The Press and General Review

(From the Times, 28th Oct. BROTHER JONATHAN AND THE ST. LAW-RENCE.

By the treaty of peace between England and the United States, in the year 1783, the free navigation of the Mississippi was guaranteed to both nations forever. 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 for some portion of its early course within them. This belief subsequent and more accurate exploration has proved to be incorrect. The great father of waters takes its rise south of the English frontier, and now cuns during its whole gigantic course through the territories of the United States. This subsequent discov ery, however, in no way affects the principle then asserted by England, though it completely destroyed the value of that stipulation i. sup

port of which it was invoked. There was, however, another great natural highway-a river in some respects even more gigantic than the Mississippi itself-which did really run for hundreds of miles through the territories of both the contracting parties, and which formed the sole outlet to the Atlantic for an immense portion of the continent of North America, but respecting which no stipulation was allowed. We allude to the St. Lawrence, which is, in fact, the outlet of the vast system of lakes which lie like great Mediterranean seas in the immense valley that extends from the Atlantic to the Rocky mountains. Eng-zana possesses both sides of the St. Lawrence during its whole course from latitude 45 to the sea. But from that point up the river, the territories of the United States form the southern bank—one half of the waters of lakes Ontario, Eric. Huron, and Superior, together with the whole of Lake Michigan, belong to the United States. 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 vast and fertile territories which border these great lakes to the Atlantic. England insisted upon 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 took its rise-and she denied the same privilege to the United States as regards the St. Lawrence, because she happened to possess both

was never exhibited to the world. In our yesterday's impression we published an act of Congress relating to the trade of our colonies with the United States, and also a most interesting and important communication from a citizen of the State of Michigan touching the extraordinary prohibition upon which England insists with respect to the navigation of the St. Lawrence. The United States' Legislature has followed the lead of England in her late liberal commercial policy. The example we set in the repeal of our restrictions on the importation of corn, and also of our famous navigation act, necessarily produced an immense effect upon the intelligent people of the United States : and in the act which we so published, one of the immediate consequences of that example may be seen. But the legislature of America seeks a real and fair reciprocity, and asks of us to advance in our new course one step further, and expects that we shall allow the vast products of the great lake valley to find their way to the sea by means of the waters of the St. Lawrence.

banks of the river where it enters the Atlantic.

A more flagrant instance of two measures and

two sets of weights for the same transactions

of a possible danger of a war should unhappily arise between the two countries. And yet if The echoes of his voice remain, and the away we look at this funcied danger stendily, we kened conscience will often seek instruction and shall find that the permission to use this high relief from the rich spiritual treatises he has way, so far from being a means of diminishing our strength, will give us a great advantage, and prove in fact a most important surety for keeping the peace. If we suppose establishments of commerce formed all along the river St. Lawrence and the shores of Ontatio, Erie, and Huron-if the whole produce of the fertile regions which communicate with this great artery by means of their numerous rivers, roads, and canals, should be every year transmitted by the St. Lawrence to the sea-if the waters of the river and these vast inland seas be covered with the busy vessels which carry all this enormous produce, can any one be so blind as not to see that the United States will expose a not to see that the United States will expose a found nineteen destitute of the Bible, and only most unguarded flank to attack, should she be three supplied with religious books. There had so unwise as to court a quarrel with England? been no preaching of any kind on the creek for Stately Cir. Commerce here, as everywhere, would, in fact, more than a year. I held an evening meeting be a bond of peace and union, by making war at a private house, which was well attended, a deplorable calamity to both belligerents, considering that the roads are impassable ex-The population on both shores of this magnificator for a single horse. One man and his wife cent inland navigation would to a man oppose every incitement to disagreement, for ruin to lies had but a single horse between them. millions would be consequence of war.

Possessing, as we should still, the mouth of the river, we should in fact be safe against any their children taught to read, which many of encroachment, against all attack. In the mean the parents are unable to do. time our provinces would derive incalculable

ticle of produce, more than the rival of the great in the hopeful conversion of about thirty souls, valley through which the Mississippi flows the organization of a church of 42 members, The climate is indeed severe, but it is healthy; the agricultural produce which it will be able to supply will be found to exceed that of the rival territory. In no part of the American Union has there been seen a more rapid advance than in the towns and districts which lie along the borders of Ontario, Eric, Huron, and Michigan. A new source of wealth has been discovered of late years in the mineral products of Lake Superior; and some may see reason to prefer, on many accounts, the route which the St. Lawrence offers for her products to the sea, to that circuitous path which she may possess by the rivers falling into the Mississippi. In short, if we look at this matter, treating it sun-ply as a commercial question, it is impossible to suggest a reason for not granting what the Amer ican legislature desires; but if we lookat it as politicansweighing the consequences of the proposed concession upon the power and influence of both nations, the advantage is wholly on car side, always supposing that we desire peace, justice, and the real happiness of mankind. Our only difficulty is to imagine an argument against so rational a proceeding.

Looking back to the past history of the human race, we see that its earliest advances in science, in art, and in civilization generally were made upon the shores of an inimal sea, which, except in climate, cannot compete in any one advantage with the wonderful territories to which our present observations refer ane shores of the Mediterranean do not equal in fertility hoss of Ontario, and Eric, Huron, and Michigan. In the most palmy days of Athenian, Carthaginian, Venetian commerce, it could exhibit nothing that could have been compared with the wonderful-life, energy, skill; and almost miraculous advance which these American inland seas already exhibit. There is still room for millions of human beings to live with ease and in comfort and opulence. All that is now required to spread and excite a new life and fresh vigor throughout this fertile land is to give immediate and easy communication with the Atlantic; and yet England sulkily shuts the door, stands like a surly mastiff in the way of the eager traveller-deriving no benefit from her morose opposition-all she does being to keep waste tracts fitted for the happy homes of countless people, and to retard the advance of her own provinces, while she places herself as an obstacle in the path of her American neighbours.

Already we have expended vast sums in freeing the navigation of the St. Lawrence from physical difficulties. Our canals, formed by English capital, connect the Atlantic with Ontario direct, and even with the waters above Niagara. If we wish this capital to be productive, we have only to free the navigation from legal shackles, to allow the citizens of the United States to purchase the use of our locks and canals, and thus to arouse the languid energies of Canadians by exhibiting at their very doors the spectacle of an active and enterprising race, turning to advantage all the wonderful capabilities of the country they inhabit. The foolish doctrines of an old and effete system ought not to stand in the way of a proposal which good sense and good feeling alike sanction. Diplomatic folly ought not to be allowed to thwart the suggestions of a rational and truly beneficent policy.

PERMANENT RESULTS OF COLPORTAGE.

(From the Puritan Recorder.)

Although the visits of Colporteurs to the des titute and deserted are transient and of short What are the reasons which can by possibility be urged against this proposal? There is only some vague lear, some indistinct notion sation is not forgotten when the faithful servant Henrysburg Circuit: lod closes the door of the humble mansion left behind to speak when he has gone. The interest thus awakened cannot be confined, but spreads from family to family, till the whole neighbourhood shares in the blessing; and not unfrequently are churches and schools established, which owe their existence, by the blessing of God, to the visit of the colporteur.

A late report of the colporteurs of the American Tract Society laboring in Kentucky, who has had frequent occasions to record the goodness of God attending his efforts, gives a good illustration of this thought. "I visited thirtythree families," he writes, " on one creek about twenty miles in length and its branches, and came five miles on foot, and other large famileft more or less books in every family, and they promised to make up a school and have

"At the close of my labors in another reighadvantage from the trade, and Montreal would bourhood, where there was only preaching eace quickly prove a formidable rival both to New a month, and that on a week day, a circuit York and New Orleans. The valley of the preacher united with me in a two-days meeting. St. Lavrence in we believe, in almost every are A work of grace commenced which has resulted

and the establishment of a large Sabbath School, composed both of the old and the young. More than one half of the families in the neighbourhood had no Bible, and only a few had any religious books. A large proportion of the converts are those with whom I conversed and prayed, and whom I supplied with books and

"I rejoice to state that an increased interest in the cause of education exists in various portions of this field. At least tourteen new districts in which schools are now taught have been organized the past summer, and in them multitudes of children are learning to read the many books distributed here. In many instances they are used for text books. It is also worthy of remark that many districts build houses convenient for meetings in private houses which are often too small, and we have frequently removed to the shade of trees.

Ecclesiastical.

Canadian Wesleyan McLodist N. Connexion Church. MISJONARY SERVICES.

TORONTO DISTRICT.

Toronto City : Jan. 5th, 1851, Sermons, 11 a. m., and 6 p. m. Rev. II. O. Crofts. Jan. 6th, 1851, Public Meeting, at 7 p. m.

York Circuit:

Yorkville, Jan. 5th, 1851, Sermon, 11 a. m., Rev. W. McClure. Yorkville, " " 6 p.m. Rev J W. G. Rogers.
Blue Bell, "
W. G. Rogers. 11 a.m. Rev. J Blue Bell, " " 6 p. m. Rev. W. McClure, 3rd Toll Gate, " " 6 p. m. Rev. J Hales.

ates.
Yorkville, Jan. 7th, 1851, Public Meeting, 7 p. m.
3rd Toll Gate, 8th, " " 7 p. m.
Blue Bell " 9th, " " 7 p. m.

Brock Circuit:

Missionary Sermons, January 12th, 1851, by the Rev's. D. D. Rolston, and J. W. G. Rogers; and Missionary Meetings from the 13th, to the 16th: arrangements to be made by the Superintendent Preacher.

Whitchurch Circuit:

Whitchurch, Jan. 21st, 1851, Sermon, 401 a. m. Rev. W. McClure. Holland Landing, " 3 p. m. Rev. W. McClure. Queensville, W. McClure. 6 p. m. Rev. Tecumseth, 101 a. m. Rev. J. C. Warren. Brownsville, " 3 p. m. Rev. C. Warren. Queensville, 20th, Holland Landing,21st, 20th, Public Meeting, 22nd. " Whitchurch, Brownsville, 23rd, " Tecumseth, 24th,

Trafalgar Circuit:

Jan. 26th, 1851, Sermons, by the Revs. D. D. Rolston, and C. Curry: Public Meetings, from the 27th to the 29th; arrangements to be made by the Superintendent Preacher. Deputation, Revs. W. McClure, J. Hales, D. D. Rolston, and C. Curry.

Caledon Circuit:

Jan. 26th, 1851, Sermons, by the Rev. J. Hales; Missionary Meetings, 30th, and 31st. DEPUTATION, Revs. W. McClure, J. Hales, D. D. Rolston, and C. Curry

two or three cases, the General Committee have deem two or times causes, in the arrangements, although desti-tute of sufficient inf rmation to enable them to announce all the details. It is hoped, however, that in order to render our Missionary operations increasingly successful, the Superintendents of Circuits will lose no time in furnishing lists of appointments for Missionary Services. on their several Stations, for insertion in the Watchman

T. T. Howard, Sec. Mis. Com. Toronto, Nov. 5th, 1850.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Union Street, Missionary Meeting, February 12th, Bogton, " " 13th. 11 (1 Bogton, Covey Hill, Henrysburgh, Mis. & Qrt'ly " DEPUTATION, Revs. F. Hyat, and J. Histon.

Dunham Circuit:

Tibbetts Hill, Missionary Meeting, February 10th. Farnham Chapel, "ScottNeighborhood"
Dunham Chapel, "Sutton Flatt, " " 11th. " 12th. ** Sutton Flatt, " 14th. DEPUTATION, Revs. O. Whitcome, J. Bursell, and T Ogdén.

Bolton and Potton Circuits:

Carrier's S. House, Missionary Meeting, Jan. 13th. " 14th. " 15th. Page's S. House, Chapel, Potton Chapel, " 17th. Sweet's S. House, "Cooledge's S. House, " ** " 18th. DEPUTATION, Revs. L. P. Adams, O. Whitcome, and

Stukely Circuit:

Ralstone's S. House, Missionary Meeting, Jan. 21st. Stone's S. House, Sargent's S. House, 11 11 Stukely Mills, " " 24th.
Lawrenceville, Mis. and Qrt'ly " 25th.
Deputation, Revs. L. P. Adams, H. Bursell, J Austin, and F. Hunt.

Stanstead Circuit:

Oliver's S. House, Missionary Meeting, Feb. 17th. Brown's S. House, Head of the Bay, 18th. 44 " 19th. " 20th. McGoon's Point,
Georgeville, Missionary Meeting, February 21st.
DEPUTATION, Revs. T. Ogden, J. Geer, J. Austin, and L. P. Adams. L. P. ADAMS, Cheirman.

F. Hunt, Secretary. HAMILTON DISTRICT

Barton Circuit : Thirty Mile Creek Chapel, Sermon, Jan. 26, 1831, at 104 a, m Albion or Mnd Street,

Lake Chapel, " 101 a.m. " 21 p.m. Mountain, 66 44

Note.-We insert the above without stating the name of the deputation; which, as the Committee has already beld its meeting, we think the Rev. T. Browne had better arrange with those preachers whom he wishes to asist him .- Ed. Watchman

Welland Canal Circuit:

Missionary Sermons Sabbath, Jan. 19, 1851,: Grantham Chapel, Miss. Sermon & Collection, 101 a.m.
Bethel " " " " " " 101 "
Pelham " " " 103 " 101 " Union 101. " Jordan " ** relliam Missionary Meeting, Jan. 21st Grantham Chapel, " 22nd Bethel Chapel, " 23rd " 24th Jordan " " " 25th

DEPUTATION hopefully expected: Rev. T. Brown, F. Weaver, F. Haynes, D. Savage, T. Rump.

JOHNSTOWNE DISTRICT.

Lansdowne Circuit.

Robinson's S. II., Jan. 28, 1851, Missionary Meeting. E. Landon's S. II., " 29, do. Mallory Town, " 30, do. Mallory Town, " 30, Stone Chapel, " 31, (Young,) do.

A punctual attendance of all the preachers in the district will be expected. F. E. POWERS.

London, Nov. 11, 1850.

DEAR SIR,—I send you the list of appointments for the Missionary Services in the London District. I take this opportunity also of reminding our Superintendents that it is now high time I heard from them respecting the work of God on their respective Circuits and Stations.

I remain yours, most respectfully,
H. O. CROFTS.

The Missionary Services will be held in the London District in the following order. The Superintendents are requested to make the necessary arrangements. Malahide Circuit. January 5, 1851, Preacher Rev. E. Williams.

Norwich Circuit. January 5, 1851, Preacher Rev. J. Oates.

Malahide Circuit.

Missionary Meetings, 6th and 7th January. Norwich Circuit.

January 8th, 9th, and 10th. Deputation Preachers on Subbath, with Revs. J. Jackson, B. Haigh, and J. Kershaw; these are to perform the duties on the two last named Circuits. Howard Circuit.

January 12th. Preachers, Revs. J. Wilkinson, and J.

Breakenridge. Missionary Meetings, January 13, 14, 15. Deputation Preachers on Sabbath, with Revs. J. Caswell, and J. C. Watts. St. Thomas Circuit.

January 19. Preachers, Revs. J. Jackson, W. Both-well, H. Coates. Missionary Meetings, January 20, 21, 22, 23. Deputation Preachers on Sabbath, with Revs. H. O. Crofts, and J. Kershaw. London Circuit.

January 26. Preachers, Revs. H. O. Crofts, J. Cas-well, J. C. Watts, and J. Kershaw. Missionary Meetings, January 27, 28, 29, 30. Deputation Preachers on Sabbath, with Revs. J. Oates, B. Haigh, and H. Coates. London and Blanchard Circuits.

February 2. Preachers, Revs. B. Haigh, and J. Kershaw. Missionary Meetings, February 3,4,5. Deputation Preachers on Sabbath, with Rev. H. O. Cross. Waterford Circuit.

February 9. Preacher, Rev. J. Caswell. Missionary Meetings, February 10, 11, 12, 13, 14. Deputation Preuchers on Sabbath, with Revs. H. O. Crefts, J. Jackson, J. Wilkinson and W. Bothwell.

The General Superintendent will (D.V.) preach in Nassayaweya Chapel, on the evening of Jan. 8, at Mr Bunston's on the Owen's Sound line, on the 9th; at Mr Orchard's, on the 10th; will hold a Quarterly Meeting; on the 11th and 12th at the most convenient place on the line; and will preach on three evenings on his return the following week. The Rev. W. Preston is requested to make the necessary arrangements.

HAMILTON DISTRICT. Nassagaweya Circuit.

Sermons, Feb. 2, 1851. New Hope and Waterloo, Rev. A. Wilkir 13th. Nassagaweya, Rev. T. Browne.
14th. Missionary Meetings, Feb. 3. 4, 5:—Deputation
15th, & Preachers on Sabbath, with Rev. J. Brennan.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

Prince Edward Circuit.

Sermons, Jan. 26, 1851, at North Port, 10, A. M. Picton, 4, P. M. Conger's Mills, and Wellington, at 7, P. M.

Missionary Meetings, Monday, 27; Wellington, Tuesday, 28; Long Point, 29; Black Greek, 30; North Port, 31; Picton, Feb. 1; Mellville; all at 7 P. M.

HAMILTON DISTRICT.

Ancaster Circuit: Sermons at Cummins's Chapel, Jan. 5, 10 a.m.
Tabor "2½ p.m. 21 p.m. Tabor by Rev. T. Browne. Sermon at Copetown, 10 a.m. " Van Syckles,
" Hall's S. H. " 21 p.m. by Rev. C. Chids. Sermon, Ancaster, Zion's Chapel, " 10 a.m.

by Rev. T. Goldsmith. 6 p.m. Ditto

by Rev. F. Weaver. 10 s.m. Sermon at R. Deckir's S. H. by Rev. F. Weaver.

Missionary Meetings held at Zion Chapel Jan. 6th. Copetown, Cummins, " " "

DEPUTATION.—Revs T. Goldsmith, T. Browne, C. Child, F. Weaver, with the Minister resident on the Circuit. The Brethren of the deputation are respectfully requested to attend both at the Sabboth. appointments and the ensuing week-night meet-

H. WILEIMSON.