

writer proceeds to mention the virtues of olive oil simply considered. A drop of it applied to the part stung by a bee or wasp soon removes the pain and swelling; and it is well known that olive oil, when applied to the bite of a viper, prevents any bad consequences, and will even effect a cure after the effects of the venom have become apparent. It had formerly been thought necessary to make use of viper oil (or olive oil in which a viper had died,) to cure the bite of that animal; but in 1734, W. Oliver, a viper catcher living at Bath, addressed himself to the College of Physicians in London, and offered to give proof in his own person that oil of olives alone had power to effect the cure. The offer was accepted, and a reward of £50 promised him if the result were satisfactory. At the appointed time the man, who was about seventy years of age, came with his wife, and suffered himself to be bitten by a viper in the hand and thumb. The venom soon began to operate, and his hand and other parts of his body swelled to such a degree that they were obliged to rip the seams to get his clothes off. The wife then made a considerable quantity of the oil warm, and rubbed the affected and swollen parts with it, giving him also at intervals a spoonful of oil inwardly, till the swelling and other symptoms began to abate, and she knew that the power of the venom was overcome. He was then laid on a couch, and made warm when he fell into a gentle sleep, accompanied by a mild perspiration. After six or seven hours, he appeared quite well, rose up, and, after he had taken something to refresh himself, to the surprise and satisfaction of all the gentlemen present, the viper catcher and his wife took their leave and returned home, very well satisfied with their recompense.

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missioners on behalf of the Government. The Legislative grant amounting to two hundred and fifty pounds has been received this year as before. The amount received last year from the General Union Society was only ten pounds, which is not much more than a fourth part of the interest of the debt for one year; and as the Committee have felt themselves in justice bound to increase the Salary of the Assistant Teacher to the amount of ten pounds for the ensuing year, they trust that the dividend from the Union Society will be augmented, and so enable them to meet all demands. The Committee cannot in connexion with this subject, refrain from reverting to the loss and disadvantages which accrue from the payment of so large a sum as £35 every year for interest, this sum if allowed to accumulate, would discharge the whole debt in 16 years. The Committee do not imagine that, in the present state of the country, any effort to pay the debt at once would be successful, but it might be possible for some one or more friends to lend the amount upon security of the ground and building either free from interest or at a much lower rate than 6 per cent., without the slightest inconvenience to themselves; were this done the whole could be repaid in annual instalments within a given period out of the same funds which are now being swallowed up for interest. They leave this for the consideration of those to whom the Lord has entrusted property with its responsibilities.

The interior of the building stands in need of some repairs which the Committee have judged it proper to order, with the assurance of their determination to study the utmost economy that is compatible with the preservation of the building and the comfort of the inmates.

The Committee mentioned in their Report two years ago that the Records of the Society had been destroyed by fire; they would suggest the propriety of searching for the record of the constitution of the Society, and having it again committed to writing among their papers; and should the Society see fit to authorize the Executive Committee to frame a draught of such additions to the Constitution as altered circumstances may render expedient; they will endeavour to attend to that duty and present the subject for consideration at the next meeting of the Society.

The following Resolutions were then adopted:

1. That the Report now read, be received and laid before the Churches.
2. That the friends of the Society rejoice in the measure of prosperity which has been vouchsafed them by the Disposer of all events, during a period of extreme commercial depression; and they look forward with

confidence to still more cheering indications of the divine favour in future years.

3. That the Committee be instructed to search for the original Constitution of the Society, and prepare a draught of such additions as may appear desirable, to be presented for consideration at the next meeting of the Board of Directors.
4. That Asa Coy, Esquire, be appointed Secretary to the Society, in the room of John T. Smith, Esquire.
5. That the Committee of Management for the ensuing year, consist of C. Spurdin, S. Elder, Hon. W. B. Kinnear, S. W. Babbitt, Aaron Hartt, W. Sewell, and James P. A. Phillips.

CANADA BAPTIST UNION.

From the Evangelical Pioneer, we learn that this body recently held its first annual meeting at St. Catherine's,—that it was numerously attended, and eminently harmonious. Although but nine months after its organization, a majority of all the churches in the province have already joined it, and opposition is gradually abating, as the principles and plan of the organization are investigated and become understood. The Union contemplates all the different interests of benevolence usually recognized as having a claim upon the churches. The hospitality and Christian courtesy of the friends of St. Catherine's, are spoken of in high terms. The Presbyterian and Methodist churches were occupied by the members of the Convention on the Sabbath. The next meeting is to be held at Toronto.—*Mich. Chn. Herald.*

IRISH BAPTIST IMMIGRANTS.

Our readers are aware that the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Moore of Ireland, now in this country, have for some time been directed to the removal to this country of impoverished families connected with the late Dr. Carson's church at Tubbermore, with a view to their settlement in the West. In this work Mr. Moore has been largely aided by Capt. E. Richardson, of this city, whose munificent and pains-taking philanthropy is well known. Tickets for forty-four persons were forwarded in April. Seventy-five have reached this city in good health. Of these, the entire expenses of forty-four have been paid from Ireland to Illinois. The others required but partial aid. Though the removal fund was in debt, this band of immigrants, excepting eleven who remain here, were forwarded from this city in less than twenty-four hours, and are now well on their way towards their ultimate destination, where they are to have the benefit of the care and counsels of the Rev. John M. Peck,—than whom there could be no better consignee. Eight girls, who have been received at the Home of the Friendless, in 30th street, and at the Sailor's Home, in Cherry street, (which is under Capt. Richardson's charge,) are desirous of obtaining places, and those who wish "good Protestant girls"—for such they are represented to us to be—will know where to apply. There are three orphan children which are offered for adoption.

Contributions to refund the moneys advanced, and to aid the distressed still at Tubbermore, are solicited, and may be forwarded to Capt. E. Richardson, 52 South street.—*N.Y. Recorder.*

EXTENSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.—SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.—President Roberts, of Liberia, under date of Monrovia, 19th May, 1849, has issued an appeal to the government and people of the United States, soliciting aid for the purchase of additional territory. The concluding part of it is as follows:—

The territory of Gallinas being now closely blockaded by the British force, a most favourable opportunity presents itself for opening a negotiation for the purchase of that country.—Such negotiation could be at once opened with success, had the government the necessary funds.

If this Republic should be enabled to add Gallinas to its territory, the line of coast from Sierra Leone to Cape Palmas would be under its jurisdiction, and with one or two small vessels and boats, this long line of coast could be easily kept free from the demoralizing and wilting influence of the slave trade.

In this great work of humanity, the people of this Republic look confidently for aid to the government and people of the United States, to whom I beg to recommend Mr. H. Teague, of this town, who is duly authorised to visit the United States to solicit donations and sub-

scriptions, to be applied in the manner and for the purpose above stated, which will be duly acknowledged and appreciated.

Mrs. Lounania Throver died in March on the Ogeechee river, Georgia. At a census taken in 1825, her age was put down at 110, and some accounts make her 137 at the time of her death. She had seven children before the revolution; her youngest living child is between 70 and 80; she has great-grand-children 30 years old, and a number of great-great-grand-children living in Florida. Her sight failed her for a while, but returned about 20 years ago, so that she could thread a fine needle, or read the finest print. Her faculties remained almost unimpaired till her death.—She had been a member of the Baptist church for more than a hundred years.—*Boston Post.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

ENGLISH MAIL.—The news by the English Mail of the 30th June, per the *Niagara*, was received in this City at 1 o'clock on Friday morning, by Express from Halifax, and Telegraphed to Boston; but was not published in this City. The steamer *Admiral*, which arrived on Saturday evening, brought the news back in Boston papers of Friday. The Mail was not received in this City till last evening. In future the Mails are to be brought from Halifax to this Province by Express, immediately after the arrival of the steamers, so there will be no further detention at Halifax. The *Niagara* brought out 89 passengers.

The *Niagara* experienced a succession of heavy gales from the west south-west during the whole passage. Her freight list shows £8000 in specie. The *Niagara* exchanged signals with a large steamer, supposed to be the *Europa*, off Holyhead at midnight, on the 30th June.

It is stated that Her Majesty purposes visiting Ireland during the present summer.

LIVERPOOL, June 30.—The operations of the past week have been buoyant and firm, with an important extension of business transactions in almost every branch of trade. Independently of the increased vitality observable in our corn and cotton markets, the accounts from the manufacturing districts are cheering, and give good promise of more vigorous activity.

The national securities have been firm throughout the week, but the funds were somewhat duller yesterday, in consequence of an excess of stock being thrown upon the market for immediate transfer, as well as on account of the continued misunderstanding between the President of France and his Ministers. Consols, which opened at 92½, receded to 91½ a 91¼.

The London Money Market is remarkably easy, and discounts for respectable paper are easily obtained.

The stock of bullion in the Bank of England is now about 15 millions sterling.

Advices from Calcutta to the 8th, and from Bombay to the 21st May, have been received, and are satisfactory in the extreme. The country is restored to perfect quiet, and the commercial reports state that at the close of the business season only small stocks of goods were left at Bombay and in the interior.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In Parliament, the Bill for the removal of the Jewish disabilities had been rejected in the upper house by a majority of 25, Ministers not venturing to call for the proxies. The rejection of this Bill leads to an immediate election for the city of London, and Baron Rothschild has already accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and made an appeal to the electors. His election is considered certain.

The House of Commons has affirmed the second reading of the marriage bill, to render valid marriage with the sisters of deceased wives. The affirmation bill which recently completed its passage through the Commons has been rejected in the Lords by a large majority.

The Smith O'Brien transportation bill is now an act of Parliament, but it is said to contain a fatal blunder, and it is supposed the approaching visit of her Majesty to Ireland will be signalized by extending her royal pardon to the Irish state prisoners.

THE STATE PRISONERS.—Another paper states, that Smith O'Brien and the other three state prisoners will be sent to Van Dieman's Land in her Majesty's ship *Swift*, ordered to the Pacific station.

ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.—It is well known that Her Majesty's intention of visiting Ireland during the forthcoming recess is of long standing, and that in several previous years the Queen had hoped to honour her Irish subjects with her presence. The distress unfortunately still so prevalent in Ireland precludes her from visiting Dublin in state, as any large expenditure on mere ceremony would be ill-timed and inconvenient to her subjects. She proposes therefore to embark in the Royal yacht, to touch first at the Cove of Cork, and to proceed thence along the Irish Channel to Dublin, where she will remain for a few days the guest of his Excellency Lord Clarendon. Upon leaving Dublin the Royal squadron will proceed northwards along the Irish coast to Belfast, and thence cross to Scotland. Although the precise period of Her Majesty's visit cannot yet be fixed, it will probably take place as early in August as the termination of the session of Parliament will permit.

A black bishop is about to be consecrated in England and sent to Africa.

It is stated that arrangements have been made by the French and English Governments to colonize the island of Madagascar.

A subscription is on foot for the purpose of erecting a Sunday and day school, in Yorkshire; as a monument to the memory of the great circumnavigator, Captain Cook, in his native village. This will be a commemoration worthy of the great adventurer; how much nobler, as well as more enduring, than brass or marble!

The total amount expended on the new buildings of the British Museum from 1823 to 1849, has been £696,995.

A subscription for a monument to Cromwell is on foot in England—the maximum being fixed at one guinea.

FRANCE.—Advices from Paris to Tuesday evening, state that the city was perfectly tranquil.—Business on the Bourse was steady and stocks had an upward tendency.

In the course of the debate in the Assembly on foreign affairs, ministers declared that there was no danger of war. M. de Tocqueville said that after having more carefully considered the subject, he had been unable to discover the slightest trace of that new hobby alliance of which honorable members had expressed such jealousy. In the course of his speech, M. de Tocqueville talked of the frankness of the Russian government—an expression that was received with shouts of derisive laughter.

During the debate, Gen. Cavaignac made a most important speech, which may be considered as the resume of the principle of that important section of the republican party, which, while it desires peace is prepared for war, and which, while it supports order insists on progress.

QUEBEC, July 5.—The most important news that has yet arrived in Canada from England, since the conquest, reached Montreal last night.

They comprise the debate and division in the House of Commons, on the Canadian Rebellion Losses Bill, and we venture to say that never was there debate nor division in that House, that involved greater consequences to us.

The downfall of British power in America will as assuredly flow from the decision the British Parliament has come to, upon this question, as that British power now exists in Canada. It may be soon, or it may be late. From the temper of the people, it cannot be very late, although Lord Elgin and his present ministry undoubtedly have it in their power to raise a storm, which may precipitate it.

We have received a copy of the letter written by the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, to Sir Allan N. McNab, in reply to the petitions which Sir Allan had then presented.

It is the coolest piece of overweening official insolence, which it has been our lot to read, considering the immense interests involved.—*Chronicle.*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Montreal, June 28, 1849.

GENTLEMEN.—By the Act of 12 Victoria, chap. 58, passed during the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, provision has been made for the appointment of a Commission for making inquiries, under Legislative authority, into the just losses sustained by parties in Lower Canada, whose property was destroyed during the Rebellion in the years 1837 and 1838, and you will see by the accompanying Commission that His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint you to be Commissioners for that purpose.

His Excellency being of opinion that it may be satisfactory to you in the discharge of your arduous duties, to be informed of the views in which the Act originated, and, according to which it ought, in the opinion of His Excellency to be carried into effect, has commanded me to say that the Bill having been originally framed upon the precedent of that for the payment of similar losses in Upper Canada, and the proceedings taken by former Provincial Administrations under the Governments Lord Metcalfe and Lord Cathcart, was regarded as little liable to misapprehension or misconception. And in acceding to the introduction of the Proviso contained in the Preamble, the Government acted not from an impression of the necessity of such an amendment for the purpose for which it was proposed to be desired, but from anxiety to meet the wishes of others, and if possible, of thus avoiding all occasion of cavil. Finding such, however, not to be the effect of their acquiescence in that proposition, it became necessary to proceed with the measure as it now stands in the Statute Book.

The Government designed by the introduction of the measure to eradicate all tendency to disloyalty and disaffection, by removing every remaining just cause of complaint in reference to the unfortunate events of 1837 and 1838, and the establishing the institutions of the country in the hearts and affections of the people. The object of the Act therefore was not to countenance rebellion, or to compensate the losses of persons guilty of the heinous crime of treason. Its design, as conveyed in the language of the statute, was to secure indemnity for just losses sustained by the inhabitants of Lower Canada during the Rebellion of 1837-38, so far only as they may have arisen from a total or partial, unjust, unnecessary, or wanton destruction of the dwellings, buildings, property, and effects of the said inhabitants, and from the seizure, taking, and carrying away of their property and effects, claims which had been already recognized by the deliberate Acts of preceding Parliaments and Governments.

His Excellency commands me to say, that in this spirit was the measure under which you are called