# THE EVANGELICAL PIONEEI

#### VOL L

# LONDON, (CANADA WEST,) SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1848.

RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL LIBERTY IN HAMBURG.

Miss Oncken, at her father's desire, has kindly furnished the Editor with a translation of the propositions respecting state reform and the liberty of the press, recently made by the senate of Hamburg to the Citizens, and adopted by them. The senate or council first proposed to a general convocation of the land-holding citizens, the appointment of a deputation from the council and citziens, for expressing their opinion as to how far the state arrangements require reform, and for the planning of propositions tending to show in what manner these reforms might best be arranged, and most effectually carried out; also for drawing up a law concerning the press, and the organization of a special judicial court to take cognizance of matters respecting it. For this purpose, they requested the land-holding ens to select fifteen citizens, three from each

parish; and proposed that the council should itself name five members to unite with them, so as to form a deputation, which should be required to present the plan of a law for the press, within four weeks, and the result of their other deliberations within six months. They remark, that the present constitution is formed on regula tions adopted by common agreement nearly a century and a half ago; and that, however judicious these might be then, many of them have proved no longer suitable. The council had endeavoured to meet these exigencies, by introducing gradual amendments; lately, however, a universal and clamorous desire had been expressed, for various and thorough reform in many branches of state affairs, and had been confirmed, more especially of late, by petitions from a large body of citizens, and an equally large majority of the members of the civil college. The council, with a wish not only to watch over, bat to adapt the prescriptions of the constitution to the necessities of the times, and the demands of those having a stake in the Republic, most carnestly desired, in common with them, that these should be made to conduce to the true well-being of the state. The proposed deputation will not be placed under any restrictions, but rather expected to take into consideration all ential points, and include them in their deliberations One subject, however, had, since the late

events, become particularly urgent. At the meeting of the representatives of the German confederation, on the 3rd of March, it was resolved to leave to each state individually, the abolition of the censorship, and the introduction of the liberty of the press, under a guarantee insuring the other confederate states against an abuse of this liberty.

The senate had already, in giving instructions to their plenipotentiary at the Federative Diet, with reference to the Royal Prussian propositions, laid particular stress on the propriety of this

decree, in consequence of which the repres voted for the conclusion which was the result o their conference ; but it was obvious that an im-

mediate abolition of the censorship, without an inst law regulating the press, and a judicial urt, which would take prompt and decided reasures against any abuse of the liberty granted, cald not be really beneficial. The decree of the decided the Federative Diet had not expressed the details

advance towards religious liberty, and in some cases religious liberty has been formally demand ed and conceded. We wait, however, for more ccurate intelligence on this point.

burgh, dated Feb. 5, 1848:-Since you left us, every thing has gone on cosperously. We have to complain of nothing at ourselves,-that we are still so far from what we ought to be,-still so far from the first tle's feet. As a secondary object, I desire to christians. of the Holy Spirit, to humble, comfort, and in- may aid me, and together with me obtain the

"Sixty-eight persons were immersed and added to the church in 1847. Many hundred thousands f sinners have heard of the name of Jesus during he past year, through our instrumentality.

"Our tract issues amounted to 400,000 copies, German, Danish, and Dutch, and about 0,000 in Polish. The distribution of the scriptures reached nearly 7,000 copies; and our evangelists and colporteurs have scattered the precious seed far and wide. All we need now is he dew of heaven,-the influence of God's Spirit to make the seed yield its increase.

"My last tour was, on the whole, very satisfae tory; and if we had but brethren to enter into fields which are opening for us in the south, we night expect to see great things.

"I immersed seventeen believers during my tour, and formed two new churches. Amongst the converts immersed at Hamburg were two very promising young men from the house of Israe

"It is very probable that early in spring I shall visit Scotland, with the view to collect for our chapel. We are in great straits, as the expenses of alterations have exceeded our expectations.

#### DENMARK.

Brother Forster left Hamburg for Copenhagen, on the morning of March 15th.

The German correspondent of Evangelical Christendom, says of the new king of Deumark Frederic VII., "Would that I could say ought encouraging to the hope that religion is likely to flourish under his sway! The wretched experience of two wives, and his addictedness to intoxica ing liquors, are unhappily matters of no-toriety." He has been "twice married and toriety. twice divorced." The movement in favour of popular rights, which has spread with such rapidity and power throughout Germany, seem likely to produce considerable changes also in Denmark. Intelligence of March 24th states that a revolution had broken out in the ducl.ies of Schleswig and Holstein.

#### THE BAPTISTS OF FRANCE.

The French correspondent of Evangelican

Christendom, writing just before the occurrence of the recent revolution, says of the Baptists, "These worthy Christians, after flaving lost men cause before the inferior tribunal, appealed to the Court of Cassation. They had reason to

hope that the highest judicial tribunal in the arantee required, and the senate had kingdom would have had more respect for re-

truly thankful to God the Father, whose benevo- THE EXPOSITION OF SCRIPTURE, AND ocean. The descent of the waters of Niagara river, lence is exhaustless. Therefore, within the last few years I have formed the fixed purpose to

serve Jesus till my dying day, and with a sincere The following is an extract of a letter from rother Oncken to brother A. Arthur, of Edin-removing to this station in the central kingdom, I have not the wish or the hope to become a rich man; but my first object is to assist in publishing the truth to my countrymen, trusting to the as-sistance of Jesus, and sitting at the sacred Apos-We need a large and mighty effusion find and marry a wife, with the hope that she grapple with intellect; imagination may fascinate of the Holy Spirit, to humble, control of the holy of the speech and the fill us with his Spirit, to live for him who lived and died for us. He have a specific to the sacred society, each month, ten dollars. Now the sacred society, each month, ten dollars. Now the sacred society, each month, ten dollars. Now the sacred society of speech and of wisdom, and declare, in simplicity, the testimony of God, as much as possible in God's own words. . . The 'power of speech and of wisdom's and the sacred society of speech and of wisdom. of three dollars each month, to enable him to

Presented before the sacred teacher Dean, By the humble disciple -----, bowing.

• Wives in China cost money.

#### REPLY.

In reply to your letter of yesterday, permit ne to state, that the disciples of Jesus residing in my native country, both male and female, old and young, joyfully contribute their money This money may be employed to publish the doctrine, but may not be used for buying wives or the support of parents. We do not expect our salary yearly increased, —why then should the teacher expect his increased? Should the teacher be destitute of clothing, we have a little money received from parents which may be employed to buy clothes for the teacher; but we ould not dare to use the money of the sacred society for that purpose. But we think by economy ten dellars for each month is sufficient for the teacher. We know that other societies may give more. While we receive one dollar, the teachers from the honored English nation receive two or three dollars; why then should not we also be envious and desire more? Some say that the Chinese join the church only to get money and we desire them to have practical proof that the Chinese converta can deny themselves, and with a true heart serve God.—The teacher has to pay no house-rent, no boat-hireand no travelling expenses, and the monthly expense for food for commoner is one dollar and a half, for the teacher it may be two dollars, and one dollar more may be required to cook his food and wash his

oung wife 

THE PREACHING OF OUR LORD AND HIS APOSTLES.

#### From a Review of Bonas's Commentary on Leviticus in the Presbyterian Review for 1846, p. 500.

" Man's own instruments may ac own objects ; but in accomplishing God's objects, he must use God's instruments. Intellect may gination; and sentiment may awaken sent ment; but if we would pierce the heart, and reach pleased; but coming to this place he has not clothing for the approaching cold stason, and should the sacred teacher become the agent of humble disciple as to bestow upon him an increase of three dollars such month, to should state the ministry..... In preaching, as in all other duties control to the sacred teacher become the agent of humble disciple as to bestow upon him an increase of three dollars such month, to should be a solution of the sacred teacher become the agent of the sacred teacher become the agent of humble disciple as to bestow upon him an increase of three dollars such month. In such the sacred teacher become the sacred teacher become the sacred teacher become the agent of humble disciple as to be the sacred teacher become the sacred teacher become the sacred teacher become the sacred teacher become the agent of humble disciple as to be the sacred teacher become the agent of humble disciple as to be between the sacred teacher become teacher become the sacred teacher become the sacred teacher become other duties, our work is purely ministerial; not procure clothing for the approaching cold season, and each month to lay aside a little by which to procure a wife,\* the favour would be great. with the truthful simplicity of messengers, to bring out the thoughts and feelings of God. There is a great difference between giving our thoughts upon the word of God, and simply opening up the word of God to our own circum-

God. . . . . We complain of the difference of success in our own days, and the days of the apostles ; but is there not as great a difference between our

preaching and theirs, as there is between our success and theirs ? Let any one examine for himments of gospel facts, how direct and pointed, how full of scripture---not of scripture-truth alone, but of the very words of scripture. They were not intellectual preachers, nor imaginative, nor sentimental, but they were very searching-those that heard were pricked to the heart: very so lemn-men were overawed before them, and great fear fell on all the multitude ; very directmen could not evade them, even Felix trembled : very easily understood in their glad tidings-men were filled with immediate joy, there was joy and peace in believing ; and full of scripture, so that, based on a solid ground of truth, men's joy and peace, and faith, abode steadfast. In the very words of God, there is amazing point to prick to the heart, and authoritative weight and power to verawe the conscience and control the will, and deep full-hearted tenderness to melt the soul. 'Is not my word like as a fire,' saith the Lord, pieces?" 'My doctrine shall drop as the main, my speech shall distil as the dew, as the small rain upon the tender herb, and as the showers upon the grass.' 'The entrance of thy words giveth light, it giveth understanding to the simple? times, we must retarn to the scriptual fullness implicity of anostolic teaching. We must

AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETI-The Ninth Anniversary of this Society was leld monstration of the Spirit, and in power, that

in the few miles of distance between Black Rock and Queenston, is about 171 feet, exclusive of the To the Editor of the Evangelical Pioneer :

grand cataract itself, forming a succession of rapids which, in some places, present to view the sublime spectacle of the agitated surface of the ocean in a storm, and these rapids continue to occur during the subsequent descent of the river St. Lawrence, from the level of Lake Ontario to that of the sca, making, in the aggregate, above three-fold of water-fall of the grand cataract, and consequently one hundred and twenty-fold of all the physical power derived from the use of all the waterfalls and steam engines employed, as above stated, in Great Britain, omitting to take into account the several huge rivers that are tributary to the St. Lawrence .- Such, and on so great a scale, are the ordinary operations of the impulses of physical power employed in the "mechanics of nature," in governing the .novements of the water of a single river, exceeding manifold the portion of physical force rendered available and employed by all the inhabitants of the earth, as a motive power, in the "mechanics of the arts. We learn from the American Journal of Sci ence and Arts, the above facts relative to the mighty power of the Niagara river. On the Ame rican side of the Falls there are already in operation several mills, such as grist mills and saw mills and there is room enough to build as many fac tories as could manufacture for all our continent stances, as the Spirit gives us light. In the one way, God is set aside that man may speak; in Above the bridge the water comes tumbling down he other, man becomes the mere messenger of for more then a mile like the waves of the osean, With a good railroad to the Falls, (which we are sorry to say there is not,) from Lockport, two of the greatest water powers in the world might be held in perfect control, as there never would be any fear of back water or lack of water, and self the sermons of the apostles as recorded in the Acts.\* How full they are of simple state-road, a communication with the sea-bord would be open summer and winter.

### THE WASHINGTON SLAVE-CASE.

Vengeance has been executed on the unfortunate beings who were overtaken in an unsuccess ful attempt to regain the God-given right free dom. Nearly all of them have been sold for the Southern market, which, in their estimation, i worse than death. It was remarked that the brutal threats of Foote in the Senate were worth 15000 votes to Mr. Hale. We may add, the whole proceedings in the case are worth 20 years agitation of the question, which in a few months will be the question, North and South. It is to the abolition interest what the Hampden case and like a hammer that breaketh the rock in will prove to the voluntary interest. The tears of these victims are watering good seed in many good hearts, and Mr. Calhoun and his southern friends will see the crop shortly. The following account of the departure of the victims is from the correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal :--

sail he, who was the most learned and intellec- I saw quite a large number of colored persons sail he, who was the most learned and intellec-tud, as he was the most successful of all the apatles, 'my speech and my preaching was not with the enticing words of man's wisdom, but in learned to draw near and ascertain the cause. I found in the car towards which they were so I found in the car towards which they were so your faith should not stand in the wisdom of man, whom were nearly as white as myself. A large but in the power of God ;' ' which things also,' he majority of the number were those who attempted to gain their liberty last week, in the schooner About half of them were females, a few Pearl. of whom had but a slight tinge of African blood in their veins—they were finely formed and beautiful The men were ironed together, and the whole group looked sad and dejected. At each end of the car stood a ruffian-looking guard, with arge canes in their hands. In the middle of the car stood the notorious slave dealer of Baltimore, who is a member of the Methodist Church, in good and regular standing. He had purchased the men and women around him, and was taking his departure for Georgia. While observing this old grey headed dealer in the bodies and souls of men, the chaplain of the Senate -- a Methodist brother-entered the car, and took his brother Methodist by the hand, chatted with him for a short time, and seemed to view the heart-rending scene before him with as little concern as we would look upon cattle ! I knew not whether he came with a view to sanctify the act, or pronounce the parting blessing ; but this I do know, that he justifies Slavery. A Presbyterian Min ister, who owned one of the fugitives, was the first to strike a bargain with the Slave Dealers, and make merchandize of God's image. Some of the colored people outside, as well as in the car were weeping most bitterly. I learned that many fam ilies were separated. Wives were there to take leave of their husbands, and husbands of their the tenderest ties of humanity severed at a single bid of the human slave brother before them. A husband, in the meridian of life, begged to see the partner of his bosom. He protested that she bered up to one of the windows of the car to see his wife, and, as she was reaching forward her nd to him, the black hearted slave-dealer ordered him down. He did not obey. The huscheeks. besought him to let them speak to each with the soil. other. But no ; he was knocked down from the car, and ordered away ! The bystanders could ardly restrain themselves from laying violent hands upon the brute. This is but a faint description of the scene which took place within a few ods of the Capitol, and under enactments recognized by Congress. Oh, what a revolting scen to a feeling heart, and what a retribution awaits the actors. Will not their wailings of anguish reach the ears of the Most High ? ' Vengeance is mine-I will repay, saith the Lord.'

TURNIP CULTURE.

NUMBER 20.

One of the difficulties the Canadian farmer has to contend with, arises from the length and severity of the winter, and the consequent necessity of providing an adequate supply of nutritious food for the live stock on the farm. There is, indeed, in general, plenty of straw, and in all cases might be, if farmers were as careful in saving it from the weather as is necessary and prudent, and as they would be, if they had the comfort of their animals, and their own interest properly in view; but the best of straw will not more than keep cattle in existence. For milch cows it is entirely out of the question; and for cows in calf, very young cattle, and sheep, particularly ewes in lamb, straw alone is utterly insufficient. Hay is an expensive article. Bran is not always to be had. Bruised oats may be attainable. and not too expensive, in some parts of the country, but on the lighter lands farmers have generally not more than enough of oats to carry their horses through the year's work, and not unfrequently have to buy.

It is a matter of surprise that in such circumstances more attention is not paid to the growing of at least a small quantity of roots, especially the turnip, which is so well suited to the lighter quality of soils; for, when we take into account the great weight of produce which may be taken from an acre at so small an outlay for seed, and without even in Canada any very burthensome amount of labour or expense. No crop seems better suited to assist in bringing the live stock through the winter.

I have tried carrots and mangold wurtzel. With the latter I was unsuccessful, and the carrots required to be so much earlier in the ground that they interfered too much with the sowing of the spring grain. The only turnip which has given me any satisfaction (and as far as known the experience of others is the same) is the Swedish or Rutabaga. Of that I have grown from nearly 2 to 5 acres every year for 10 or 11 years and have never suffered from the so much dreaded fly to any material extent, although from that or other causes, a few rather extensive gaps have occasionally appeared in the drills. I have only twice suffered from the rotting of the bulb before being taken from the ground. The most material deficiency from that cause was in 1848, when the potato disease was so prevalent, and when all the early sown turnips in this neighborhood suffered in the same manner.

Having sometimes been asked how the proknowing the desire you feel to make your paper the Pioneer is published; and supposing that

# clothes. After this there remains seven dollars which may be used to buy tea, or tobacco, or a

therefore referred the consideration of them to the above deputation. The time was limited to four weeks, that the matter might be arranged as speedily as possible. The corporation of Seniors, and the college of sixty, had signified their agreement to this proposition. In conclusion, they say, "In the midst of the accelerated progress of our own internal development, a historical event has transpired, that threatens to shake the peace of Europe, and to loosen the important movements, may all differences of opinion vani'a from our mind, and all contrariety be dissolved in the one thought, which must animate every good citizen; to protect lawful order, and to ward off that greatest scourge of Fatherland, which has fixed her look on all her sons, may at all times, and under all circumstances, find us worthy."

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After the publication of these propositions by the senate, and the communication of them to the college of one hundred and eighty, the latter requested that the twelve articles given below should be laid before the deputation about to be chosen; also that the choice of the members of the deputation should be extended to all citizens, and that weekly reports should be published of the sessions of the deputation. The senate has acceded to these propositions, and resolved that every citizen should vote for the whole fifteen members to be chosed by the citizens. The following are the twelve articles referred to :--1. Political rights for all members of the state,

who, either in person or by their property, render it service ; especially the universal right of

election, and universal eligibility. 2. Entire separation of church and state; and of civil and political rights from religious creeds. 3. Positive recognition, not only of political, but of religious association.

4. The superseding of the land-holding citizens and their committee, by a convention of periodically-elected representatives, with the publicity of their transactions, but under the reservation of an absolute veto for the electors in the most important of the fundamental laws yet to be assigned.

5. Abolition of the duration of the senate for

life, and of its self-formation. 6. Responsibility of all persons holding public offices. Protection of all rights by judicial courts, to exist independently of the govern

7. Publicity, and oral proceedings in the courts of justice. Judicial courts for taking oaths in criminal and political abuse of the press. 8. The instruction of youth, among all members

of the state, to be a concern of the state.

9. The representation of the national interests by a German parliament.

10. The speedy introduction of a comm German legislature in all branches of justice. 11. The free election of the officers of the civil

guards 12. The separation of all schools from the church.

GERMANY.

Astonishing changes have recently taken place in the states of Germany. In Prussia, Austria, Bavaria, Hanover, Hesse Darmstadt, Baden, Hamburg, Bremen, Frankfort, Wurtemburg,

Article v. of the Charter [of 1830;] which declares, that every one professes his religion with equal freedom, and obtains for his worship the same protection. But they have been cruelly deceived in their expectation." He gives from the letter of the Bishop of Soissons to the Prefect of the Aisne, the following sentence :-You will doubtless be of opinion, that, not only are these dissenting seets illegal, but that it is to shake the peace of Europe, and to loosen the bands uniting states. Under these grand and proper they should be opposed for the greater good of society." He adds, "Thus it is a Popish priest, a Bishop, who has been the informer against the Baptists, the author, the promoter of the prosecution ! He it is, who has called forth against these peaceable and pious men, the order, and to ward off that greatest scourge of the nation,—anarchy; so that our great German Fotberland which has fixed her look on all her and precise, and haves room for no reasonable

doubt whatever. . . . . Upon what pretext, then, has the Court of Cassation supported its sentence? You would scarcely divine. The judges distinguish between authorized and nonauthorized communions, between recognized and non-recognized churches. For the first, liberty for the second, fine, imprisonment, and persecution. The only religious systems, he says, reognized by the late government, were Roman Catholicism, National Protestantism, and Judaism; and all must belong to one of these three denominations, "under pain of not being per mitted to celebrate any worship whatever." "The procureur-general had the goodness to say, that these dissenters had liberty of conscience ! They might be Baptists, if they pleased, at the bottom of their hearts ! ! !" Yes, the govern

ments left them what it could not take away liberty to think. "But there is an end of liberty 'he true sense of the word," says this writer "when a previous authorization is necessary. Consider, for example, the situation of the Baptists in France ; they have no longer a legal existence. If they ask permission to celebrate their worship, they are refused, and if they meet withour permission, they are punished. They are worthy of esteem, both in their religious principles and their conduct. They are, therefore, the victims of injustice and tyranny. The Charter is violated in their person." Such was the state of things before that sudden and astonishing

evolution, which has driven Louis Philippe from his throne. Among the other evils which disgraced his reign, was the violation of the pledge so solemnly taken by him in 1830, to secure religious liberty to all .. The crimes committed in Algeria, Tahiti, Spain, combined with this to bring down upon his government the anger of heaven. Those, however, who have founded a republic on deeds of violence, are equally guilty before God ; and the state into which they have plunged the nation, forebodes anew many of the teriors of the first French revolution. It i gratifying to find among the decrees of the provisional government, one, declaring absolute free-dom of religion; but, till after the meeting of the assembly of nine-hundred, to whom the for mation of the new constitution is to be entrusted it is impossible to calculate upon the future May our prayers ascend earnestly to God, entreating that the wrath of man may be made to praise him, and the remainder of it restrained.

A LETTER FROM A CHINESE ASSIS-

at Philadelphia, on April 26,

The Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, read the Annual Report of the Bard adds, 'we speak, not in the words which man's of Managers. Among the new volumes issed wisdom teacheth, but which the Holy Ghost the past year were "Baptisms of the New Teta- teacheth.' 'Expound much.' said Mr. M'Cheyne; the past year were "Baptisms of the New Teta-ment;" "Morning Thoughts for every day ofthe Year;" "Memoir of M. E. Way;" "Remingta's Reasons for becoming a Baptist;" "The Psam-ist, with a Supplement," &c. New editions were printed of "Fuller's Works;" "Carson's Mde and Subjects of Baptism;" "Howell on Comu-nice," "Bunyan's Pflgrim's Progress," ic. plates have been added ; 50,000 Tracts wre printed, and 8,000 copies of the Baptist Alua-

Sixty dollars were desired by the Baptistin strength. France to stereotype a work, now ready for he

About sixty thousand volumes were circuland manner of God's word .... The metaphysical during the year .- More than 1400 stereotpe treatises of the later Puritans and Nonconformists gave place by an almost imperceptible transition to the moral ethics of moderatism. nack. The Society has eighteen colportrs, labouring in the States; three of whom are Gr-When men equiphed themselves in their own armour, they were left to fight in their own "Even the living Word himself, whose every

press-The History of Baptism. He referredo atterance was the truth of God, fed for his own the connection between the suppression of Bapst nourishment, used for his own defence, and em-meetings and the revolution that had just taken ployed in his own ministry, the written word of ployed in his own ministry, the written word of place. The law under which the Court of Cs- pspiration. It was thus he dealt with the two sation pronounced these assemblies illegal, Guiat lisciples on the way to Emmaus ; 'beginning at applied to the Reform Banquets. It produced Joses and all the prophets, he expounded unto the explosion, and religious liberty, we hop, will now be enjoyed by the thirty millions of France. The Grand Ligne Mission also wishid nearly a similar amount for stereotyping Pengilly. tion of what constitutes the real essence of At the close of this address, the sum required reaching, in form and substance, than is em for the History of Baptism was subscribed ; and bdied in these few words. The exposition of a part of that desiree by the Grand Ligne Mission. ripture is the form-the things 'concerning

esus' is the substance. Sometimes we have heard exposition recom-

THE KARENS .- The Karens have been exten- ended, as being the easiest kind of preaching ively brought under notice by Mr. Abbott, whose ut woe to the ministry formed upon the princ labours have been so largely blessed in their Con-version. Mr. Vining, from the same field, is at present in the United States, accompanied by there such an awful weight of responsibility as Karen Convert. At a meeting in Providence, opening up the mind of the Spirit, in the ex-Rhode Island, Mr. V. gave an account of a pre- ny position of scripture. . . . Let those, if there be vailing tradition amongst them, of which we have a such, who want to do with *little study*, speak ir own names and express their own thoughts often heard. aut let none profess to speek in the name, and

The tradition is this —The true God was once their God, but they sinned, and God withdrew Himself from them. They have the tradition that the Law of God was originally written on parchment, and was in their possesion: that if was taken from them by the white men, and that is the provide the tradition of the ministry are originally content. They have the tradition parchment, and was in their possesion: that if was taken from them by the white men, and that is the provide the tradition of the ministry are or definitely realized and aimed at, there will have the provide the tradition of the ministry are or definitely realized and aimed at, there will they (the white men,) owed it to the Karens-and that God would require its restoration at their hands! This expectation Brother Vintor found universally-and when he came among it the mind of man, is the great instrument for them, they regarded the tradition as fulfilled in onverting sinners and building up the body of him. Dr. Wayland questioned the Karen con converting sinnrns and building up the body of vert, through Brother Vinton, upon this point christ."

and found that the tradition respecting the com ing of the white man was as familiar to him a NECHANICAL FORCE OF THE CATA

ousehold words. How mysterious ! Rifled o RACT OF NIAGARA.

the Law of God-yet, like the ancient Jews await ing the coming of the Messiah-confidently ex When it is considered that the water power of pecting the return of that Law at the hands a tle cataract of Niagara is unceasing by night as When it is considered that the water power of become the return of that Law at the hands a pe catalact of reagan is interacting by inglet as those by whom it had been removed! Whence y day, and the power for practical purposes in did this tradition start? And how long since! reat Britain is only applied, on an average, All covered in the past! No history reveals its bout 11 hours per day during six days of the origin. Yet with this expectation, how ready eek, it may be assumed that the motive power were the Karens to receive the whites. Said Niagara Falls is at least forty fold of the aggre-Dr. Wayland, 'There is not such another missionary field on the Globe !' He urged this a treat Britain, and probably equal to the aggreg-

and others, including more than half the states of Germany, the people have demanded and obtain-ed the abolition of the consorship and the free-dom of the press. This step is a most important TANT. TANT. Your servant, a sinful man, having felt the great merey of Jesus in the pardon of sin, and having learned a little of the true doctrine, is

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE FRENCH COLONIES.—The following statistics of the French West India Islands and Guina, on the continent of America, will be of interest at the present time, as the French Provisional Government have issued a decree, abolishing slavery in all the colonies belv ng-

ing to France :----In 1794, a similar decree ruined Hayti, and from a French In 1794, a similar decree ruined Hayti, and from a Freich colony it became an elective military monarchy, of which the independence was acknowledged by France in 1815, for 150,000,000 of frances in five annual instalments. One of these was paid, when it became apparent that the island could not pay the balance, and the amount was modified. In 1790, the population of Hayti was 30,831 whites and 434,429 slaves. The exports amounted to \$21,000,000 per annum. In 1794, black slavery was abolished, and with it the productions of the island. The present French West India colonie: are the following :--

Martinique - Guadaloupe	-	Population- 30,000 32,059	Slaves, 117,502 92,609	Total. 157,502 127,668
Guiana	-	3,066	16,892	6,648
Total		77,115	229,703	291,818

there are in all probability parties who may wish to have even a rather minute account of the process. I will endeavour to give such an one, that even a person who has not had an opportunity of seeing the process may be able to go about it.

Land intended for turnips should be ploughed in the fall, and crop ploughed and otherwise worked in the succeeding spring, as frequently as may be necessary to bring the soil into a fine mellow condition, and until it is freed from all weeds and grass roots. It ought to be worked as deep as it is possible to plough it, and the cleaner and more mellow the land is before sowing, the easier, of course, will be the subsequent culture, and the better chance will there be of having a good crop.

The best time for sowing Swedish turnips seems to be about the second week in June. No one should think of sowing them otherwise than in drills : for there is little doubt it is the only way in which the crop can be raised to advantage, and without an expense for hoeing and cleaning enough to frighten any man from trying it again.

Turnips are greedy of manure. Most people who have paid any attention to the subject are aware that bruised bones are largely used in wives; children of their parents, and parents of Britain in their cultivation. In Canada, however, their children. Friends parting with friends, and we must as yet depend for our supply of manare upon the farm-yard. It ought to be well rotted; long dung being unsuitable for this crop. The manure may be applied to the land broadwas free—that she had free papers, and was torn away from him, and shut up in the jail. He clam-plied in the drills, in the manner to be afterwards mentioned. If applied broad-cast, more will be used. The land, however, will be the gainer, and the subsequent workings in the spring will band and wife, with tears streaming down their produce a thorough incorporation of the manure

We shall now suppose the season to have arrived for turnip sowing, and that the land is dry enough to commence operations. We shall suppose also, that the land has not been previously manured. The common Canadian plough is not very suitable for making drills, but it will do .---The horses must be so yoked to the plough that the ploughman may be able to form-single-bout ridgelets, of which the width, measuring from crown to crown, will be 30 inches, which is about a proper width. For this purpose, as the width of an ordinary furrow is only 12 inches, it is evident the team must walk about 18 inches wider

apart than in ordinary ploughing. Therefore the double-tree must be so much longer than the common one, and the coupling lines must also be lengthened accordingly. Having so harnessed the team, let the ploughman commence at one side of the field, and let him have the land to be drilled on his left hand. Let him then draw a perfectly straight furrow from end to end. Returning, let him put the plough in the bottom of

the same furrow, and throw the soil up to form one sill of the first ridgelet. This will make the bottom of the first drill where the manure is to

be deposited. Going Lgain in the same direction he first started, he will put his off-horse in the furrow, and it is evident that if his plough has been properly set, it will maturally enter the ground just 30 inches from the point at which it first entered, and will lay the soil raised by the plouch up accessing the started of the second started of plough up against that raised from the bottom of THE COMMERCE. - Messre. Macpherson & Crane

same end, but it is believed that the one just attempted to be described is the easiest for a beginner. Where a double mould-board or dull plough is used, these drills can be formed in onehalf the time, and by a single instead of a double operation of the plough; but I have only seen two good ones in the country, and they were imported.

Having thus formed the drills, the manure to be brought out and carefully deposited in the bottoms of each, and then the drills split with the plough, so as to make the crown of the new ridgelet where the hollow was before. A little trouble may be here occasioned by one of the horses having to walk on the top of the drill, but with any ordinary horse patience and kindness will soon overcome the difficulty. Of course, where the land has been manured broad-cast, this last operation of splitting the drills and covering the manure is not wanted.

Where parties have turnip sowing machine they now proceed to sow them, depositing the ly on the tops of the drills immediately over the seed evenly on the tops of the drills immediately over the manure. As in these machines there is one roller infront followed by a coulter, and another roller in the rear, the whole operation of rolling and sowing is completed at once. But as the object of this communication is to assist those who have not been in the habit of cultivating turnips, and may wish to make a trial, I will deseribe the method I have adopted, having never yet gone to the expense of getting a drill barrow, or incurring the obligation arising from borrowing. My practice has been, immediately on [ Talbot. the completion of the drills to pass the common roller over the land ; lengthwise of the ridges, of course. Then a man passes along with any instrument which will make a little furrow or mark exactly in the middle of the ridgelet and about an inch deep. Another man follows with tin flask, attached to a short handle, having a place in the top for filling in the seed, and a few holes (5 or 6) on the lower side, each of which is just large enough to permit the escape of one seed at a time. With this, the sower passes along in the years, and not only so, but on two of the crops a time. With this, the sower passes along in the hollow of the drills, and by a continual shaking of the flask, deposits the seed as fast as he can walk, and about as fast as 2 or even 3 men can the unlimed part of the field was as productive acres a-day. The common roller is then again passed along the drills for the purpose of covering in the seed, and this completes the process of sowing. I have n ver found that this double rolling compressed the dails too much, where the land was not wet. The drills are the better of

being rather flat. Al , tinsmith an male the Aple the shape of a watch-case, and 6 inches in dis meter, by 11 inch or so through at the centre.

Two or three york shillings will pay for it, and it | lime to their potatoes since the rot made its apwill last as long as any one man will want to use of their neighbor (To be continued.) B.

be deposited. Going zgain in the same direction Lambeth on the 25th, but produced no effect in retardin the future.

the first furrow, thus forming the first ridgelet. The other drills are formed in the same manner. There are other ways of accomplishing the same end, but it is believed that the one just at

13 In Nova Scotia the era of Responsible In Nova Scotia the era of Responsible Government has been ashered in by a very serviceable mea-sure for the people and a very disinter-sted act on the part of the members of the Administration. Under the old sys-tem the expenses of Covernment were as follows, viz.— Attorney General 4270; Solicitor General 4375; Treasurer 2000; Clerk #250; Olerk of Revenue £45; Land Office #2,079; Provincial sceretary £1,350; Collector of Excise Halifax, £700; Customs £7,144:—in all £12,943. Under the new system these charges are to be reduced by nearly \$5,000! If For the future they are to be only 45,070 viz.— Attorney General £500; Solicinor General £125; Receiver General £000; Clerk #250; Jand Office £750; retiring al-lowances £75; Secretary's Office, including the pension lowances  $\pounds$  725; Secretary's Office, including the pe to Fir R. Genzy  $\pounds$  1,200; Collector at Halifax  $\pounds$  300. customs to be administered by a board consisting of the customs to be administered by a board consisting of the beers of the Administration, without pay for these as This is the sort of reform we want in Canada-we yhether members of Parliament in Nova Scotia vote selves such liberal renumeration, as those of our own Pr ament in Nova Scotia vote them ation, as those of our own Province

-Montreal Gazette.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Montreal, 6th May, 1848.

His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointnents, viz. :--Geo. B. Hall, of Peterboro, Esq., to be Judge

f the Surrogate Court of the District of Co borne, in the place of Y. J. McKeyes, Esq., de-John Eden, Esq., of Gaspe Basin, to be Re venue Inspector for the Revenue District o

Gaspe. His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to appoint the following persons Coroners in that part of the Province formerly Ipper Canada, in addition to those already appointed in the respectively-named Districts,

James Dunbar, Eso., District of Newcastle James Nichol, Esq., District of Bathurst ; Geo Southwick, District of London ; Robert Mullan, imes Mitchell, and Joseph Clement, Esqrs., District of Gore; Nathaniel Lawson, Jacob Walboth, and John Riach, Esqrs., District of

To PREVENT THE ROT IN POTATOES .- Spread a little slack lime under the seed, and cover the seed about two inches deep; then spread n; w lime over the whole surface of the field, to th amount of 100 bushels, slacked lime, to the acre What is put on the surface may be roach, but years, and have not found one rotten potate where the lime was applied, although my neigh I tried part of the same field with lime, and another part without it, and lost the greatest part of my crop by the rot for want of lime, th

crop will amply repay al. the expense, and future crops will be improved for five or six years amplication of lines pearance, and they have positively asserted that

the issue is lost in a dark cloud that covers

provement of school bouses must ac-THE CONTINENT .- It has been the fashion with pany or precede all other efforts to promote ertain jealous advocates of everything wearing; the cause of public education. The health of the name of liberty, to describe those who have teacher and pupil-the capacity of application looked beyond the outside promise of the Euro- and mental activity-the moral influence of expean movements, as croaking politicians. That ternal propriety-and the arrangements that are there was too much ground for apprehension indispensable to the carrying out of any enlight the recent arrival must satisfy the most sanguine republican. Berlin agitated—Poland in insur-transiderations, require that these important build nsiderations, require that these important build rection-trade utterly prostrated-Germany is jugs should not be overlooked. At present, it anarchy-France in confusion; plots to assasin- seems for the most part as if one consideration ate the leaders. These are ominous expression ate the leaders. These are ominous expressions, alone governed men in the erection of public and who shall say what scenes are about to be schools and that is economy. If there is to be schools, and that is economy. If there is to be enacted, if they are not now enacting while we found a little space of ground that is of little or write? O, happy he who can enter to his cham- no value-that must be its site, and the cheapest ber and shut the door till the storm passes over, materials must be got together in the cheapest THE JESCITS .-- Amongst other instructive in- way. And not to speak of the utter neglect of dications of the state of popular feeling, the ex- taste, both in design and execution, comfort and pulsion of the Jesuits from Rome, Sicily, Vien health are recklessly or ignorantly sacrificed. It a, &c. cannot be overlooked. The Pope has will in many cases be true that the most unsight eluctantly dismissed them from Rome, not be- ly and uncomfortable place the scholar ever en cause he disliked their presence or disdained their ters, is just that place all whose association services, but because he feared the people. At should be elevating and pleasing. The bar-Naples also, it was intimated to the chief of the room of the nearest tavern, nay, the accommoorder that their departure was essential to the dations of the nearest prison, are probably elepeace of the city. It is a question which will gauce itself, compared with the filthy, unsightly be asked, not without apprehension, where will hovel in which people condemn their innocen

hese dangerous men hide themselves ? In all children to learn to read and write. What wonprobability, under the cover of civil employments, der if the very name of 'school' awakens averthey will for the most part continue to hang the sion. There are few of us who cannot remem-Papal countries of Europe, though this continent ber days and years of great discomfort, in which will probably receive a liberal share in the new distribution of forces. WAR .- The preparations for war we advane for which we had the greatest relish. There was

WAR.—The preparations for war we advance ng everywhere, and with increasing everyy. In minds, which 'neither the desire of improvement large scale, both in naval and military forces.--At various points, opposing elements are classprecedes the general melee are frequent. It is tions. England is without entanglement, and display. Both teachers and scholurs fall a prey dination. thus far is wisely neutral.

THE UNITED STATES .- Every mail seems to ery and inefficiency upon a whole life. render the prospects of the treaty of peace more

were preparing to cast themselves down. It is but a triffing additional expense, and the The affairs of Yucatan have been brought felon's cell. before Congress by President Polk, and the afterwards. A farmer writes in the New York | earnest call for succor by the white inhabitants, Evangelist that the addition of half a pint of lime to each hill, increased his crop of potatoes t the resident in his message, seems to redomment of the body. The resident in his message, seems to redomment of the body. The numerous instances in which all that is nessesary seat, if necessary, without distarbing any one can leave his room for us all for many years to come. at the rate of 100 bushels to the acre over those that had been planted in a similar soil, and in all that the naval and military force that can knows of only two farmers who have applied by some members of the Senate. No actioning been taken on the message. The following is hey had not one rotten potatoe, though most the latest from Yucatan rs lost heavily. Mr. Evans. The brig Van Capt. Sweetzer, arrive whose opinion in agricultural concerns is entitled on Monday from Sisul, reports much trouble interested in the matter, 's possession of the re- tencher's table. to much weight, recommends the use of old among the Indians. They had taken the torn quite information on the subject, and to lay . We shall have occasion to speak of other armortar, and his authority is sufficient where the of Cero, and Merida was daily expected to be attacked. Two Spanish men-of-war were at Merida with ammunition which was landed, but mortar can be obtained ; but lime can be obtained every where, and ought to be universally applied. the officers objected to render the inhabitants my further assist ance. CANADA .--- Our neighbours are borrowing a good deal of unnecessary trouble about the condition of Canada, and the probable influence McDonald. Ingersoll, Philander King. Lobo, A. Cohoc, of the commotions of Europe on our social condition. The American Press lays hold with great avidity upon the report of one or two meetings in the Lower Province, in which a few youths from the spouting clubs have aped the sounding fury of the Park meetings in New-York. THE EVANGELICAL PIONEER The only thing that has surprised us is, that there were so few of these juvenile ebullitions. If these commentators on Canadian affairs had the benefit of even a hasty ride through the Province, they would be satisfied that their con-SUMMARY. cern on our behalf is entirely uncalled for. We appeal to any one who has had opportunities of knowing the state of feeling in different countries whether there is a country on the face of the globe in which there is a more entire contentment with the existing constitution. There is naturally a deep and earnest interest felt in the affairs of Europe ; the blood bonds of our popula tion secure that, as well as our political conne tion, but the thought has nover been awakene in any mind, that these changes could, in the The plan is calculated to accommodate sixty S, stove, the pipe of which passing over the middle and even by the bulk of the lower classes. slightest degree affect our own affairs. Thesebolars, but may, of course, be cessily adapted central aisle should enter a chimney at the back gree of intelloctual strength which may not be Preliminary steps have been taken for a com- bulk of the people are calculating rather, what o a greater number. It is on a scale of 8 feet end of the room. plete organization of reformers, in the front of will be the effects of the revolutions on our com-

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

The first thing to be considered about a schoolouse, is its site. And a little expense, once for all, should not be spared to obtain a dry airy situation, with ample space for yards, and, if possible, for play-grounds. The size of the room hught not to be stinted ; health, comfort, and the maintenance of good order require that the scholars should not be crowded. The size also has an important bearing on the heating and ventilation of the apartment, to which we shall de vote attention in a separate article. For the esent we confine our remarks to the construction and internal arrangements.

Upon the imperfection of ordinary schoolhouses in these respects, it is not necessary to en- be indolent, triffing, engaged on his farm, or in those who designed them. Their sloventiness and evitable: The congregations got beyond the which a little more regard has been paid to churches, and other denominations occupied the eatness, but in which the building is spoiled for a school, from being intended to serve for all the public meetings of the neighbourhood. In remote situations this will long stand in the way of my material improvement. The sents must be kept moveable, and made of unsuitable height, and the desks for writing must be placed as much out of the way as possible, in order that the parents may be accommodated on occasion as well as the children. But there can be no excuse for perpetuating in our villages, those arrangements which were adopted in back setlements, in consequence of the want of meetingouses and halls

A glange into one of these schools will satisfy ny man how much is sacrified by their mal-ar rangements. The children are seated, some with France, warlike preparations are making on a minds, which neither the desire of improvement the faces towards the walls, some towards the fear of punishment could master. We their faces towards the walls, some towards the centre of the house ; in order to reach or change ing, and the skirmishes which too probably now satisfy us that it was to be traced to the a place a boy or a girl must elamber over half a vitiated atmosphere, and the uncomfortable house dozen benches. The younger children particuimpossible as yet to foresee what will be the up in which we were immured. There cannot be a larly must climb up on a beach which was hi timate arrangement of parties on the great battle-field, but there will be some strange conjune the ignorance or cupidity which these buildings it promotes confusion, discomfort, and insubor-

to it; and even when the children are not cut off Mr. Emerson, in his remarks on this subject in the seeds of disease are sown which bring mis- that valuable manual "the School and the Schoolmaster," 'suggests that the room should To maintain anything approaching to good always be large enough to allow every pupil to doubtful. It is alleged by the opponents of government, or to carry out any systematic and sit comfortably, to regive without being incomthe President, that he, and his party have no thorough plan of training, in one of those pens moded or incommoding others, and to breather a in which a crowd of children are necessarily ned healthy atmosphere. Each desk should contain what is put under the seed must be slacked. I the Presidential election, next fall. The court of he did together, is beyond the power of the most all the books. &c. of the pupil. There should be nquiry continues to throw additional light upon skilful and efficient teachers, until the evils we a sufficient unoccupied space for resitation; and the littleness, selfishness, and folly of the great point to are remedied. They will not risk life where it is possible in large schools there should aptains, and promises to wield considerable in- and health, to place themselves in a position in be separate recitation sooms. He considers that fluence in undoing the charm of military gray which they can neither respect themselves nor the master's desk and the space for recitation It is about to adjourn from Mexico to the United benefit their neighbours. No matter what salary should always be at the north end of the build-States, where, it is to be hoped, it may continue you offer, a good teacher who respects himself, ing, and that the entrance, should, if possible, be its philanthropic labours, showing up the heroes desires to advance his pupils, and has proper at the opposite or southern extremity. In the time, would be as preposterous as it is impractimake the small furrow for its reception. Three as that part which was limed, yet at the last of tolerably smart men may thus sow from 3 to 4 November three fourths of the produce was lost the United States to see before what idols they self up in a place that, in every respect but free-whilst special reference is had to the maintenance whilst special reference is had to the maintenance in their true characters, and giving the people of views of education, will not consent to shut him- accompanying plan it will be observed that, dom of entrance and outgoing, is inferior to any of order and quiet in the school, the social na ture of the child is not forgotten; each desk is There can be little doubt that whilst there is calculated for the accommodation of two pupils. ulpable carclessness and unpardonable avarice . When in their places, they will all be seated full

> felt desirous of an opportunity of bringing the subject fully before the public of Canada, and for maps, globes, and a library. The desks and a ministry for Canada. If man a subject fully before the public of Canada, and Bays been willing to incur personal expense to seats should vary a little to suit children of dif- have been prepared for it, or who have already

sectre it., It will, doubtless, contribute to the ferent ages, and it is desired that the younger enjoyed the advantages of such institutions,

SCHOOL OF THE PROPHETS. MINISTERIAL EDUCATION IN CASAD

ns, and amo own, have suffered not a little by the neglect of dise preparation for the important work of the ministry. The prejudice against man made minsters arose to such a height, that not out, was considered unjustifiable to endeavor to cultivate the gifts and endowments of the minister by preparatory study, but it was regarded as in measure a distrust of God's grace to betow envithing like serious thought upon the work after it was engaged in. A minister might ge. It is difficult to imagine the views of anything but study. The consequence was inreach and influence of such preachers, their teaching was despised, confusion catered the ground, to the exclusion of the primitive ordiances and doctrines. Men began to see when it was too late, that God would not honour either the indolence or the presumption of his children Many honest and devoted ministers have been the foremost to point out the disadvantages of their own ministrations, and have been the most earnest in advocating and aiding schemes for the romotion of ministerial education

It was not unnatural that, as the superiority regularly-educated ministers was the means o pnening their eyes to the importance of training en for the ministry, our fathers and predeces ors should have been led to copy after the academical training adopted by other bodies .-Ministerial education has, therefore, come to gnify a certain course of literary and philosophical studies, and a course of theology, ecclesiastical history, biblical criticism, &c., at the close of which a degree is given ; and as it is, taken for granted that the requisite training is omplete, the candidate enters at once upon his rofession. Accordingly, if we were to propose o the friends in this Province to make an effort to promote the education of a young and rising ministry, it would at once be expected that we must set about the crection of a suitable building, and the organization of "The Canada West Baptist Literary and Theological Institution."-It would be expected that nothing could be done until the preparations were all made for the manufacture of graduates and honorary diplomas. It will not be supposed that we are either hostile or indifferent to the promotion of learning, when dissent from this mode of procedure : on the contrary, we feel satisfied that the highest attainnents in scholarship can find beneficial scope in the service of the Church. Still, to attempt the crection of a Baptist college here in the meancable. The multiplication of little colleges is neither creditable nor useful to a denomination, and we should better serve the denomination. as well as the country, if we were to urge on he reformation and improvement of King's. College. If we find the need of additional and denominational training, Madison University has to secure an abatement of the evils, is to point The teacher's, table may, if it is thought desir- ) mut we doubt the sequellency and propriety

king the curriculum of King's College of a ministry for Canada. If men whose minds, called into the ministry, we rejoice in their accomplishments ; but we should hesitate about sendschool education, on being called to preach the gospel, enters a college with a view of graduating in the first instance, and finds himself, at the end of a toilsome course, with an enfeebled constitutior, the fire and energy of a young Christian life exhausted; and after all, he has not attained degree of scholarship, which will serve to do anything more than make him ridiculous if he centures to display it. Our readers in the United States are at no loss to find such instances, -Masters of Arts who are the most inefficient of all pastors ; and who, after dragging out a few years of useless disappointment to themselves and the churches, are fain to make the plea of ill health available, as an excuse for seeking a post in some academy or Western college. It is notorious that those who have received the advantages of such a training are, in the Western field, the least energetic and the least successful labourers. It may easily be accounted for; but our business at present, rather, is to inquire into the means of obtaining or training a ninistry for Canada. We do not require a ministry of the most finished literary acquirements. There is no deadvantageously used, and well-disciplined mental powers are peculiarly important; but these by no means depend upon classical accomplishments and high literary polish. If we do not need high academical acquirements, still loss do we need a class of smatterers in learning ; they will , soon be unmasked and exposed to the ridicule they deserve. We need men of elevated piety, full of the Holy Ghost, devoted love to the Redeemer, a burning zeal, great self-denial, dis-cretion, and common sense. The results which should be ained at in a course of study for the ministry in Canada are, a thorough and intimate knowledge of God's Word ; a sound and wellordered body of doctrine, not only lodged in the head, but wrought into the heart; such an asmake him feel at ease in discussing various points in faith and practice that have been affected by historical events; a sufficient acquaintance with the principles and practice of English composition to enable him to express his thoughts, in speaking or writing, in a clear, manly, and forcible manner. Over and above this, he ought to have such an acquaintance with literature and science, as would at least place a community. Above all, it should be kept constantly in view, that the thing wanted is a living spiritual ministry, not to seek the worldly influence of a denomination, but to seek the up-

A letter from France, to the Edinburgh Witness says: It is probable that in France the new Constitution will sanction the principle the separation of Church and State also apply it. Some of the members of the Pro visional Government are ardent partisans of the doctrine. Lamartine, in particular, leaves no doubt on this subject. It is true this question has not been debated by the press, and that the Provisional Government has not promised it in an explicit manner. Nevertheless, one may learn from some phrases which have appeared in its proclamations what its wishes are. In the last ad most important, one which they addressed the French people, on the subject of the elec-.s, you will find these words, 'Religion enfree, without inequality and without privi-The words of the Provisional Government, rate, show that Rome will not gain anything

by the Revolution, unless, perhaps, as respects the article instruction. The Protestants of France find themselves in the presence of a crisis, which is one of the most grave, perhaps, also one of the most ble sed. At all events, they are about to be placed in a state of liberty which they have never known before.

POVERTY OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.-General de Chabannes, Aid-de-Camp of Louis Philippe, has addressed a letter to the Journal des Debats, denying that his ex-Majesty had purchased an estate in England. "So far from being able to make such an acquisition," says the General, Houis Philippe lives in the greatest distress at Claremont, under the hospitable roof of King Leopold.'

THE REV. MR. MATHEW.—THE PEACE OF THE CONTRY.—Dr. sheil, a temperance enthusinst, wrote to Father Mathew :-evecting an address from him to the frish papels in these bested times. The following is the reply of the Rev Mr Mathew :--- "Cork, March 23.—My dear Doctor advise. My sentiments are sufficiently known; and I have done more, and that waccessfully, for the pace and quiet of Ireland than any other living man. Her Majesty's ministers especially the Irish government, have the strongest proof of the association. The sentiments are sufficiently that prevailed in our watched country on St. Patrick's day, notwithstanding the the cast of the disaffected, hore the strongest testimony to the blened results of my labours. The police reports demonstrate the almost increditable fewness of comwithels for drunken-n is on the ever-memorable day. The most Rev. Dr. Hele mass the convinced that the temperance movement lot in one 'orliv vitality by the official patronage con-ead on me.2—I am, with high respect, dear Dr. Sheil, saffectionately, Theobold Mathew. ANTI-STATE CHUKCH IN ENGLAND.—A most THE REV. MR. MATHEW .- THE PEACE OF THE

ANTI-STATE CHURCH IN ENGLAND .- A most

ortant meeting of the Brifish Anti-State Church Associa-was lately held in Losdon. Great enthusian prevailed. ... Kingeley, Eeq. has been holding public moetings in coshire in behalf of this Association. Meetings are seril of the below in a large part of the towns of that en. It is very evident that the Association was never Jung more rapid progress than at the present time.

Scottish UNIVERSITIES .- The Lord Advocate premised Mr. Cowan M.P. for Edinburgh, a bill to i' the statute requiring the professors of the universities and to be members of the Established Church.

OF GERMANY .--- Germany consists of thirty

RATION OF DR. HAMPDEN .- On the 26th ult., the . Hampden was consecrated, at Lambeth Palace, of Hereford. An immense number of persons were t. A protest against Dr. Hampdeu's consecration, by opwards of 1,000 of the elergy, was received at in horror. The cup of suffering is filling up and whom their sympathy may be availing. B. B. black-board, re-there are hearts there pining for freedom, to back end of the room. R. R. recitation seat:

The following have paid 10%: for the Evangelical Piones val. I.: Colchester, Edward Bee, John Sparks. Sombra, Neil

James Stuart. Amiens, Duncan McKellar, 5s.

NEW AGENT,-Elder Neil McDonald, Sombra.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1848.

The recent news from England in so far as we can judge by the meagre outline that has reached us contains nothing of fresh interest. The

pitiful exhibition of Chartist braggadocio has done fot a little to strengthen the hands of government, and to rally all classes in support of order. At the same time the salutary progress of enlightened reform must be secured by the moral force which has been displayed by the

which appear the names of Hume, Cobden, mercial interests. In the thought that underly 40 inside.

members of Parliament as are favourable to the extension of the suffrage, an equitable arrange- with all its guarantees and responsibilities cannot br boys, the other for girls.

that Joseph Hume, M. P. be Chairman ; R. Cobtions. den, M. P. be Deputy Chairman ; and that Sir

tary.

A bill for the security of the crown and gov- revolution in France. And it may be, that here ride, and each of the other four is two feet

The National states that the physicians of Naples clared that Mehemet Ali, who is at present in that as dangerously indisposed, that he cannot survive her counsels; to constrain or overawe Parlia-her counsels

IRBLAND .- The state of affairs in this unhappy York and other American journals had bette rith a drawer, lock and key.

Bright, T pupson, and men of that stamp. At wars and rumours of wars the arts of peace may D D, outer and inner doors. The entry should L L, moveable seats near the stove which may be neglected, the bulk of our population find are lighted over the outer door. On either side be occupied by scholars while warming, or by ed that "a more cordial understanding and co- new stimulus to their industry, and are pre- if the entrance is a small room which may be operation are urgently required among such paing to supply Europe with food. All classes sed as a recitation room, and may be furnished are satisfied that for the present our constitution with pegs on which to hang hats, cloaks, &c. one

ment of taxation, and the general advance of re- be improved upon, and address themselves hope- WW, windows, of which there are two in form principles in Great Britain and Ireland; fully to the most perfect working of our institu-ront, and three on each side. The upper sash if the windows should be hung on pulleys so as

Is seems to be supposed, that the population o be lowered as may be necessary for ventila-Joshua Walmsley. M. P., be Honorary Secre- of the Lower Province, in so far as it is of French ion. They should also be furnished with blinds. origin, must necessarily be deeply moved by the A A, aisles. The central one is three feet

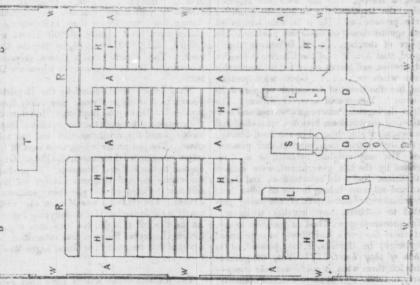
rnment, which was introduced by Sir George and there some young Hotspur dreams aloud his ride. Grey, amidst great applause, has been carried airy enthusiasm. But those who know, the HH, desks, four feet in length, and varying through the House of Commons with large ma- habitans best will be the most confident to affirm a height from one foot six inches next the teachjorities. It provides that any person devising to that the Queen has no more loyal subjects that w's table, to two feet two inches next the endepose the Queen or her heirs; to levy war they. There are none who would sooner strik mance doors. The desks should vary in width partly through between the bars, when the fast against her, or attempt to force her to change a blow in defence of the existing connection. If from one foot two inches to one foot eight inches, to the ground with such force as ultimately to

writing, publiching, public address, or any overt or increase which have been annexed to the s, but still retain their nationality. is ased dewn at 21,331 English miles; tion at 33,000,000, or 182 to the square the square state of affeirs in this unhouse. The state of affeirs in this unhouse the state of affeirs in this unhouse. The state of affeirs in this unhouse the state of affeirs in this unhouse. The state of affeirs in this unhouse the state of affeirs in this unhouse. The state of affeirs in this unhouse the state of affeirs in this unhouse. ment; and who shall express such device by aversion of the natives of the States secures that II, seats, varying in height from ten th six-

country requires no comment. The heart shrinks turn their attention to the liberties of the south B B, black-board, reaching entirely across the R R, recitation seats.

end we have in view to out Truster

effer them the plan of a school-room adapted rangements in connection with ventilation and mind had been prepared, by previous study, to to scure the health of its occupants, and to the other provisions for health and comfort. Means profit by such a course. Instances are by no maatenance of order, discipline, and system in time, the ground-plan and internal construction means rare, in which a young man, having adeducation. That which follows is borrowed from will be sufficiently intelligible from a view of the vanced to manhood with nothing but a common theexcellent Annual Report of the Hon. Ira May: engraving, her, of Michigan.



the inch, which will give the dimensions 56 feet 0 O, air-tube under the floor, through which pure air may be introduced beneath the stove.

small children under charge of a monitor.

SAD BEREAVEMENT .--- One day last week, John W. Buchan, a fine boy of the age of three years' and three months, son of Walter Buchan, Esq., Paris, was missing for a short time, and on a search being made, he was found in the following manner. Mr. Buchan had just had a new gate-post put down, and was suddenly called away while preparing to hang the gate, which he fastened temporarily and slightly. During quaintance with ecclesiastical history as would in that direction, and it would appear attempted to climb over the gate. He had pushed himself ening gave way and it fell forward, pressing him . suffocate him. When found, he was quite warm, but all efforts to restore animation were unavail-The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was Death from suffocation, caused by the acc tal falling of a gate over or through which he him on a per with the most intelligent portion of a sate over or through which he a community. Above a child his afflicted parents have followed to the grave within six months, and the peculiarly trying eircumstances of this last bereavement claim universal sympathy.

ing of a spiritual temple and the conversion Primitive Church Magazine. - That series of amment security Bill, with an averwhelming majority.

If we come to inquire, How are our young begins to publish volumes whose influence has ministers to be trained in such a course ? it will been widely felt both within and without Bapbe evident that there is nothing at all in the tist churches. The Society is extending its The such attainments are to be secured. We have strong body of decided adherents, is entering already said it is preposterous and impracticable | upon the great missionary field of the world .to speak of the erection of an Institute here .- The plan of union which we desire is here sug-If the means were at command, it would be gested to us. The publications of that Society wasting them to attempt it. What remains for are already numerous and valuable; to them us is, that our young men shall be committed in may be added the larger volumes of the Amecharge to some faithful minister, who shall be rican Baptist Publication Society :-- and we have their confidential friend and spiritual guide, as the best means that could be devised for increaswell as their instructor. That their relation ing the intelligence, and establishing the prin- In when he commoned his professional education, when he commoned his professional education, the would seek n place in the office of some extensional education, the main the end office of some extensional education, the match of the mask and enters of earrying the gospel message into many remote places, which and profession: and thus they not other wise be reached. And it would affect training receives a the mask of earry ingent to be available of the part the study, and without actual contact with mens' minds. Thus, also unother important consider ation would be kept in view. The demands of this region are too numerous and urgent to per-mit of the seclusion of its labourors for years of study alone ; and the thing to be sought is, the improvement of the labourer in conjunction with the cultivation of the field.

We ask for these views the earnest and prayerful consideration of ministers and other brethren, and urge them to come up to the Associations prepared for consultation, if not for action, on the subject.

UNION OF BAPTISTS IN CANADA WEST.

It was stated in the outset of this enterpris

be evident that there is nothing at all in the course of study in existing seminaries, by which views, and the convention, gathering to itself a such attriuments are to be reported. We the strong hole of decided adherests is activity of 10,000 men, with artillery. Another report says the false number 22,000. The insurrection does not appear serious. <text> when he commenced his professional education, our people he furnished with the right kind.- Three was as

residences in the city. The fire originated near the Old Ferry, and extended upwards, along Jefferson Avenue, till within one building of the one prominent object that we should have new Congregational chapel. Wales' and the ne prominent object that we should have hew Congregational chapel. Wates and the wishle and Steamboat Hotel are is ashes. The Advertiser priority sent the priority sent the basis of the great body of Baptists in office is destroyed. The goods in many of the peak, 28 6d per basis. Difference 28 6d per basis. D ala West. Now, although a union in any stores, after being hurriedly removed, were con- per 100 lbs 7s 6d to 8a 94. Hay 35 aper ton. Timethy seth, and organization will avail little where there sumed in the streets. We have heard no estion union of faith and affection, it is of im- mate of the value of property destroyed, but it portiac to the consummation of a union of heart must be immense ; there must have been nearly

tracts has multiplied and extended—the Society begins to publish volumes whose influence has the proving Distribution of the proving Distribut

t Poles have formed entrenchments in Posen The insurrection uccenter space. All Germany is in a state of anarchy. Insurrection in the north of Saxony, which the Gover

en able to suppress.

rested thereon. At L'Orignal, Monday, 5th June, at noon, prope John McChaig, undivided half of Lot 14, Con- 5 prortunity for revolt. The Government has ordered the Jeauits to quit Sicily. The King of Naples has been the new by the Piedmontese arroy. The King of Naples has been compelled to issue a pro-familie of the Sicily of David Donaldson, Lot 23, Con-Brackville, Monday, 12th June, at noon, property Inter G. Clark decensed, in the hards of Petrick Clark amation in Javour of an F. at confinition. Affairs in France are in growt the Provisional Government, ad assassingt, Lamating, headed by Ledga Rollin. nd assassingte Lamating, headed by Ledra Rollin. An insurance meeting of works en took plage. An insurance meeting of the sorkmen cause off at the lat hand de Mars. 150

GREAT FIRE IN DETROIT.—We have received an imperfect account of an extensive and destruc-tive fire, which has spread over a space of thirty acres, in the city of Detroit, sweeping away the establishments of several large forwarding mer-chants, a number of stores, and some of the best residences in the city. The fire opticidences

TO A TO THE ME IT

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1848. Sales Treasury notes 21; Government, 6's 44 . Ohio, 9;

### SHERIFF'S SALES OF LANDS.

EASTRIES DISTRICT, at Connwall, Safurday, 20th May, at now, property of Domind MRMillon, W. 12 Lot 18 Con 6; Wei-2 Lot 15, Con 7, E 1-2 Lot 19, Con 6 & "a Torwship add. Also V 1-2 Lot 3, Con 1, Roxhorough, property of Orraw A District, at L'Original, Tuesday, 9th May, at Jates William Cook, Lot, 7 Con 9, Russell, with the Mills

criyor				le go.	
HIPE TO Y	Pica, per	15.	30 cts.	52 cts.	90
lay, at	Small Pica,		32	66	95
r., and	Long Primer,		34	60	100
e Mills	Bourgeois,		37	66	108
100 100 2	Brevier,		42	74	120
erty of	Minion,		48	84	132
, East	Nonpareil,		58	100	150
-28 P	Agate,	199	72	120	180
July,	Pearl,		108	160	220
Con. 5,	Diamond,		160	250	300

 Hy or David Donaldson, Lot 23, Con. 6,
Monday, 12th June, at noon, property of *deceased*, in the hands of *Petrick Clark*, 2-, Con. S<sub>2</sub>-200 acres; rear 1-2 for 94 --30 acres; rear 1-2 for 924, a.

Dismond, 100 2.0 300

The above prices, in consequence of increased facilities for manufacturing, are much reduced from former rates. A lib- resser, Chases, Wood Type, Ink, &s. furnished at the lowest manufactures<sup>2</sup> prices, either for cosh or credit the lowest manufactures<sup>2</sup> prices, either for cosh or credit the lowest manufactures<sup>2</sup> prices, either for cosh or credit the lowest manufactures<sup>2</sup> prices, and contains many new ar- the lowest manufactures<sup>2</sup> prices. The same action of the invoice.
 STRICT, at Bytown, on Thursday, 25th May, by of Atawaya Keeter, Eaguire, Lot 6.

[CIRCULAR.]

, by the same. ory and Practice of Ladscape Garder

operty of Jamez Reid, being his right and st half of Lot 7, Con. 8, Dawn ; Lot 97, Street; Town Lot 27, Lot 9, and part of Nicet ; Lot A: part of Lot 90, in Sixth Nicet ; Lot A: part of Lot 90, in Sixth 15 Dundas at. London, April 25th, 1848. 19-6

e, property of Joseph Sloggy COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

UDEDNIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY SPECIAL KOTICE. WHE POLICIES granted by the COLONIAL Converse in the Participation Class of Assignment, A field support of Linens, From Coarse Baselines researched the Participation of From secondary of the First Light, Ecology, Matching, Goodness, The Converse in the Participation of From secondary of the First Light, Ecology, Matching, Goodness, The Converse in Vision of From secondary of the Secondary of the First Light, Ecology, Matching, Goodness, The Converse interview of the Vision of From secondary of the Secondary

of the profits at the investigation in 1854, correspond-7 years. The mode of dividing the profits of the Com-s a subject of much importance, and the Directors

am, or partly in the one way and finds upon his hands a large acres; and part of E

TAMES TURVILL, Selborne, near Port Stan-

AMLES TORVILLA, Stelborne, hear Port Stad-ley, keeps constantly of hind a good assorment of DRY COODS, our CHARTS, HARDWARE, And every other article usually keepim country stores; all of which will be sold *Cheap us the Cheapers*, for Cash. Agent for the sale of the GENCINE MOFFATT'S, BEANDRETH'S, & LEB'S FILTER-And most other kinds of Patent Medicines.

And most other kinds of Patent Medicines. A good assortment of LUMBER always on hand. A superior CARDING MACHINE (made by M'Lanchling) & Co. Ancastri), near ly nets, will be sold cheap. Also for salo, 100 aeres of LAND, weat half of Lot No. E. north of Egremout Road, being the graded road from London to Port Sarnia. Also for sale, a HOUSE and LOT in St. Thomas, on the minimal street, below corner of King and Tables theret, oce

principal atreats being corner of King and Taihot streets, oe-cupied at present as a Taihor's shop. Also for selec, that well-known Grist and Flouring MILL, on Third Cencession, Malahide, belonging to Wan. Turvill:

20 All Wase whose Notes and Accounts are past due will please pay ar else -

JAMES TURVILL. Selborne, Jan. 7, 1848.

SHINGLES! SHINGLES !- The Subscriber

rtides: CENTLEMENS' DEPARTMENT. Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Beavers, Pilots, Satinettes, Plain and Fancy Vestings. LADIES' DEPARTMENT. French Siks and Satins, French Merinos and Cashmeres, Cobourgs, Orleans, De Laines, Francy Dresses and Calicos, French, Paisley, and Norwich Shawls, Silk Velvets and French Ribbons. SUNDERES.

SUNDRIES SUNDATES. Flannels, Blankets, Carpeting, Moreens, Quilts, Counter panes, Hosiery, and Furs.

PRICES AS USUAL AND NO ABATEMENT.

M'KEAND, BELL & CO. Importers of British and Foreign Dry Goo KING STREET, HAMILTON, and DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

Jan. 1, 1848.

DRY GOODS, GROCERY AND HARDWARE STORE,

AT AYLMER, CANADA WEST.

THE subscriber desires to call attention to his

HATA, CLPS, GLOVES, MDFFS, BOAS, ec. in the Grocery Department will be found choice Coffee, Sogar, Tohacoo, Rice, Pepper, Spices, Saleratu The Hardware Department comprises a large stock of and Nails, a variety of Cooking Stoves from No. 2 to No. 4. with Tin or Copper Furniture, &c. All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange,

hardy in the other. The Company have already assured menty Two Hundred and First Thomsand Pounds Sterling; and the successful progress of the institution generally, has been very remarkable, showing how great the extension of Life Assurance to the Colonies of Great Britain has been ap-mented there. preciated there. Differ In order to secure this benefit of the present year's en-try, it is necessary that all declarations should be signed on or before 25th May next. By order of the Directors, A. DAVIDSON PARKER, A. DAVIDSON PARKER, a number of Valage Lots, in the most eligible situations in Aylmer, and several valuable Park Lots, lying immediately Are of the record valuable of the several valuable of th Any of the above property will be sold C ceap for Cash, or on approved credit.

secrated perverter of truth. The defendant pleaded justifica-tion, and beat his fordship. The verdict was received with shouts of applause. Egreent Raad ; and Lois 10, 20, 21, and 24, S. side of Meren Street, Warwick, containing 9 acres, more or less. Attualivich, Wechesday, 31st May, at non, property of religious liberty is likely to be advanced by political rerolu-tion. At Vienna, as in other parts of the intheriand, able the attain the farmet's function of the same section of the farmet's function. At Vienna, as in other parts of the intheriand, able the defendant of the same section of the sam

LONDON. (c. w.) May of antimest in Lot 20, Front Con Tilbury West, 200 ace

n 1, all in Camden East

e ges mit charges the record, and it is further mentioned, in sensite notice, that all the lots and parcels, which a thatpened shall remain in arrears for want of bidders, at os the second day of the Quarter Sections in July, offers and sold for what they will bring. The Tor-japarand in the warrants are Asphold, Belmont, Bext Dumer, Douro, Eldon, Emily, Eanismore, Pene Harry, Maripesa, Otonabee, Ops, Somerville, Smith Vendor.

CROWN LAND SALES.

NOTICE.

The Meeting-House of the First Baptist Church in Lobo

hing been enlarged and improved will be re-opened on the treds Day, May 28, on which occasion

Semon will be preached by the Rev. J. Inglis.

WILLIAM WILKINSON, Pastor

At Three o'clock, p. m. to aid in defr.

overament official paper, at Montreal

es Distruct .- The village lots of Shrewshur ship of Harwich, C W., will be open for general regulations of the Crown Land de

application to Patrick McMullen Esquit at Sandwich, on and after 10th May

a hardie in Shlownig, Holstein, in which the Gere a hardie in Shlownig, Holstein, in which the Gere a hardie algorithm of the operative Austrian party of Vienna, an opportunity to make a constar revolution-had heen fear of the operative burghers at Vienna, had heen fear of the operative burghers at Vienna, and had prevented any demonstration. To FARMERS AND SPORTSMEN. TO FARMERS AND SPORTSMEN. To FARMERS AND SPORTSMEN. Buddone, Buddone, Buddone, buddone, buddone, buddone, buddone, buddene, buddone, buddone, buddone, buddone, buddene, buddene, Buddone, buddone, buddone, buddone, buddone, buddene, buddene, Buddone, Buddone

that a should take steps towards the accomplishing of the formal organization. We need to be bught in contact with each other; to know eth other; to begin to discharge mutual tian inteburse ; to labour in the accomplishment the comm cause.

It has ien a question which we have never lost sight since settling in this place, On action of the Grand Jury. what occash, and on what grounds, shall we see the gre bulk of Baptists united ? The specific objector which we should unite, the form of our organation, has doubtless engaged the attention ananxiety of many of our brethren, and the time pproaches when, in our associations, we shall are an opportunity of bringing our thoughts gether, in mutual deliberation and counsel.

We have thefore felt called upon ( ) submitto the consideraon of our readers, the following outlines of a plawhich has been arranged after most earnest enqry, and some correspondence on both sides of & Atlantic. Any plan of union which we ado, ought to take into account the occasions of dunion which have prevailed amongst us. Firsand foremost amongst these is "the apple of scord" which certain parties for their own ends ave thrown amongst us .-And any plan of use, to be efficient, must contemplate the rejection of that ground of division; and the futur exclusion of it from all en- BRITANNIA trance amongst u The experience of the churches in Englat ought to be a warning to us against tampeng with lax principles, and charitably admitting compromise of the truth. In order to this, our nion should be of such a kind, and for such ers, as none but Baptists indecd, would ever this of connecting themselves with. It should also b to fortify the churches in their principles, ando increase the doctrinal and scriptural intelligace of the body. It should be directed to thadvocacy and illustration of our principles, and to the extension of a knowledge of those docties and practices which we derived from Go word, in opposition to what we believe to b the prevailing corptions of the faith and ornances of the gos-Nor is this all, to be wethy of our profession, it must aim at the adancement of the spirituality of the church, and t the conversion of an ungodly world.

In locking about for the mess and mode of in organization which shall engrace these obicts, we may profit by the expience of those wo have preceded us in the effet. When the fy friends of uncorrupted Bapts principles in Etland, took means to counterat the progress of ven and mixed communion, with resulted in theormation of the Strict Bapth convention, the began by the publication as series of trac to which we believe was addy, chiefly by the brt of one individual, the publication of the

300 buildings within its range. We have not Norwich, 33 1-2; Long Island, 20 1-2; Haarler, 63, 24 ing. 338. heard that any lives were lost.

SPRING ASSIZES .- The assizes were opened duties; reciprocate the good offices of Chris-tian interpurse; to labour in the accomplishment William Notmrn, Esq., M.P.P., acting as counsel order to be had under \$6.62. of commt ends; and above all, to pray with and for the advancement of Jury, the Judge remarked on the unusual when the second determined is 55.2. Wheat-Generate wheat is worth \$1.36. ness of the calendar. Yesterday, the Courtering the Beel-Too to 90c; fair inquiry. mostly occupied with civil cases awaiting the Appearances of young crops cert

> ## A correspondent, some time ago, re- The Flour market remains steady at previous rates uested that we should publish the Sheriff's sales are for consumption at Quebec and lower ports. n the Western District. As it may be a genera | Wheat-Very little doing; not much in marketcommodation, we publish the list entire.

Gaunt, the marderer of Mrs. Bell, was executed at Niagara, on Saturday last.

The stock for the Rochester and Lockport May 5. sloop Emma, Cleveland. Railroad, is said to be subscribed for, and operations will speedily be commenced.

Six convicted prisoners, in Hamilton, made a desperate but unsuccessful attempt to break gaol, last Lord's Day.

ARRIVAL OF THE

Tr

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, May Sth Three o'clock, P.M. The Britannia arrived at Boston at 2 o'clock yesterday.

The Britannia arrived at Boston at 2 o'clock yesterday. News received here by Government express. General tone of Cora Trade firmer; supplies from abroad continue limited. Numerous buyers and holders mabled to realize better prices. At Mark Lane Canadian and United States Wheat 43s a 43s Indian, 24s a 27s. Demand for American Flour, moderate; fair supply. United States 26 a 27s. Same price for Canadian. At Liverpool the trade firm; value of mostly all articles advanced.

Canadian Wheat 6s 6d a Ss; Flour 27s 6d a 23s for best

Canadian Whett 6s 6d a Ss; Flour 27s 6d a 23s for best Western Canal. Good Exports of Indian Corn for Ireland. Export ex-ceeded import; 8000 qrs. during the last week; white 24 to 28s 6d; yellow 27 a 27s 6d; mixed 25 a 26s. Beef commands full prices, 76s a 83s, fair inquiry. Pork, good quality, would realize 60s a 70s. Prospects of higher prices.

ther prices. Sound Cheese, very limited supply. Lard again receded. Breadstuffs will be in good demand for some time. Aparance of crops still encouraging. Iron trade dull; Scotch Pig 40s a 43s. Frade in the manufacturing districts con

orking short time ; more entirely unemployed. Last quotations of Consols, 82 5-8 to \$3.

#### FURTHER PARTICULARS.

MONTREAL, 8th May. The following items are from th : Herald Extra, and came The following items are from the Herata Extra, and came via Troy, this evening. Continued excitement in Ireland. Revolutionary demonstrations in Egypt. Insurgentz sume by order of the Pácha. Outbreak appears certain. Run on Savings' Banks Cont. une: The O'Councils go hayond constitutional limits. Earl Shrewsbury said to be favourable to Repeal. The trial of Mitchell, O'Brien, and Meagher, is proceed-

ing. Thomas Steel has attempted suicide. A regular armed Chartist force is said to be organized. The House of Commons has passed the Crown and Goyof Lobo, from Eccles, xii. 7

The foreign news is considered favourable by all par Money is very plentiful in London and American ste, was in fair demand. Government 6's, 96 to 98.

SHERIFF'S SALE FOR TAXES.

#### Appearances of young crops very encouraging-

MONTREAL, May 8,

Port Stanley.

ARRIVED.

" 6. steamer London, Baffalo.

" Experiment, do.

" 7. schooner Princess Royal, Chatham, to finish load propeller Earl Cathcart, Amhersthurgh-

" 10. steamer Experiment, Buffalo. schooner Jane and Eliza, Blair, Kingston

" 11. steamer London, Buifalo.

May 6. steamer London, for Buffalo. " Experiment, do. sloop Emma, Cleveland.

Juebec, in ballast.

" 9. schooner Princess Royal, Kingston propeller Earl Catheart, with pork, I for Montreal.

" 11. steamer Experiment, Buffalo. " London, do

ARRIVALS AT MONTREAL .- The ships Cale donia and Albion from Glasgow,

RELIGIOUS NOTICE. The Montreal from Liverpool, the Cambria ses on the following subjects, in order, om Glasgow, the Great Britain from Liverpool, l willing) be delivered at the Baprist Chape et. on the Lord's-day evenings: ith cargoes for Montreal, arrived at Quebec. Also, the Lady Falkland from Greenock for

On Universal Depravity. On the condemnation and helph Bellong, Sir Richard Jackson, Canada, Ma-

metof the enlargement.

Lobo, May 13, 184

On God's free and sovereigh love in the gift of his aica, St. Andrew, Pearl, and Anne Tourance, On the completeness of the Plan of Salvation

with general cargoes. The Paragon from Liverpool, with a general argo for this port, arrived in Quebec this norn-

The Montreal and Britannia from Liverpol, Cambria from Glasgow and Great Britian from London arrived this P. M. The Bellona VI. Andrew, Lady Falkland, Pearl and Anna we of public worship is half-past six o'clock.

on the way up. ,

#### Died.

At Avimer, on the 9th inst., at the age of twenty-nine years and seven months, Jared T. Teeple.

Brother Teeple was brought to a knowledge of the Saviour several years ago, and was united with the Methiodists antil January 1, 1846, when he was received according to the ordinance of Christ into the Baptist church at ylmer. Since that time he has suffered without intermision under the lingering sickness by which he died. It was sion under the ingering sickness by which he died. It was any pursuant to the Act of Incorporation. remarked by those who knew him that he was more than J. T. GILKISON, Secretary, ordinary a man of prayer, and lived constantly in the pear shell the Gr. W. Railroad Co. J view of death and eturnity. When at length death came, it Hulton, 3rd May, 1848. was as an expected and welcome measurer. Affa first words were "Come, Lord Jeans" He leaves a widow and two children to the care of Him to whom he committed and soul. According to his dying request, a sermon was preach ed on the occasion of his faneral, by the Rev. W. Wilkinson



CE is heraby given, that a MEETING Stockholders in the Great Western Bail-Road ill take place at the Court-House, in the Ci

19

JAMES F. CARTER, FROM LONDON, ENGLAND. ONSMITH. JEWELLER & ENGRAVER, 51, Hamilton, between Hughs

former - Ar Peterboro, Monday 15th May,

Office--19 Great St. James street, Montreal. ent at London-CHARLES MONSARRAT. London, April 28, 1848. 18

of land for Taxes was announced by the Sheriff of orme Listrict (in virtue of variants is used by the Sheriff of the second day of the Second, in the present month of April, at Peter-en the Sheriff was to offer for sale such portion of and parcels of lots of land, mentioned in the War-ight, at 28 id the second, be necessary to pay arrear-charges thereon; and it is further mentioned, in the solide, in the list of the second second second second here the second seco THOMAS NOAKES BEST,

AUCTIONEER & GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

James Street, opposite to the Market. Out-Anctions, both in Town and Country, attended to.

#### TO CAPITALISTS.

THE subscriber offers for sale a number of Vil-lage Lats in the Village of Warsaw, Township of Blen-heim, Brock District, C. W. Alao, Water Power to drive a Flouring Mill, Saw-Mill, and other Machinery, to snit purchasers. The site is sur-ounded by a country affording extensive support. Also, a valuable Farm to let for any period from one to

five years. Further particulars on any of the above may be learned by applying to ENOS WOLVERTON, Paris post-office. March 29, 1848.

EDUCATION.

MRS. BEDDOME receives a select number of YOUNG LADIES to instruct in the usual branches of an English education, with Music, French, Drawing (in pencil and ersyon), Oil and Water Colour Painting, cand the Rudiments of Latin and German. Having resided for some time in Paris, Mrs. Beldome teaches the French language grammatically.

grammatically. Private Lessons given in the above accomplishments ; also in Astronomy, Botany, and Miniature Painting. 15 Dandas street. 17-6

SAMUEL R. KELLY.

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

91 Wall street, New-Tork. DARTICULAR attention will be given to the

AUVICE CLARE attention will be given to the selection of Teas and other Diry Groeener required for the Ganada market; also to the receipt at New-York and forwarding in bond of foreign goods, and the receipt for shipment or sale of Ganada produce in bond; with any other business that may be required.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership herctofore existing between Levi Fowler and Ames Wood, under the name and style of FOWLER & WOOD, Merchants, at Fingal, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The debts due to and owing by the said firm are to be paid to and discharged by the said Levi Fowler, and the business infuture to be carried on in the same place by Amos Wood LEVI FOWLER,

31st March, 1848. AMOS WOOD.

George Munro.

BURLINGTON LADIES' ACADEMY. HAMILTON, C. W.

THE Summer Session of this Institution, col sisting of fifteen weeks, will commence on Thursday the eleventh day of May. The Principal and Preceptre departmently qualified to impart in departments. The object of this disa facilities for acquiring an in al education in some degree proportiorded to young gentlemen in our colleges and The Institution has a library of more than 600 so, a complete set of chemical and philosophical olumes; also, a complete set of chemical and philosophic-opparatus, microscope, globes, &c. &c. The Academy building is situate in a pleasant part of the The Academy building is situate in a pleasant part of the ity, and in all its arrangements and furniture has been fitted b with special reference to the health, comfort and conver-nce of the rungle. city, and in all its arran

For full info

gelical Pioneer, or by appli Hamilton, 21st March, 1848. Principal.

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

RIDOUT'S HARDWARE STORE (Sign of the Golden Anvil,)

No. 41, DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, C. W.

HE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of Birming barn, Shefield, Wolverhamp-ton, and American fancy and heavy Hardware, which he officies at Wholesale and Retail, on advantageous terms. LIONEL, RIBOUT.

London, 1st January, 1848.

LONDON STOVE WAREHOUSE.

MANDERSON keeps constantly on hand a Also, Plain and Japanned TIN-WARE, at Wholesale and Retail.

Re Cash paid for Furs and Timothy Seed. lon, Jan. 1, 1841.

JOSEPH JEFFERY,

CABINET, CHAIR, SOFA, BEDSTEAD, AND MATTRESS MAKER, PAPER-HANGER, &C.

In the Premises lately occupied by Mr. W. Horton, Barrister, CORNER OF SING AND CLARENCE STREETS,

LONDON, C. W.

HAVING been engaged in the above trade for twenty years, in England, feels confident of giving gen-eral satisfaction to those that favour him with their support. London, Jan. 5, 1848.

JAMES ROBINSON, No. 5, M. Nab's Buildings, Opposite to the Market, JAMES STREET, HAMILTON,

DEALER in every variety of Paper Hangings, and Manufacturer of Picture Frames, Looking Glasses, Vindow Cornices, and Gilt Moulding. N.B. Glass, Putty, and ready-mixed Paints always on hand. 13" Orders carefully attended to.

#### WILLIAM DEVINNY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CONFECTIONER.

BAKER, AND PASTRY COOK,

BEGS to return thanks to his numerous Pa-trons in LONDON and its Vicinity, for the very liberal support he has received since he amenced business, and hopes, by strict attenion and unremitted efforts, to merit a continuance

Having purchased a Large Stock of SUGARS iu the New York Market, this Fall, he is pre-pared to sell every article in the CONFECTION-ERY line of a hetter quality and at lower prices than has been offered in this Market hitherto. In addition to every article in the Confectionery and Bastry Cook departments, he is prepared at all times to supply his customers with the Best Quality of BREAD, at the low price, and with the Best Quality of CRACKERS by the pound or barrel.

W.D. is at all times ready to furnish FARTIES

Ornamented or plain, can at all tunes be supplied. London, Jan. 1, 1848.

ENGLAND.

3 mil

The French Press expresses great surprise and disappointment with the results of the Chartist attempt.

The London Times, reviewing these utterances of Editorial spleen, says :--

The National faintly alludes to a rule which it does not observe, but without which it cannot expect to solve the mystery of a nation so different from its own. "The Chartist Association," it says, "for reasons which a foreigner has neither the means nor the right to judge, yielded before a display of force and an imminent violent struggle." A "foreigner," however, suffering struggle." A "foreigner," however, suffering this confessed incapacity of judgment, ought not to have assumed at once that the submission was to military force. We are under no temptation to underrate the danger of that day; but we beg to assure the National, that the two real parties then enrolled and arrayed against one another were ten thousand Chartists and two hundred thousand citizens. We are not pretending that government committed the romantic folly of having two political parties to break one another's heads in the streets. It is very true that the known pre-

sence of soldiers and treble ranks of Police averted the horrors of an useless collision. But there was a moral victory wrought that day which the National seems glad to forget. The result which tells on the heart of the country, which reassures every peaceful citizen and renders "Chartism" ridiculous, is the fact of two hundred thousand peaceful men in the metropolis alone, besides a proportionate number in our great manufacturing towns, having turned out with great inconvenience and some little risk, to maintain the institutions of their country against an insulting threat of revolutionary violenceagainst an insolent and outrageous minority, who had not even fought their own battle on its own grounds but had gone about to seek a treacherous alliance with a disaffected province on the forward to protest against legislative reform. Not one of them holds himself committed against any one of "the six points of the Charter." But there is no disguising the matter-revolution walked our streets. A gang of desperadoes, knowing how easily, how dexterously, or how easually, the trick or accident had been done abroad, were minded to try their luck and to fish for a revolution in the streets of London. They found the waters all guarded. They found not merely the police and the army, but the whole population against them. In that was their disappointment and doom. It is this which takes the event out of the category of dynastic or aristocratic obstinacies in which the National hastens to swamp it. Had the people stood aloof, or still more, had those two hundred thousand hailed the Chartist demonstration, it is very possible that both the police and the army might

failed of their duty, and the day have been lost. Happily there is no political opinion affirmed or denied in this event. We have only vindicated the free action of the Legislative, which was quite ready last night to make the Chartist pe-tition the subject of a ten day's debate, had not Mr. Fergus O'Connor found John street a more convenient or more congenial sphere for his elo-quence than St. Stephen's. We shall have no trade was usually brisk, and activity was obser-"Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite." revolution but the same as that we have had year by year for centuries-the same as that which has effected a greater social improvement in this in a few days full of West India produce. But country than either the revolution of 1798 or that of 1830. We shall go on probably, extendng and purifying the constituency. We shall make more laws than ever for the people, for the emancipation of industry and the protection of the poor. We shall fill the gulf that yawns between poverty and wealth. We shall give to Ireland the benefit of England's resources and her own. Doubtless the vivid march of revolution abroad will quicken our own pase at home; will shortly be neutralized in our soil. But we relief, or whether they will take upon themselves shall still move naturally, equably, and surely—the responsibility of thwarting what appears to

and thousands of famishing wretches are sinking into the arms of death from absolute starvation." Mr. Bates, a Baptist missionary, who visits the United States with the hopes of collecting funds, and speaking of the past, remarks :-Never had any civilized people experienced such sufferings before, and never before was there been a desperate struggle on the part of the

o much benevolence manifested to afford any ople . lief. England contributed largely oney was sent from France, Germany and Italy The Sultan of Turkey, the people of India, and the free Negroes of the West, all sent us relief. The citizens of the United States raised subscripns on a gigantic scale-subscriptions worthy of a great and benev lent people, and calculated o coment a union between two nations of kindred stitutions and similar origin. Indeed all nations ard our cry, and all nations came to our aid. The crisis is over. We do not think any more vill die of starvation, but our difficulties are only beginning to be felt. The future seems dark and certain

out an effort being made to heal their maladies-

ITALY.

The Austrian troops are returning rapidly from Lombardy, blowing up the bridges as they go. The Provisional Government of Venice has ent a note to the government of Milan, in which it declares that Venice intends to unite herself to the State of Lombardy, accepting in advance the form of government, either monarchical or re-publican, which the latter might think right to adopt.

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs had reeived by telegraph, from the French consul at Leghorn, a despatch announcing that all Dal-matia, the Frioul, and the Tyrol (Italian), had given their adhesion to the Venetian republic. The following are the bases of a new treaty aid to have been concluded between the Pope, the King of Sardina, and the Grand Duke of one hand, and a foreign republic on the other. Those two hundred thousand men did not come Tuscany, for the future organization of Italy. The Italian Peninsula to be divided into six great states, 1. Naples. 2. Sicily. 3. States of the Church. 4. The kingdom of Etruria, for the advantage of "the Grand Duke of Tuscany, to consist of the actual Grand Duchy, and the adjoining territories of Pontremoli, Modena, Pietrasante, and Lunigiana. 5. Lombardy, under whatever form of Government the Lombards may adopt. 6. Sardina, with an indemnity to King Charles Albert in case Savoy should be annexed to France. An alliance offensive and defensive between the six states. An Italian confederation well defended by a line of fortresses long the frontiers. A uniform law for weights, measures, and currency. Abolition of internal customs duties. A Diet at Rome under the presidency of the Pope.

The Jesuits have been expelled from Rome.

#### WEST INDIES.

The West Indian of the 13th, speaking of the affairs of the colony, says :--

"Five months have passed over since the pres sure on these colonics commenced, and every successive day brings with it an augmentation rather than a diminution of gloom. We are now vable on every hand-when ships were arriving with full cargoes to our merchants, and leaving what is the fact now? The imports are com-paratively trifling-merchants are ordering and receiving no supplies; trade is stagnant; pur-chases are confined to the bare necessaries of ife; the best bills cannot be sold except at an immense sacrifice—debts are unpaid. It is bad enough now. We are unwilling to anticipate the condition of things when the crop is reaped and shipped. We ask those who may be opposed to the scheme for the issue of Treasury notes whethand whatever actual benefits are there attained er they are prepared with any better scheme of

delphia. As soon as their flight was known, steamer was employed to pursue them, having on board a large number of armed men, with a six pounder. They overtook the vessel at the mouth of the Potomac, while she lay at anchor, and all hands on board asleep. Had the arrival of the steamer been apprehended, as both parties were armed, it is probable there would have

slaves to obtain their liberty. The captain and crew have been brought up to this city, and committed to prison with the slaves. The law of this district subjects the captain, if city, and committed to prison with the slaves. The law of this district subjects the captain, if not the crew, to imprisonment for ten years. Report says that the vessel was chartered in Philadelphia for the purpose, and that a brig was expected to meet the schoener, and take the slaves on board. This accounts for her remain-ing at a slave source of the schoener of the remain-tion at a coherer weak of the slaves. DOWNWARDS-Leaves Grand Eiver every Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, at 5 a. m. and arrives at Buffalo at 9 a. m. on the same days. UPWRDS-UPWRDS-UPWRDS-DOWNWARDS-Construction of the schoener of the schoener weak of the sch ing at anchor.

Some say they will all be sold and sent away, as, this is the usual punishment. Being near the

white lady coming from it, in company with a free black woman, the wife of one of the run-aways. She had been there to identify the hus-the black woman in time for the canada for Detroit will arrive at Port Stanley by the London in time for the Canada for Detroit will arrive at Port Stanley by the band of this woman, as he belonged to her sister in Virginia. I inquired of her whether her sister would sell him, to which she instantly replied, Lord bless you, sir, do you think she would Leaves Buffalo every Wednesday and Daturday at 9 ja.m., fellow-creature, if she could get ten thousand dollars for him. If he is penitent, she will fer-ting him " Him wife studing he avaliant for a state of the studies of the stud fellow-creature, if she could get ten thousand dollars for him. If he is penitent, she will for-give him." His wife standing by exclaimed with tears streaming down his checks, "Blass

SAD' AND FATAL ACCIDENT .- We announce with painful feelings an accident which occurred near the city a few days since, the result of which was the death of an amiable and interesting young lady. Last week, Miss Geis, aged 18 years, daughter of Mr. Henry Geis, one of the LONDON AND PORT SARNIA. most respected and wealthy of our German citizens, was out riding with a young gentleman, and having stopped at a friend's, the young man and having stopped at a friend's, the young man took down a gun, when the women told him to be careful as it was loaded. He then went to put it back, but it fell on the floor and was dis-transformed at a friend's, the young man don, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY after the arrival of the Mail from Hamilton, for Port Sarnia, and arrives at Sarnia same evening, -returning, leaves Port Sarnia every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at TEN o'clock, A. M., and arrives in London the same charged. The contents, two slugs and even shot, entered Miss G's. leg below and above the knee, inflicting a painful wound. She received every attention, but the wound as above sated, proved fatal, on Thursday, and she expiredafter nearly a week of intense agony .- Det. Freeress.

Ro A Liberty Cap was presented b the citizens of N. York to the citizens of Pas on the 25th ult., the Vice-Consul of the Frenc Re-public accepting it in behalf of the city of aris. The cap was of red velvet with gold ornamnts,

PRODUCT OF N. ENGLAND .- A stranger, Das; sing through one of the mountain townsi N. England, inquired, "What can you raise he?" The answer was, "Our land is rough and por; we can raise but little produce, and so we hild chool-houses, and raise men."

res gives the lengt	the following table, the first column of w- gives the length, the second the great , and the third the average width, in mes		
width, and the third	the ave	rage with	ith, inmes
Champlain,	105	21	8
Ontario,	108	52	40
Erie,	240	57	38
St. Clair,	18	25	12
Huron *	070	105	70

1848. PORT STANLEY, BUFFALO, TORONTO, AND DETROIT, POET DOVER & GRAND SIVER. ALL Cabin Ste

LONDON, CAPTAIN GEORGE WILLOUGHBY, this Will run, during the season of 1848, (tonching at the

Leaves Buffalo every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, a

as, this is the usual punishment. Being near the jail, after the commitment, I met a respectable white lady coming from it, in company with a the back wroman the wife of one of the run-

THE CANADA



LONDON AND PORT SARNIA.

THE Mail Stage leaves the Stage-Office, Lon

evening. The Proprietor has spared no expense in furnishing good Teams and comfortable Carriages, and trusts to receive a liberal patromage. M. SEGER.

#### DAILY LINE OF STAGES

BETWEEN LONDON AND PORT STANLEY. THE subscriber begs to inform the Public, that he has established a Daily Line of Stages between the above places; leaving the General Stage Office at London immediately after the arrival of the Mail Stage from Hamil-ton, at TEN o'clock, A. M. -returning, leaves Port Stanley every day at EIGHT o'clock, A. M., and arrives at London in time for the Mail Stage for Hamilton. The Proprietor has spared neither pains nor expense in furnishing comfortable Coaches and careful Drivers.--Having the advantage of a plank rond, he is enabled to per-form the route in Three Hours and a half. M. SEGER. THE subscriber begs to inform the Public, that London, Jan. 1, 1848. A. W. GIBBS, (SUCCESSOR TO C. G. MOORE, ) CHEMIST & DRUGGIST, No. 1, DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, C.W. DEALER IN DIE OTUPPO, PATENT MEDICINES, Perfumery, &c. Prescriptions carefully and promptly prepared.

G. E. CARTWRIGHT.

THECARY AND DRUC

London, January 1, 1848. NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

RELIGIOUS BOOK-STORE.

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand, a very extensive and carefully selected stock of Religious Books, at very low prices. The diverse there is no other establishment like his in Canada West, for the following reasons :--None of the works called "light reading" are kept in it, nor is it merely de-signed for the use of any one denomination, but rather for the Christian public at large. His stock embraces the works of the leading evangelical writers in the various branches of the chart, such as --Hall, Fourter, and Haldsane; Wardlaw, James, and Jay ; Newton, Riehmond, and Beckerstith; Chalmers, Boston, and M'Cheyne, &c. This marked fague, which may be had (gratis) at the store. March 22nd, 1843. N. B. A liberal discount sllowed to all ministers, a schoole.

N. B. A liberal discount allowed to all ministers, s. school and public libraries.

#### 1848. AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION DEPOSITORY. Hamilton, King Street West.

REV. C. A. SKINNER, Agent, respectfully REV. C. A. SKINNER, Agent, respectfully informs his Christian frieds and the public that he has constantly on hand, a supply of BOOKS, LIBRARIES, &c. for sabbath schools. He is at liberty to offer many of them at New-York prices, and others at a small advance. (The publications referred to are spoken of as the cheapest ever published.) The friends of sabbath schools will please do their utmost to assist the society. (being missionary in its character, and more particularly intended to promote the in-terests of sabbath schools.) N. B.—Orders for Books, Libraries, &c. promptly attended to ; and if not on hand, procured without delay. BIBLES AND TERTAMENTS at New-York prices. STANDARD WORKS at a moderate advance.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

SCHOOL BOOKS. E ASTWOOD & Co., Yonge Street, Toronto, and King Street, Hamilton, are prepared to supply Booksellers, School Teachers, Country Merchants, Pedlars, &c. with the following School Books, in any quantity, at the lowest prices, and upon the most liberal terms. Rags taken in exchange at the highest prices. Mavor's, Webster's, Carpenter's, Canada, and Cobb's Spell-ing Books. Walkingham's and National First Book of Arithmetice. English Reader, and Introduction to do. Murray's, Lennic's, and National Granmars. Morse and Grimbacks Geography. Reading Made Easy, Primers, &c. 0 NATIONAL SCHOOL-BOOMES.

NATIONAL SCHOOL-BOOMS, First Book of Lessons. Second do. do Third do. do Fourth do. do K t so, Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper Blank Books, Stationery, &c. &c. Every description of Ruling and Binding done.

J. NASH.

#### TAILOR AND DRAPER.

(KING STREET, OPPOSITE A. & T. C. KERR'S,) HAMILTON,

HAS constantly on hand, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, auitable for the season; together with a cheap supply of Tailor's Triannings. N. B.--A full suit of clothes furnished at Twenty-Four

WAGGON AND SLEIGH FACTORY,

Jan. 1, 1848. THOMAS I. FULLER, Importer of English, French and German Fancy Goods, AND DEALER IN Every description of Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Looking-Glasses, Clocks, Stationery, Paper Hangings, wholesale and retail. No. 48, King Street East, Toronto. J. G. BROWN,

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST. Office over Mr. Michie's Store, Dundas street

WALUABLE FARM LOTS FOR SALE in. ALUABLE FARM LOTS FOR SALE in the HURON TRACT, namely—
FOUR LOTS in the first Concession of Goderich, from my Lake/Huron, containing 82, 72, 67 1-4 and 58 1-8 acres res-pectively. Two of these Lots have considerable improve-ments, and one of them a commodious Two-Story Log House with Garden and Orchard.
Likewise SiX LOTS on the Second Concession, contain-ing 80 acres each, two of them partially improved.
These Lots are situated within from six to eight miles of the fourishing Town of Goderich. The land is of the best quality and well watered, and the front Lots command a bean-tial view of the Lake.
For particulars, apply (if by latter, post paid) to JOHN CLARK, Goderich:
Goderich, February 12th, 1848.

HELP THE ORPHAN -GEORGE MARON. HELP THE ORPHAN' - GEORGE MANON, of Morristowa, County Wicklow, Irelawi, sailed from liverpool in the ship Phonix of Greenock, April 6th, 1847, with his wife and eight children. On reaching the St. Law-rence, he and his wife and one child having been seized with ship-fever, were taken to the hospital at Grosse-Isle. There the mother and child died. The remaining children wero sent forward to an uncle who then resided in the Township of London, and at his honse two of the younger children died. They are in a state of distressing anxiety regarding their fa-ther. They have learned from A. C. Buchman, Ess., that he left the hospital recovered, but have altogether failed to gain any further tidings of him. Any one who will forward their enquiries, and especially editors of newspapers who will take actice of these facts, will do'an act of true humanity. Any information addressed to Robert Mahon, Kosmgelical Prioner Office, London, C. W., will be most gratefully re-eved. London, March 8, 1848.

## INSTRUCTION IN HEBREW.

#### The Rev. C. F. FREY,

The Rev. C. F. FREY, MAS reduced his charge to Erour DOLLARS a Student, when the class consists of Five or more. He has just returned from Ann Arbor, where he taught a class of twelve, and received the following testimonia: "We, the undersigned, having attended Rev. C. F. Frey's incommon with some others, had entertained in regard to the possibility of his effecting all he promises in the prospectur of his Hebrew course, have been haspily removed ; that we have obtained in the course of twenty-four lessons all the informa-ing language with case and success, without the further aid of a teacher. We vould modit cordially recommend to those who wish to read the Old Testament scriptures in their original language, to avail themselves of the valuable instruc-tions of Mr. Frey, as proposed in his Prospectus. "Mr. Frey's history is of unusual interest, and he has det of Pontiac, Jakkad county, in this state, and at the det of Pontiac, Jakkad county, in this state, and at the det of Pontiac, Jakkad county, in this state, and a the det of Pontiac, Jakkad county, in this state, and at the det of Pontiac, Jakkad county, in this state, and at the det of Pontiac, Jakkad county, in this state, and at the det of Pontiac, Jakkad county, in this state, and at the det of Pontiac, Jakkad county, in this state, and at the det of Pontiac, Jakkad county, in this state, and at the det of Pontiac, Jakkad county, in this state, and at the det of Pontiac, Dakkad county, in this state, and at the det of Pontiac, Dakkad county, in this state, and at the det of Pontiac, Dakkad county, in this state, and at the det of Pontiac, Dakkad county, in this state, and at the det of Pontiac, Dakkad county, in this state, and at the det of Pontiac, Dakkad county, in this state, and at the det of Pontiac, Dakkad county, in this state, and at the det of Pontiac, Dakkad county, in this state, and at the det of Pontiac, Dakkad county, in this state, and at the det of Pontiac, Dakkad county, in this state, and at the

age of seventy-ives, retains the intellectual vigour and viva-city of youth.<sup>29</sup> Signed by Professors Rev. G. P. Williams, Rev. A. Ten-Brook, and by the other students. Feb. 12, 1848. N.B.--Mr. Frey will commence a class at his residence as soon as a sufficient number can unite. Students my be accommodated with comfortable and reasonable board and lodwing.

PROPOSALS TO PUBLISH THE LECTURES OF THE LATE Dr. BOGUE,

Professor of the Missionary Institution, Gosport, England.

ATTENTION is requested to the following:

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 Anonecement by Professors Williams and Tas Brock,

 et al. Statement by Professors Williams and Tas Brock,

 we understand that the Rev. C. F. Faxv intends publishing

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January 1, 1848.

RIDOUT STREET.

The Cutting done for the farmers at a very low price.

Opposite the Residence of John Harris, Esq.

not by an alternation of frenzy and trance, but by	be the only measure likely to afford permanent	Michigan, 340 83 58	(SIGN OF THE RED MORTAR)	26 CORNHILL, LONDON. Capital—£500,000 Sterling.	of our aged brother may be spared to accomplish the imper- tant work, that he may meet with deserved eacourgement
	relief at a crisis the climax of which we very much fear has not yet been attained, and the at-	Superior, 420 185 100	Corner of King & Hughson Streets, Hamilton,		and above all, that the blessing of the great head of ie chur may rest upon this publication, is our sincere dest.
	tainment of which, without an effort to relieve	* Not including Geor-	RESPECTFULLY intimates to parties visiting the City, that his stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Patern		Names of Subscribers will be received by th/Rev. M
	the various interests of the Island, will be more	gian Bay, 120 45	dedicines, Perfumery, Oils, Paints, and Dye Stuffs is now omplete, and embraces all the articles usually kept by a	Ing terms of this Soc.ety are highly advantageous.	Frey, Pontiac, Michigan; or at the office of his Pape Ministers or others willing to act as Agents, are quested
by four messengers.	disastrous than we are willing to surmise."		Bruggist. As he will keep none but Genuine Articles and	Agent for London C.W. and its meinity	
	The accounts from the various surrounding Islands are of the most distressing nature. The	NARROW ESCAPE A young gentlemar left			
Subsequently the Committee on Public Peti- tions reported to the House, that the number of	people appear to be overwhelmed with pecuniary	Kingston for Cleveland on Monday wes, or board the steamboat Niagara; was wreeke, and		DAVID SMITH,	
signatures to the Chartist Petition, was only	difficulties.	after twelve hours of great peril, escaped in the	C. SANDERS.	HAT-MAKER AND FURRIER, 75 Dundas Street,	The Evangelical Piones
1,975,496, and that many of these were spurious		shore by means of a rope. He then tok the	CABINET-MAKER & UPHOLSTERER,	OULD avail himself of this opportunity of	DEVOTED to RELIGION, MORALS, LATERAURZ, and Se CIAL IMPROVEMENT-is intended to be istinctively
-among others "Victoria Rex," "April the	CHINA.	cars at Rochester-the same train that mo of	Corner of	reminding his friends and the public that from the	CIL INTROVEMENT in intended to be istinguised Religious Paper, upholding and illustrating a motive Christianity, and advocating the institutions and orgination of the church as there have been been been been been been been be
First," " the Duke of Wellington," &c.	Extract of a letter from Mr. Dean, to a friend in New-York, dated,	the track, upset in a smash, and killed twomen By a extra train he arrived at Buffalo, and tool		economy of his establishment, combined with his long and extensive experience, he is able and determined to supply	church as these have been contended for by Rular Baptist
IRELAND.	Hong Kong, Jan. 27, 1848.	the steamer Ohio for Cleveland. The Ohiobrok	A Large Quantity of Household Furniture of	lity, and on the most reasonable terms.	church as these have been contended for by Huiar Baptiss Its columns exhibit ample religious intelliget. Morel an social reform, and particularly public educate and temper ance are cordially supported. Literature and temper due attention. Agricultural questions are counted. In re-
	MY DEAR BROTHER,-We have received into	her crank off Erie, and was towed back to Buffale	. Davdys on hand.	He solicits his friends to favour him with a trial.	due attention. Agricultural questions are coused. In re-
The owner of a timber yard in Cork has un- dertaken a contract for supplying 5000 pike	the church the wife of A Sun, and one Chinese	He then took passage on the Saratoga, which	ders promptly and carefully fulfilled.	HATS AND CAPS MADE TO ORDER. OBSERVE /12-75 Dundas street, opposite the Market.	up to the latest dates
handles.	woman from Long Island; and last Sunday we baptized <i>four</i> Chinamen from the latter place.	met with an accident, and was detained severa hours in Eric for repairs. He arrived in this cit		London, Jan. 1, 1848. 1	It is published every SATURDAY, fice 10s. a year
The Carlow Sentinel says: We have received	Our meetings are there well attended ; so also at	yesterday, norning Cleveland Plaindealer, 241	Importer of FRENCH MILLINERY, STRAW & FANCY ARTICLES,	KILWORTH	It is published every SATURDAY, lice 10. a year payable at the commencement of the volme; 12m 6d. if pay- ment is delayed beyond six months; and 5s. if delayed he yond the end of the volume.
information upon authority entitled to credit, that emissaries on the part of some treasonable	Chikchoo, and at both the Chapels at Hong	and the second se	CHOW-BOOMS	CASH AND GENERAL TRADE STORE.	I THIT I DIN I IOIN UP I DC LUGINE elicanoneer was a gen-
association or "executive directory," have been	Kong. My daily service in Chinese is well at- tended. The Gospel of John, by brother Godd-	FACTS ABOUT PRISONARSCharles Spear, on	Opposite the City Hotel, James Street,	HENRY A. GUSTIN begs leave to inform his	eligible vehicle of advertisements. The unit rates are charged
despatched from the metropolis to the provinces,	ard, and Acts, with references, are now being	of the Secretaries of the Prisoner's Friend Society says that the number of prisoners now confine	HAMILTON.	numerous customers and the public generally, that he keeps constantly on hand a complete and well-assorted stock	Advertisements under 10 lines, 2s, 6d, 6l insertion, and 7ad
to circulate printed notices, warning the people	printed. 3000 copies of each are already done,	in the United States, is about \$0,000, of whom	N. B. The New-York market visited twice a year. The most modern fashions always on hand.	of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.	Over 10 lines, 4d. a line for the first, a ld. a line each sub
to be prepared at a moment's notice ! Several copies of this treasonable notice were posted in	and the men are still at work on them. Mat-	5000 are in State prisons. The number discharge		GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, MEDICINES, dec.	sequent insertion.
the county Kilkenny and Queen's county on the	thew, with notes, is advanced to the 16th chapt- er. If the Chinese find as much interest and	yearly from the prisons averages about 20,000 of whom some 2000 are convicts discharge	WILLIAM FELL,	Which he will sell at his usual low figure for Cash or Ready Pay. Also on sale,	Rev. Wm. Wilkinson is acting as "avelling Agent.
8th instant. One of a similar tendency was	profit in reading it, as I have in preparing it, it		Engraver, Copperplate & Lithographic Printer,		Mr. Wm. Bright, St. Catherines, an authorized agent where he may travel, and willtraightway visit the
posted on a chapel in this county on the 9th, while the people were at mass, which was taken	will afford me double pay. Brethren I. J. Ro-	prison. In most of the States women may	KING STREET, OPPOSITE THE MONTREAL BANK, HAMILTON,	Account, are requested to make Immediate Payment, otherwise cost will be made.	churches of the Eastern Association on our behalf. Rev. E. Savage will please receiv ubscribers' names and
down by a member of the congregation. This	berts and C. F. Johnson have taken a house in Macao till the Canton troubles are over. Brother	sent to State prison; but in Massachusetts the can only be sent to jails and houses of correction	HAS always on hand Coffin and Door Plates.	HENRY A. GUSTIN	payments on account of the Engelical Piperer.
and other movements on the part of the undis-	Pearcy is holding on by the eye-lids. Brethren	A large number of the prisoners are young, an	Visiting and Address CARDS, STAMPS and SEALS; together with Druggist's, and other LABELS.	Kilworth, Jan. 1, 1848. 1	General Agent in England, The R. W. Overingy Scotland, Robert Hile, Eso, Glagon,
guised rebels of the metropolis have excited con- siderable fear and apprehension throughout the	McCowan and Lord, at Ningpo, are doing well;	some of them quite small boys. The State		DAVID W. ROWLAND, .	Scotland, Robertstile, Esg. Glargon. New-York, S. Rielly, Esg. 91 Wall street
country, among those especially residing in the	as also Shuck and party at Shanghae; last dates	Massachusetts employs an agent to look aft	SYLVESTER, JOHNSON & CO.	WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER,	Michigan, Mr. Smour Finney, Detroit. Adelaide, Mr. M. Alpin Joan, Mr. Alvak Roster,
rural districts. Pikes are being manufactured	The school at Tu-Kea-Wan is flouishing; 10 or	pend a certain amount of money in each case	JAMES STREET, OPPOSITE THE MARKET HOUSE, Hamilton,	(LATE J. EDMONSON'S,) ST. THOMAS, C. W.	Aldborcugh, Elder McCall Lo, Henry Gustin
openly, while guns and pistols are sold at fair	12 boys and their teacher come over every Sab-	aid the man in obtaining employment.	MANUFACTURERS of Tin, Copper & Sheet	Every description of Clocks and Watches repaired and war-	Ancaster, P. Stenabaugh Aylmer, Mr P. Clayton, Mileton, Mr John Kitchen
and market, under the eye of the constituted authorities, with impunity.	bath to worship in the chapel. Brother Jenks		INT IRON WARES, wholesale and retailAlways on hand, a supply of Cooking, Parlour, Hot Air & Box Stoves	ranted. 1	Bayham, Mr. A. Chute, Msea, Mr George Gooman
The disaffection in the military, unfortunately-	is at Singapore with a sick wife; brethren Jones and Johnson are here; the former waiting his	running into the port of Ogdensburgh sheeting	of the best patterns and construction.	TO PRINTERS.	Beamsville, Mr. J. Kitchen, John Meikle
for the Government, is alarmingly on the increase,	early departure in the "Myaram-Dyaram," for	a sand bank, and is very precariously situaled			Blenheim, Rav. H. Filch, Bloomfield, Mr J. Philips Nevich, Mr W. M Lellan
and has been so undisguisedly manifested that even the Orange Journals can no longer conceal	Siam direct ; the latter is to remain at Hong Kong.	directly between this place and Ogdensburg The Gildersleeve is now attempting to pull he	1848. WILLIAM DAWSON, 1848. 	JUST RECEIVED, at the Printer's Furnishing Warehouse, No. 6, U. S. Hotel Block, Pearl street, Buf-	Bosanquet, Mr. F. Clarks Oland Mr. T. Dohingon
it. Mr. Maurice O'Connell, in his speech on the	All friends well at Bankok when we last heard. My kind regards to friends in the Bible Rooms,	off, but has not yet succeeded.	JEWELLER, &c.	falo, the following Type and Materials, viz. 150 lbs. Small Pica No. 2	Brantford, Rev. J. Winter- botham, Gord, Rev J. Elliot
motion for Repeal, in the House of Commons on	First Church, &c., and pray keep the friends re-	PEACE PROSPECTS Accounts from Washing	KING STREET, TWO DOORS EAST OF S. KERR AND CO. Hamilton.	303 " Long Primer 511 " Great Primer	Burford, Rev. J. Painter, Charlotteville, D. Shearer Erboro', Rev P. Wilson
the 11th inst., stated that two battalions, sta- tioned at the Linen Hall of Dublin, had engaged	minded that the work of evangelizing China is	ton say that a letter has been received from Ge	A TWAVE on hand on smallest and to the	632 "Brevier 45 "Double Paragon	1 . Wurd Ilham, Rev. D. Way
in a pitched battle in the barrack-yard on the	not completed, and we will try to find room for	W. O. Butler, now in command of the America		50 (( T) 11 Y) 1/1	
previous Sunday; "Repeal" and "No Repeal"	two or three more labourers if they are sent soon. Where are the friends of Christ, and the advo-	expectation that the Mexican Congress mill still	Clocks, Watches, Wedding Kings, Brooches, Silver Spoons Spectacles, Wiolins, Flutes, Accordions, Combs and Toys, and other articles usually kept in a jeweller's store. N. B. All articles sold, if not what they are represented, where the returned on avolation	105 " Minion No. 4	Clarke, Mr N. C. Smith Port Sarnia, Mr. Mc.Alpin.
being the battle cries; and that the contest	cates of truth, and the lovers of their species, at	I show a course of the state of	N. B. All articles sold, if not what they are represented, may be returned or exchanged. All repairs warranted.	A ICH F IOWEIS,	Oramahae and Murray MoDort Colhome We Kinnord
lasted until the commander of the troops himself came down and put an end to it. From every		out by Mr. Commissioner Sevier Tribum.	Cash for old gold and silver.	29 " Double Pica Flowers 18 " Nonpareil Flowers,	Joseph W. Corydermas Rainham, Rev. J. Van Loos Dereham Forge, Rev. M. W. Reach, Rev. W. Hurlburt
military station accounts almost daily arrive of	two men at each, are all that can be afforded from our Society for a country whose inhabitants		1848. EDWARD M'GIVERN, 1848.	4 founts Pica Tuscan Shade 4 do Brevier Tuscan Shade	Drum'ndville,R.R. Hubbar Drum'ndville,R.R. Hubbar Sarnia, Rev. Geo. Weison
the growth of discontent. The Leinster Express,	are numbered by millions? Your idea is a cor-	agent in Paris stating that Pine IV has added		456 do assorted Job Type 737 feet Brass Rule, assorted	Dunuas, Mr. T. Sheldnike St Commen Day DF Contak
a journal friendly to the Government, mentions symptoms of this nature in Maryborough; and	rect one that no station should have less than	to be forwaded to the Locialstone Car Ve	KING STREET, HAMILTON, Nat Door to T. Bickle, Druggist, also 3 doors west of Weeks' Hotel.	4 Imperial Printing Presses	Dunwick, James Philes St Thomas, Mr. H. Black
from other local journals we learn that they have	three men. And can our churches be persuaded	two cases-one containing the complete colle	NAL DOOT TO T. DICKIE, DIUGGIST, AISO 3 GOOLS WEST OF WEEKS HOTEL.	1 Card Press News, Book and Coloured Inks	Bullet, Mr. J. Robins, Stewart Town, Rev. J. Clark
also been manifested in the following corps :	that we should have less than three stations among the Chinese? Where is the man who will ad-	tion of the 'Calleographia Camerale,' a magnit cent series of engravings, in four large portfolio	N. B Constantly on hand at both Establishments, a large	Iron and Wood Composing Sticks Brass and Slice Galleys	Ericus, F. Floetes Fingal, L. Fowler, H. Sydney, Rev. W. Geary
In Kilkenny and Galway counties the people. are all arming.	vocate it ? What are his strong reasons? Per-	representing the Antiquities of D	quantity of manufactured work.	Cases and Chases Plain and Fancy Wood Type	Georgeforen, Fernissen M. C.
In Limerick all the gunmakers of the city are	haps he has some light on the subject which we have not in these darker regions. Will he have	three sets of the medals in bronze silver and col	LYMN BOOKS A supply of the Selection	Reglets, Wood Rule and Planers	Gosfield, Rev. Wm. Jonne. Townsend, Mr. Abr. Barber
actively engaged making "rifles to order."	have not in these darker regions. Will he have the goodness to publish to the world his thoughts,			Lead Cutters Quoins, Boxwood and Hickory Bookbinders' Guage Shears	Vittoria, Nev. G. J. Myerse
There are melancholy details in the sufferings of the poor in the papers received from Mayo,	that we may share in the benefits of his wis-	found by the writer an easy and	may be found at the office of the Exampleical Pioneer, in the building next to the Telegraph Office, Ridout Street; and at Mr. William Hall's, 26 Daudas street. Price 1s. 10 d	White and Coloured Drinting D	Caldemand Der TET
Galway and Limerick this day. Several deaths	dom?	to raise them. Place small nieces of de-	pir. William Hairs, 20 Dandas screet. Price 1s. 101d		Hamilton, Mr. T. Haines Hought'n Rev W. Nermond "F Capill, Ingersolite Priss Ferries Woodstock, Hamilton Burch
from actual starvation are reported, while deaths	THE STAVE STEATING CASE	as large as one's hand just below the stin	LONDON SAVINGS BANK.	of which will be sold for cash, or approved paper, on as fav- ourable terms as can be purchased elsewhere.	Ingereolville, R. N. East- Yurmouth, Mr A. Smith
from diseases, superinduced by unwholesome and	The correspondent of the Evening Post gives	notbed, and plant the cucumber seed upon		OLD TYPE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW. N.B Publishers who will copy this advertisement six	E.L.T. Mr John Ellise.
insufficient food, are of constant occurrence. The poor houses in some parts are represented to		pieces of turi must be removed plante and	Joon Wilson, Esq L. Lawrason, Esq Simeon Morril, Esq M. Anderson, Esq Mr William Begg Mr David Smith	dollars in a letter directed to me, shall have sent to their ad-	Peveral Ministe have built and hills Rev CMcDermet
be mere charnel houses, full of disease, and	0000'	rich garden soil and they will at	M. Anderson, Esq Mr William Begg Mr David Smith C. Monserrat, Esq Adam Hope, Esq ThomasWilson, Esq Actuary—Mr William W. Street.	CALCO OU TOS. DEST TACME THE.	Peveral Minists have kindly undertaken a general agery ar as their opertunities extend. Amongst these arthe
deaths constantly occurring.	This dull city has been roused from its apathy by the absconding of 77 slaves, which took	in growth, and produce fruit two or threeven	DEPOSITS will be received by the Actuary.	WILLIAM PRESCOTT.	and the nev. H. Fitch, and the Nev. J. mer.
The Mayo Constitution speaking of the condi- tion of the poor in that county, says :	by the absconding of 77 slaves, which took place on Sunday. From what I have been able	Suitable turf is easily obtained on open found.	during the usual office hours, until further notice. In-	NOTICEThe Partnership formerly existing between Stephen Comfort and James Greer, under the	Published by AMES INGLIS, Pastor of the Batist
"The poor are dving in hundreds-the	to learn, the gange consisting of about one-third	has been inverted the previous among the grad	and Deposits, but it will not be limited to that rate should the	name of COMPORT & GREER, ceased on the 7th day of	Church, pndon, C. W., to whom all ders and comminications should be addressed.
are huddled into shallow pits, unshrouded and	to learn, the gang consisting of about one-third females, attempted to make their escape from	tumn. The young plants should be stores	w. W. STREET, Actuary.	March last. T. KILBORN, Umpre. The business will, in future, be carried on by S. Comfort.	Contraction of the second s
uncoffined-the diseased are allowed to die with-	this city on board mail vessel bound to Phila-	soon as they will probably escape the fist.	Loudon, May, 1847. 1	Kilworth, April 15, 1848 . 17*3	At his Office tidout Street, next to the Telegrap Office.
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	•	The second second second second second			
			C. Marine /	1	
	a de la companya de la		· ·		