactured in the Province—combining taste and original design—

A Work of Art—Value £4, by the Institute.

For the second best do—

A Diploma—By the Institute.

For the best original Water Color Drawing—

A Work of Art—Value \$3 10s., by the Institute.

For the second best do—

A Diploma—By the Institute.

For the best specimen of Mechanical Dentistry—

A SILVER MEDAL—Value \$2 10s., by a member of the Institute.

For the second best do—

A Diploma—By the Institute.

For the best specimen of Ladies' Needle Work.

A Work of Art—Value \$2 10s., by the Institute.

For the second best do—

A Diploma—By the Institute.

For the best specimen of Modelling or Sculpture—

A Diploma—By the Institute.

The Committee will also award a few discretionary Diplomas, not exceeding six in number, for superior specimens not herein enumerated.

The above prizes are open to the competition of the Province. All specimens for competition must be the bona fide production of the Exhibitor.

Any further information may be had on application to the undersigned committee of management.

J. E. PEEL.

Low Market Street, H. H. SHEPHERD, Secretary.

S. A. FLEMING and J. DRUMMOND, Secretaries.

Toronto, Jan. 30, 1850.

American Baptist Home Mission Society.

The following are Mr. Savage's appointments for Preaching, taking public collections, and subscriptions next quarter:

Table with columns for location, date, and time. Locations include Drummondville, Niagara, Cross Roads, etc.

N. B.—If any of the above Churches prefer changing the week-day appointments from evening to afternoon, or from afternoon to evening, they are at liberty to do so.

E. SAVAGE, Agent.

THE FARMER'S PAPER.

The Canadian Agriculturist; The best and Cheapest Farmer's paper published in Canada, and the only one now published in Upper Canada.

The second volume of the Agriculturist in its present form commences January, 1850. It is issued monthly, and contains 24 pages, double columns, imperial octavo. During the present year, the advertising sheet will be dispensed with. It will contain numerous illustrations of Mechanics and Farm implements, Farm houses and cottages, &c., Plans for School houses, and Diagrams in explanation of questions in mechanical science, and natural philosophy.

Great care will be taken in the selection of matter whether relating to agriculture, Horticulture, Mechanics, Domestic Economy, Education, or general Science. Several intelligent practical farmers and gardeners have promised correspondence, and the edit will be happy to receive communications from all true subscribers. Such as are of interest will be freely published. Two or three gentlemen of high scientific attainments (one of whom is connected with the University) have agreed to contribute to the columns of the Agriculturist.

Farmers, subscribe and pay for your paper, and then write to it; all parties will thus be pleased and benefited.

The Agriculturist is devoted to the development and advancement of the real interests of Canada. Much good has already been done by this paper, and those which preceded it, and of which it is a continuation. But the proprietors of the Agriculturist, and the other papers divided the sufficient great loss; and the proprietors of the Agriculturist have, so far, been out of pocket, besides the time, labor, and anxiety spent in publication. It is, therefore, that the farmers of Canada will not support an agricultural paper of any kind, to continue? We hope not. Let those who love their country, and desire its improvement, make a little more effort, and their paper will be wiped out forever.

As an inducement to extra exertion, we offer the following premiums—

One Hundred Dollars! Sent by Free Postage!

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the paper will be paid \$100; for 180 subscribers, \$75; for 120 ditto, \$50; for 75 ditto, \$30; for 60 ditto, \$20.

Agricultural Societies, and those persons who obtain the paper through their society, are excluded from the above. As we have no travelling agents, the office are open and accessible to all, with the exception just mentioned. No papers will be sent unless the subscription accompanies the order until the smallest number [60] is realized; after that one-half the price may be retained by the competitor, till the completion of the list which he intends to forward. Who will try? Where is the township in Canada West, in which no young man can be found willing to spend two or three weeks this winter to win at least the \$25 prize?

Agricultural Societies ordering 25 copies and upwards, will be supplied at half-dollar; 12 copies and upwards, 30 cts. Single subscriptions, \$1. Local Agents, who will procure over three subscribers, and remit us the subscription, free of postage, will be allowed 25 per cent.

George Backus, Secretary Agricultural Association, Principal Editor, assisted by Wm. McDougall, Proprietor.

All letters should be post-paid, and addressed "To the Editors of the Agriculturist, Toronto."

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G. H. CHENEY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORE, NO. 5, JAMES BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO.

DAVID MAITLAND, Baker and Confectioner, NO. 8 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

J. A. CATHCART, Attorney, Solicitor, and Conveyancer, &c., &c., TORONTO.

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TORONTO, November 25th, 1849.

INFORMATION WANTED

OF DONALD STEWART, late of MATHURON, near DUNDEE, SCOTLAND, who emigrated to Canada in 1820. Some persons in Montreal, Paris, &c., &c., who were in a club in 1820, when he was going to reside somewhere near the Grand River.

Any person giving information of his whereabouts would do a great favor by addressing to WILLIAM COOPER, Printer Office, Toronto.

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THE UPPER CANADA TRACT SOCIETY have been pleased to receive a tract of Religious Works, beautifully bound, suitable for CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

JAMES CARLESS, Depository.

47, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, 15th Dec., 1849.

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JAMES GILLEAN, London, November 1849.

FARMERS' INSURANCE.

Washington County Mutual Insurance Co., GRANVILLE, N.Y.

THIS is the largest Company in the United States, and the history of Mutual Insurance, as the following statement will show—

Whole amount insured, \$2,407,913 00

Whole amount of Premium notes, 384,009 00

Whole amount losses and expenses paid, 57,341 27

Balance Cash on hand, 28,020 76

They have adopted the following low rates for Premium notes, 2 1/2 per cent. of which is only paid in cash for the first five years—

Fire insurances, 1 1/2 per cent.

Woolen, Cotton, and Saddle's Skins, 1 1/2

Woolen, Cotton, and Saddle's Skins, 1 1/2

Schools and Churches, 2

The above rates are for buildings 155 feet or over.

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Farmers wishing insurance on their houses, barns, grain, &c., &c., or other dwelling buildings mentioned in the above list, will find it to their interest to call upon the subscriber, before making elsewhere.

JOHN S. BUCHANAN, London, Jan. 1849.

Agents: St. James Street, Toronto.

ROBERT LOVE, Importer of, and Wholesale Dealer in

English and American Drugs and CHEMICALS.

No. 5, King Street, near the Corner of Yonge Street, Toronto.

Toronto, Dec. 1849.

LEECHE'S, LEECHES.

5,000 FINE FRESH SWEDISH LEECHES JUST RECEIVED, and for sale by ROBERT LOVE, Decatur, Toronto, Dec. 1849.

LANCETS, Syringes, Blisters, and Catheters, Surgical Instruments, and Maws Patent Enemas, direct from London.

For sale by ROBERT LOVE, Toronto, Dec. 1849.

LONDON PICKLES, FINE and FRESH, viz. —

Cañdlowers, Onions, Walnuts, mixed Gherkins, Harvey's Sauce, Tomato, and Mushroom Ketchup, Pepper Sauce, &c., &c.

For sale by ROBERT LOVE, Decatur, Toronto, Dec. 1849.

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150 BARRELS of Palm, Lamp and Machine Oils. For sale by ROBERT LOVE, Decatur, Toronto, Dec. 1849.

To my Old and Well-known Customers.

WHEN you visit the City, give me a call, and your medicines will be supplied "pure and genuine," at the lowest rate.

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DYE STUFFS, DYE STUFFS.

100 BARRELS, Sorted King, ROBERT LOVE, Toronto, Dec. 1849.

To Bakers and Confectioners,

1000 POUNDS of Lemon, 5000 Tartaric Acid, 1000 Vanilla Beans, 1000 Cloves, 5000 Carb. Ammon, 5000 Tartaric Acid, 14 bottles Oil of Rose, 3 Oil of Bitter Almonds.

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NEW BOOK & JOB PRINTING OFFICE in TORONTO.

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JOHN S. BUCHANAN, London, Jan. 1849.

Agents: St. James Street, Toronto.

Notice to Electors.

THE lists of persons entitled to vote at the next Municipal Election for the Ward of West Toronto, now being in the City Hall. Nominations can take place either of names omitted, names improperly inserted or names misspelled in the said lists, unless my duty, notice in writing, given to the clerk of the Common Council, of any desire to have the said lists or any of them altered.

Clerk's Office, December 10th, 1849.

New Book Store.

T. EVAN'S, Bookseller and Stationer, Colborne Street, BRANTFORD.

Invites the attention of Clergymen, School Teachers, and the Public generally, to his stock of Miscellaneous Books, comprising several new and valuable Theological, Historical, Biographical, Medical, and Scientific Works, and

SCHOOL BOOKS, Which he intends to sell at prices that will suit "The Million."

Large Quarto Family Bible, bound in leather, 6s. 3d. Rolin's Ancient History, a fine copy, abridged for schools, 10s. 6d. D'Almeida's History of the Reformation, 5s. Gunn's Domestic Medicine, a truly valuable work for the Family, 10s. 6d. The Comprehensive Commentary on the Old and New Testament, 6 vols., Royal 8vo. Barnes' Notes on the New Testament, 7 vols., Royal 8vo. Several of the most approved Authors, at New York prices—Bunyan, Fuller, Nevin, Mrs. Hemans, &c. N.B.—Day-books, Copy-books, Paper, Pens, Ink, &c. &c. Books and periodicals procured on the shortest notice at New York prices.

EVAN'S Millinery and Bonnet Warehouse, COLBORNE STREET, BRANTFORD.

MRS. E. acquits the Ladies of Brantford, and the surrounding country, that her Winter Goods are now being received, and that she will continue to make additions, as the Fall vessels arrive, and fashions hereof that she will endeavor to keep in the latest style, in Stuffs, Silks, &c., &c., will not fail to claim the liberal patronage hitherto conferred on her establishment.

EF Valves, Ribbons, Flowers, Ribbons, Lace, &c. old on reasonable terms.

Sunday School Libraries, Bibles, and Religious Books, at New York Prices.

REV. C. A. SKINNER will keep constantly on hand, a choice selection of the publications of the American Sunday School Union, Tract and Bible Societies, and will furnish books on short notice, at New York prices—Such as Encyclopedias, Commentaries, and Standard Works. Sunday School Libraries, &c., as follows:—

N. B. As these books are free from sectarianism, we are liberal patrons of all evangelical denominations of the Lord's Church, and will be glad to receive orders for the same.

Timothy Seed.

WANTED, all the TIMOTHY SEED in Upper Canada, in its most indigenous quality, and the highest price will be paid, on delivery at the store of M. ANDERSON, Dundas-street, 1

London Store Warehouse.

M. ANDERSON keeps constantly on hand a Large Assortment of Stoves, which he will sell cheap. Any Plain and Japanese TIN-WARE, at wholesale and retail.

London, Jan. 4, 1850.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THAT SUPERIOR FARM ON THE LORO PLAINS ON THE MAIN ROAD, TWO miles from the village of KILWORTH, and 12 miles West of this town, being the South East half of Lot No. 6, in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Loro, contains 175 acres, with good farm house, also frame and log barns, and young orchard trees—will be sold cheap.

ALSO FOR SALE OR LEASE. The Two Story Dwelling House ALSO FOR SALE, TEN ACRES, beautifully situated on the North side of the Hamilton Road, two miles from town, being part of Lot No. 10, Concession B, of Gore County, known as the Estate of J. J. Geary.

ALSO FOR SALE. TOWN LOT No. 10, East side William Street, one acre in rear of the Barracks.

WILSON'S LAND, in the townships of Brockton, Western District, on Bear Creek, and of the finest quality, viz.:

Lot No. 11, 1st Concession, 200 acres. 10 and 11, 2nd Con. 400 "

Lot No. 17 & West half of 15, 5th Con. 300 acres.

All the above lands are offered at low prices, with easy terms of payment, by annual instalments. The title indisputable. Apply to

JOHN S. BUCHANAN, (94-96) London, Oct. 15th, 1849.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF New York, No. 35 Wall Street.

THIS COMPANY has now passed through its sixth Year, and will soon present to the Public a statement of its seventh.

From the great success attending this Institution since the commencement, many will undoubtedly be led to suppose that a lower rate of premium, and greater facilities in the shape of credits—will answer its operations.

This Company has placed to the credit of its policy holders \$2 per cent. of the net premium paid by them, in conformity with the requisition of its charter. This sum will be paid with the face of the policy to the holders at the time it shall become a claim on the Company, by reason of the death of the party on whose life it was issued, thereby proving most conclusively the value of the principles adopted—viz. a Savings Institution.