browher jonatilin and tile st. law. RfNes.
By the treaty of peace between England and the United States, in the year 1783, the free uavigation of the Mlississipip was guarantend 10 both natiuns forevor. This stipulation was
insisted on by England, because at that time it was believed that the river Mississippi took its rise in the territories of Great Britain, and continued tor some portion of its early course
within tham. This belief subsequent and more accurnie exploration has proved to bo incorrect The great father of waters takes its rise south of the English frontier, and now cuns during its wholo pigantic course through the tirritorics
of tho United Sistes. This subsrquent discov ery, however, in no way affeets the pr.nciple then asserted by England, though it completely destroyed the value of that stipuiation i.. sup
port
There was, however, another great natural highway-a river in some respects even more
gigantic than the Mississippi itself-which did rigantic than the Mississipi itsin-which dia really ran for hundreus of niles through the ter-
ritories of both the contractung parties, and which formed the sole o whe contint andic for America, but respecting which no stipulation which is, in. Wo allude to the st. Laiwrerice, of lakes which lie liko great Mediterranean seas in the immense valley that extend- irom the Atlantic to the Rocky, .". sanu posesses both sides whe St. Lawrence during its whole course from latitude 45 to the sea. But from that point up the river, the ter-
ritories of the United States form the southern bank-one helf of the waters of lakes Ontario Erie. Huron, and Superior, tugether with the whole of Lake Michigan, belong to the Uniter Statts. Yet England, because she possesses
the mouth of the river, chooses to prevent the United States from making use of its waters as the means of carrying the produce of the vas and fertile territuries which border these grea her right to float down the whole length of the Mississippi, because she was supposed to possess a small tract of territory in which that stream to the United States as regards the St. Law rence, because she happened to possess both banks of the river where it enters the Atlantic A more flagrant instance of two measures and was never oxhibited to the world.
In our yesterday's impression we published an aci of Congress relating to the trade of ou interesting and important communication from a citizon of the State of Michigan touchng the extraordinary prohibition upon which England insists with respect to the navigation of tha 8 St followed the lead of England in her lato liberal commercial policy. The example we set in th repeal of our restrictions on the importation of corn, and also of our famous navigation art necessarily produced an immense effect upon the intelligent people of the United Siates ; an in the act which wo so published, one of the immediate consequences of that example may bo seen. But the legislature of 4 merica seeks advance in our new course one step further, an expects that we shall allow the vast products o the great lake valley to find their way to the sea by means of the waters of the St. Lawrence.
What are the reasons which can by possiis only some vague lear, some indistinct notion of a possible danger of a war should unhappily we youk at thie fancied danger atreatily, wo way, 80 far from being: a means of diminishing and. prove in fact a most important surety fo kieping the peace. If we suppose establishSt. Lawrence and the shoreg of Ontatio, Erie and Huron-if the whole prodice of the fertio tegy by means communicate with this great ad and canals; should be every year transmitted by the. St. Lawrence to the sea-in the waters
of the river and thene vast inland seas be cor ored with the busy vesmels which carry all. this enormous prouce, can any one be. 80 blind as not to see that the United States will expose most unguarded flank to attack, should she be so unwise as to count a quarrel wita England Commerce here, as every where, would, in fact be a bond of peace and union, by making war
a deplorable calamity to both belligerents. cent inland navigation would to a man oppose millionervould be.consoquence of war:
Posoesking, as we should still the mouth of the river, we should in fact be zaf, against any


Licle of produce, more than the rival of the great
valley through which the Missisispri flows. The climate is indeed sovere, but is is healthy; the agricultural poduce which it will be ob to supply will be found to exseed that of the ival territory. In no part of the Ameriman nion has there been seen a more rapul ad. ance than in tho towno and disticts which lis hichigan. A neew source of wealh has been iscovered of late years in tho mineral products d Lake Superior ; and some may see reason to refer, on many aceounts, the routo which the St. Lawrence ffiers for her prodicts to the sea, o that circuitous path which sho may possess by the rivers falling into the Mississippi. In hort, if wo look at this matter, treating it sun ply us a commercial question, it is inpossible to uggest a reason for not granting what the Amer can legislature desires; but if we lookat it as poliicansweighing the consequences of the proposed
Oucession upon the power and influence of both ancession upon the power and influence of both lways supposing that we desire pence, justice nd tho real happiness of mankind. Uur only difficulty is to imagine an argument against so tional a proceeding.
Looking back to the past history of the human race, we seo that its earliest advances in science, in art, and in civilization generall. g . which, except in climate, can any one advantagg wi.i' wh wonderful territo. es to when our present observations refer. ne shores of the Mediterrancan do nut equal nd Miny hoss of Ontario, and Erie, Huron thenian, Carth in the most palny days could exhibit nothing that could have been conpared with the wonderfullilite, energy, skill; and almost miraculous advance which these American inland seas already exhibit. There still room for millions of human beings to ive with ease and in comfort and opulence. Alt that is now required to spread and excito a new life and fresh vigor throughout this fertule land is to give immediate and casy communica ion with the Atlantic ; and yet Englani sulk y shuts the door, stands like a surly mastiff in he way of the eager traveller-deriving no bnefit from her murose opposition-all she does being to keep waste tracts fitted for the happy hones of countless people, and to retard the advance of her own provinces, while shc places
herself as an obstacle in the path of her Ameriherself as an obs
can neighbours.
Already we have expended vast sums in free ing the navigation of the St . Lavrence from hysical difficulties. Our canals, formied by English capital, conacet the Allantic with On ario direct, and even with the waters above
Niagara. If we wish this capita! to be pro. iagara. It we wish this capital to be pro
ductive, we hase only to free the navigation rom legal shackles, to allow the citizens of the United States to purchaso the use of our locks and canals, and thus to arouse the languid energies of Canadians by exhibing at cheir very oors the spectacle of an active and enterprising capabilities of the country they inhabit. The Colish doctrinest of an old and effeto system ught not to stan't, in the way of a proposa which good sense and good feeling alike sanc. to thwart the suggestionis of a rational and truly beneficent policy.
permanent results of colportage.

## (From the Puriun Reorsider.)

Although the visits of Colporteurs to the destitute and deserted are transient and of short uration, their effects are often. permanent and widespread. The pointed and practical conver ffod closes the door of the humble mansion.
echoes of his voice remain, and the awa. lened conscience will often seek instruction and elief from the rich spiritual treatiges ho has eft behind to speak when he has gone. The preads from family to family, till the whole neighbournood shares in the blessing; and not unfrequently are churches and achools estab
lished which owe their existence, by the bless lished; which owe their existence, by the
ing of God, to the visit of the colporteur.
A late report of the colporteurs of the A merian Tract Society laboring in Kentucky, who has, had frequent occasions to record the good hess of God attending his efforis, gives a good ilustration of this thought. "I visited thirty. three families," he writes, "on one creek about
wenty miles" in length and its branches, and wenty miles in length and its branches, and ound nineteen destitute of the Bible, and only hree supplied with religious booka. Mere had been no preaching of any kind on the creek for nore than a year. 1 helu an evening meeting at a private house, which was well attended, cept for a single horse. Orie man and his wife came five miles on fook, and other large faini fft more or less books in évery family, and heir children taught to read,

## " 1 the

$b$
$p$
in the hopeful con veroiun of about thirty souls, and the establishment of a larre Sablail School, composed both of the old marge sablie young thore than une hall of the families in the youns buarhond had bo Bible and ouly a fue lad nuy religious buoks. A larga proportion of the conare thase whth whom I conversed and prapyed,
Bibles.
"I rejoice to sla.to that an increased interest nons cause of education exists in various por hons of this field. At least lourteen new disbeen organized the past summer, and in them nultitudes of chiduren are learning to rand the many books distributed here. In many in. stances they are used for text books. It is also worthy of remark that many distriets butd which quently removed to the shade of trees.

## Efalcaiastifal

 Merionaly services.


## Jan. (ith, 1851, Public Meecting; at 7 p. m.

## York Circuit

Yorkville, Jan. 5th, 1851, Sermon, 11 a. m., Rev. W McClure,
bilue Bocilt, " " " $11 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m} . \mathrm{ReV} . \mathrm{J}$
i. G. Rogers,
Mclu Belt,
Mclure

3ril Toll Gate,
6 p. m. Rev. W
York ville, Jan. 7hh, 1851, Public Meeting, 7 p. m.
3rd

Brock Circuit:
Missionary Sermons, January 12 th, 1851 , by the Rev's,
D. D. Rolston, and J. W. . Rogers ; and M, Mesions
Meetings for the 13 hi, to the 16 bits ; anrany Minsents it be made by the Superintendent Preacher.
Whitchurch Circuit:
Whitcchurch, Jan. 21st, 1851, Scrmon, 10ł a. m. Rev

## Whitchure <br> Holland La <br> Meclure. <br> p. m. Rev

Quiensville
W. McClure.
Tecumseth,
C. Warren.
Brownsvill
Durfon Circkit:
Thiry Mlie Creck Chares, Serraoi, Jan. 26, 1831, at

 tor urame whil thac preac
vist lim.--E. Watchman.


Depururron hopefully expected: Rev. T. Brown, F.
Weaver, F. Hayus, D. Savage, T. Rump.

## anslowne Circuit.



A punctual attendance of all the preachers in the dik-
trict will be expected.
London, Nov. 11, 1850.
DEAR $\mathrm{Str},-1$ send you the list of appontments Ror
he Missionary Services in the London Diatrict. I take his opporuinty alsc of reminding our Supreytintrndents.
 God on their respective Circuils and Stations.
remain yours, most respectfully

## H. o. Cmorts.

The Missionary Services will be held in the London equested to make tlie necessary a airangements.
January 5, 1851, Preacher Rev. E. Williams.
Norwich Circuit.
January $\mathbf{0}, 1851$, Preacher Rev. J. Ontes.
Mistahide Circuit.
Missionary Meetings, 6th and 7th January
Norwich Circuit.
 on Subuath, with Ress. J. Jackion, B. Haieh, and 'J.
Kershaw ; these are to perform the duties on the two last nancal Circuits.
January 12 th
 15. Deputation Preachers
Caswell, nud J. C. Watts.


## Queensville, 20th, Public Meeting <br> Hhilind Land Hrownsville, <br> Trownselh, Teumbeth

## afalgar Circuit

Rev

Jan. 26 hi, 1851 , Permons, hy the Revs. D. D. Rolston, 29hh; arrangements to be made ofy the the Superintendent the Preather. Drypristion, Revg.
Hales, D. D. Rolston, and C. Cury.
 Cunry.
Cwo or
dit it expedient to me Geeneral Commitee have dicem.
 alence deur Missionary operations iucreasingly surceess-
rul, the Superintendents of Circuits will lose no time in

Toronto, Nov. 5 th, 1850 . T. T. Howand, Sec. Mit. Com

## 

Union Street, Missionary Meeting, February 12th.
Bogton,
Covey
Hill
Henrysburgh, Mis. \& Qrt'ly " " ${ }^{3} 5 \mathrm{Ft}$

Tibbetts Hill, Misaionary Meeting, Febnuary 10 hh,
 $\substack{\text { Dunham } \\ \text { Sutten } \\ \text { Dutpora } \\ \text { Ogden. }}$

## olton and Potton Circuits



DEPruTax
D.
Bursell

## Raloss

##  <br>  <br> Drpuration, aution, and $F$ IIunt.

January 26. Preachers, Revs. H. O. Crofts, J. Gw-
well, J. C. Watts, and J. Kershaw. Missionary Meet. ings, January 27, 28, 29, 30 W. Deputation Preacheisi
on Salbath, with Revs. J. Oates, B. Haigh, and H.
Contes. on Sabs
Coates

##  putation Preacher Waterford Circuit.

February 9. Preacher, Rev. J. Caswell. Misnionary Meetings, February 10, $11,12,13,14$. Deputation $^{2}$
Preachers on Sabbath, with Reva. H. O. Crofth, J.
The General Superintendent will (D.V.) premich in
assaigaweya Chapel, on the ovening of Jan. 8 , at Mr Nassagaweya Chapel, on the ovening of Jan. 8 , at Mr
Bunston's on the Oween's Sound line, on the 9 th; at Mr
Orchard's, on the 10 ;h; will hold \& Quartery Meeting; Me
 following week. The Rev. W.
make the necessary arrangements.

## Nastagaweya Circuit.

Sermons, Feb. 2, 185
Sew Hope and Waterloo, Rev. A. Wilkinmon,


Prince Edward Circuit
Sermons, Jan. 26, 1851, at North Port, 10, A. M:
picton, 4, P. M. ${ }^{\text {Conger's Mills, and Wellington, at }}$ :
 hamilton distajct.
Ancasler Circuit


Sermon, Ancaster, Zion's Chepel, "
Ditto $\quad$ dito 6 pra.

Sormon ai R. Deckir's S. H.
Missionary Meetings held at Zion Chapal Jan. oun


