

The Services of Mr. Steward, late of Montreal, have been secured as a Travelling Agent for the Watchman. In a few days he will leave Town on a tour, most probably westward. As the object of Travelling Agents is, not to supersede, but to aid Local Agents, it is hoped the latter will be unremitting in their co-operation with the proprietor of the Watchman.

N. B.—Subscribers in arrears for the current Volume who remit £1 Cy. (post paid) previous to the termination of Vol. I, will receive credit for Vols. I and II in full;—otherwise 12s 6d will be charged for Vol. I.

WANTED,

Two travelling Agents for the Watchman. Testimonials or references as to character, &c., indispensable: remuneration liberal. For particulars apply at this office.

Parties desiring the 2nd Volume of the Watchman, complete, should forward their orders at farthest by the 1st of January, 1851; as it is not our intention to print a large number of copies above what is ordered.

The Proprietor of the Watchman is greatly obliged to those agents who have furnished new lists of subscribers; and still more so to those who have forwarded subscribers and Cash.

The Watchman.

Monday Evening, January 6, 1851.

REVIEW OF NEWS.

The contract for the Toronto, Simcoe and Huron Railroad, is said to be taken; and the work is to be commenced as soon as the weather will permit.

Rumours are afloat respecting changes in the Provincial Cabinet; but whether with or without foundation, is hard to tell. The latest rumour says that J. C. Morrison, Esq., M. P. P., is to be Inspector General; Hon. Mr. Hincks to be Post Master General.

The 6th January 1851 has arrived; but cheap postage is still denied to us Canadians. Verily there is culpable neglect in some quarter: it is not for us to say where.

The Sons of Temperance celebrated the New Year's day in a most appropriate style, at Thornhill and New-market. At the former place a very large procession, consisting of Sons from many of the adjacent divisions, (among others the Ontario, Toronto, and Yorkville), a Soiree, speeches, &c, were the order of the day. At New-market "the dedication of the new Temperance Hall, according to the usage of the Sons of Temperance," was the great attraction: connected with which were, a Soiree and several addresses adapted to the occasion.

The St. Catharines Journal states that on the 30th ult., the presentation of a Bible, by the ladies of Thorold, to the Sons of Temperance, took place. The Methodist Chapel was granted by the Trustees for this interesting occasion. The audience, consisting of Sons, Cadets, old Tee-totalers, and others, was very large.

THE EDITOR'S DESK.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—The well earned reputation which this periodical has obtained throughout the neighbouring Union, and in the British Provinces, is in no respect deteriorated by the January number. Choice Literature, adapted to the taste of all who love purity of style and correctness of sentiment. Each number contains 144 octavo pages of reading matter, with illustrations, fashion-plates, &c. To the Literary Department is added a "Monthly Record of current events," selected and condensed with great ability. Price \$3 per annum. For sale at the Boston Book Store, King Street East.

THE OBLIGATIONS OF CHRISTIANS TO SEEK THE SALVATION OF SOULS.—Explained and enforced in a series of discourses, delivered in the Town Hall, London, C. W., by HENRY ONLY CROFTS, Methodist New Connexion Minister.

The salvation of the soul exceeds in importance every enterprise in which the powers of man can be enlisted. Whether we consider the subject as a personal concern, or as a scheme of benevolence, it rises infinitely above the fading honours for which the children of this world exhaust their energies. The former will never lose its thrilling interest; but will become increasingly important when the spirit quits the vale of mortality, and forms a more intimate acquaintance with those awful realities, which in this life we only see through a glass darkly;—whereas, the latter sink into utter worthlessness, even in the estimation of their most enthusiastic votaries, when seen amid the light of the eternal world. The soul itself is the exalted offspring of Deity, the emblem of His own immortality: and as it is to show that its ruinous fall failed to direct it of all its native greatness, we find the cause of the polluted spirit embraced by the Son of

God, and creative energy itself outdone by the more exalted exhibition of the divine glory, presented in redemption's plan. All the distinctions and attributes of DEITY are concentrated in this one object; and in its accomplishment "the whole Deity" is glorified. It is emphatically, "Glory to God in the highest." What wonder then that angels should desire to look into the mysterious depths of human redemption! Or, that redeemed man should become overwhelmed in the contemplation of the same glorious theme!

This important subject—the salvation of souls, not as a theoretical problem, but as a work in the promotion of which christians are deeply responsible—a work, to the accomplishment of which christians should consecrate their lives, is the subject of the volume before us. The author remarks in the preface that the only work on this subject with which he has met, is a tract of thirty-six pages: a statement somewhat startling, and which certainly speaks volumes in commendation of the attempt to supply the lack. The paucity of publications on this subject in an age when to so large an extent foreign missions occupy the attention of Authors is the more remarkable. Passing strange! that while scores of works on foreign missions are extant, scarce a volume is dedicated to the responsibility of christians relative to the perishing souls of those around them; or the means whereby this momentous work may be accomplished. This fact seems to have given the work before us a decidedly "home-mission" character. The responsibility of the christian to put forth an influence which shall be felt to the ends of the earth, is not overlooked; but the principal object is to enlist sympathy and effort in the cause of the unconverted in the reader's own sphere of acquaintance. With this laudable end in view, our author does not spend his time in seeking among the wandering tribes of the desert, nor the horrid pictures of savage life as presented in the Islands of the Southern Seas,—motives for benevolent effort. The world in all its pollution, and wretchedness and degradation,—having God, rebelling against His authority, failing to answer the end of its existence, and exposed to exquisite and everlasting misery—passes in solemn review. Sin, hateful in itself, and the object of Jehovah's supreme hatred, though blighting every thing bright and lovely on earth, loved and cherished by the unconverted,—is exhibited in its exceedingly sinful characteristics. Nor is it to sins of an usually malignant character, or in forms rarely to be found that such characteristics are applied. The picture is drawn from life at home, in the reader's own locality; and so far as the Author succeeds in enlisting sympathy, its objects are all around. Human beings, for whom the Saviour died, and on whom Providence has bestowed the blessings of civilization, of a divine revelation, a gospel ministry, free Institutions, and many other advantages; but, who amid this lavish expenditure of kindness, reject the mandates of heaven, and "seek death in the error of their ways"—are the characters whom we are called upon to commiserate.

With such cases abounding in the world, and so much apathy prevailing on the part of the members of the christian church, the reader will not be surprised that a large portion of the volume is devoted to the exposition and enforcement of "the duty of christians to seek the salvation of souls." In the importance of this duty, the various and indispensable qualifications for its performance are not forgotten. The gospel must be embraced personally, its precepts uniformly obeyed, its privileges enjoyed, the whole armour of God taken, and the Saviour's example imitated. Having obtained a meetness for the work assigned, the various modes of operation are distinctly pointed out. Precept, warning, reproof, entreaty, and prayer, must be associated with a life refulgent with christian graces and heavenly temper.

The christian, thus awake to the condition of the benighted sinner, and prepared for, and enlisted in his work, is urged by argument and entreaty to "try by all means to save some." Promises of efficient aid, of divine consolation, of success and a reward infinitely more glorious than all the glittering pageants of earth, are applied in accumulated phalanx, to sweep away every obstacle presented by personal apathy or satanic opposition, to the performance of duty.

Respecting the literary pretensions of the work, the author's own statement will give a more adequate idea than any thing we could furnish. We quote from the preface:—

"The author's multifarious duties, and incessant engagements, which frequently call him from home for weeks together, prevent him from making these discourses more acceptable, in a literary point of view: and had he more time, and the inclination and ability to do so, he is not aware that they would be more useful than in their present garb. He has no desire to sacrifice usefulness at the shrine of embellishment: no wish to take away the edge of the sword of the Spirit, by polishing it too highly; and no ambition to be known either as a florid speaker or as a fine writer. If he can do good it is all he desires; and if these discourses stir up any of his fellow-Christians to begin to labor, or if they have begun, to labor more abundantly, for the salvation of souls, the object of his ardent wishes will be attained."

If any thing more were necessary to present the volume in a proper light, we might add that these discourses (seventeen in number) are but a stereotype of the living preacher. That plainness of speech, that carefulness in the exposition of divine truth, that practical efficiency in the application of the gospel message, which characterize Mr Crofts as a living preacher, are prominent features of the work. The volume contains 370 pages, the mechanical departments are neatly executed, and offered at the small sum of five shillings currency, it is to be hoped that its solemn appeals will obtain an extensive circulation, and a hearty response from all who read them.

A PLAN OF SETTLEMENT AND COLONIZATION—Adapted to all the British North American Provinces, contained in a series of Letters, from JAMES FITZGERALD, Esq., to a friend in Ireland: with the Correspondence between the author and the Governor General, the Provincial Agricultural Association of Upper Canada, and the Niagara District Agricultural Society. Price two shillings and sixpence.

Emigration schemes have from time to time been promulgated both in the British Isles, and in this country. These schemes, however different in most respects, have exhibited one trait in common—inefficiency. One after another, they have proved either failures; until it has been pretty generally admitted that their originators were at least incompetent to the task they undertook. Indeed difficulties so numerous, beset the attempt to transfer the population of one country to another, that it requires no common degree of acuteness, associated with much observation, to qualify a person to judge of the character of one of those schemes. Parties incapable of emigrating, and making a settlement at their own expense, but who nevertheless, must not be allowed to consider themselves paupers, are those with whom principally an emigration scheme deals. Destroy self-reliance and independence, (as every poor-law scheme does,) and the emigrant is unfitted for the standing of a free citizen. But could assistance be rendered in such a way, and only to such an extent, as will be compatible with these individual interests and the welfare of the country may be promoted.

In the volume before us, Mr. Fitzgerald proposes to obviate all the difficulties, which have nullified previous emigration schemes; and to promote individual independence in connection with government aid. In order to effect this, our author proposes the establishment of settlements each to include 300 families; and each family to have the privilege of purchasing 50 acres of land on easy terms; a loan of £12,000 to be obtained for meeting expenses, until the produce of the soil could be rendered available to meet expenses;—which loan should be refunded within eleven years.—We subjoin an extract from the work, which will throw some light on the subject:—

PLAN OF SETTLEMENT AND LOCATION.

30 men and their families, averaging five in each, to compose a settlement, and to be subdivided into 12 companies of twenty-five to each, and to each company, who should form one dietary or general mess for all hands, at least for the year, to be attached four practical laborers, one cook, 2 pair of working oxen, with the necessary appendages, cost of which with provender for cattle, may be rated as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Working men, Cook, Board for five, Pair working Oxen, Cooking Stove, Tons of Hay, Quota of Clergyman's Salary, Do. Physician, Do. Book keepers, Do. Superintendent, Seed Wheat, and other seeds for 260 acres supposed to be cleared. Total £388 0 0.

This would make the proportion to each settler £15 10 4. Amount allowed for provision for each family 22 10 0. All incidental expenses 1 19 8. Erecting an ashery capable of manufacturing from 700 to 1000 barrels potash of 4 cwts. each £60 0 0.

We cannot at present, enter more largely into this emigration scheme. The author has devoted much time and attention to the subject, and his views are entitled to a respectful and candid perusal. Barton Circuit. MISSIONARY MEETINGS. Thirty Mile Creek Chapel, Jan. 27. Albion, or Mud Street, Jan. 28. Mountain, Jan. 29. Lake Chapel, Jan. 30. DEPARTURE.—Rev's. T. Goldsmith, J. Brennan, H. Wilkinson, T. Rump, C. Childs, and the preacher in charge.



Arrival of the Niagara.

New York, Jan. 4, 10 A. M. The Niagara arrived yesterday at Halifax, bringing three days later news.

The general and political intelligence thus received, is unimportant. The German question begins to assume a new aspect, inasmuch as it is now suspected that the conferences to be held at Dresden on the 23rd instant, between Austria and Prussia, bode no good to the smaller German States, which, it is said, are now using energetic measures to form a league of their own.

It is stated confidently at Paris, that General Lathite and Lord Palmerston have agreed, that if the approaching conferences at Dresden attempt to make any territorial changes, affecting the arrangements made by the treaty of Vienna, the French and English Governments will interfere to prevent them.

The Atlantic had arrived at Liverpool. COMMERCIAL.

Cotton has advanced 1/2 to 1—sales for the week 65,650 bales.

Flour market dull at previous rates. Corn has receded 6d., but holders generally decline to sell at the reduction.

Wheat is 1d. to 2l. cheaper. American provisions are scarce; prices consequently remain firm. Lard has slightly advanced; prices quoted about 1s. higher.

The state of trade at Manchester and other manufacturing districts good. The last news from India and the continent having given a decided impetus to trade in woollen and cotton fabrics. Money continues abundant. Bar silver continues in request, at previous rates; big for dollars prices have begun to yield a little. Consols for account closed on Friday at 96 1/2.

There has been but limited demand for U. S. securities.

General Intelligence.

CANADA.

THE ATTEMPTED INCENDIARISM.—No clue has yet been discovered of the miscreant who endeavored to fire Mr C. H. Webster's Drug Store on the evening of Saturday last. A reward of £200 has been offered for the apprehension of the perpetrators of this infamous transaction—£100 by the Corporation, and £100 by John White, Esq., the proprietor of the handsome buildings in the vicinity—Hamilton Gazette.

REDUCTION OF STAGE FARE.—Mr Weller has of his own accord reduced the price of Stage between Toronto and Montreal, from \$20 to \$16, viz: \$9 from Toronto to Kingston, and \$7 from Kingston to Montreal, the latter reduction is probably to induce travellers to continue on the Canada side of the river, instead of crossing to Ogdensburgh and taking the railroad to Rouse's Point, and some half dozen transshipments from Rouse's Point to Montreal.—Kingston Daily Whig.

We omitted to mention in our Corporation Report, on Monday last, that the bill to amend the Market Law, by permitting the Sale of Fresh Pork and Venison in small quantities, throughout the city, was read a third time and passed, and is therefore now in force.—City paper.

SATAN'S LAST DEVICE.—We notice that Sugar Plums are being manufactured in New York, containing a portion of brandy. The device is an ingenious one, and well calculated to create a desire for alcohol among a class who perhaps might not, by any other means, be taken in the coils of the enemy. The Journal of the American Temperance Union thus describes these brandy sugar plums:—"We have them before us as we write: have broken them, and find them hollow with about a fourth of a teaspoonful of brandy in them. We have poured out near a table spoonful from as many as a boy could purchase for five cents. The sugar is saturated with gum, so that it is not soluble in water. Let parents everywhere, (for they are extensively sold) look out for the Devil's Sugar plums as Christmas and New Year approach us."—Guardian.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.—It affords an sincere pleasure to see that the Great Western Railway Company are going to work in earnest with that important undertaking, advertisements having just been issued, inviting tenders to the 15 January, for the Grading, Masonry, Bridging, and Superstructure on Section J, Central Division of the Great Western Railroad, extending from the East Line of the City of Hamilton to the Desjardins Canal.—Colonist of Friday.

THE CHOLERA IN CALIFORNIA.—The Pacific News prepared for the Steamer says:—The Cholera scourge that has visited almost every nation of the earth, has made horrid strides in some localities, and laid in the dust many a noble spirit endeared to home and friends by the strongest ties. In our own city, since its first appearance some three weeks since, the number of deaths have been about one hundred and thirty-five; while at Sacramento the bill of mortality has been much greater, reaching several hundred, and perhaps one thousand. We are glad to have it to say, that the scourge is abating; and that the deaths in either city do not average over eight or ten per day. This immense bill of mortality has prostrated, or in a great measure, injured the business of the large cities, and consequently has affected every locality. Trade generally has been dull. The markets are well supplied; at prices very moderate. At Sacramento City the disease appears to have been much more fatal than at San Francisco, but it was latterly on the decrease. Having none of the papers of that city, the particulars at hand are mostly confined to the formidable bills of mortality reproduced in the San Francisco Journals. The advent of the epidemic at the capital, San Jose, created a great panic among the Mexican inhabitants, and many of the best left the place.