

consider whether willfully doing what has "the appearance of evil" is not like practically proclaiming that they have no desire to obey God.

Christian Professor! Have you been betrayed into doing what has the "appearance of evil." Wisely and humbly seek pardon of God, who is so ready to forgive, and then, as "God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you," go on sin no more."

Young Friends! "Abstain from all appearance of evil." Be true to the principle to regulate your practice. Is it a self-denial? practise it. Is it a cross? take it up. Is it an affliction, or will abstinence involve you in affliction? endure it, "choosing rather to suffer affliction with the people of God, than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season."

B. B. B.

Ecclesiastical.

Church of England Scripture Readers' Association.

On Monday, the sixth annual general meeting of the friends and supporters of the above society was held at the Hanover-square rooms. The Lord Bishop of Litchfield presided, and was sustained by Lord Robert Grosvenor, M. P., and a numerous body of clergymen. The Right Rev. Prelate, in his opening address, congratulated the meeting upon the large measure of success which had attended the exertions of the Committee during the past year. Objections, indeed, had been raised against Scripture Readers, in high and responsible quarters, but no believed they had been satisfactorily refuted, and for his own part, he had founded two auxiliary associations in his diocese, and thus he thought the most conclusive proof he could adduce of his interest in the movement, and his approval of its operations. The report stated that the funds of the Society had increased, as had likewise the spheres of its labors during the past year. They had now a permanent income of nearly £5000 a year. The sum received from the local auxiliaries had exceeded that subscribed during the previous twelve months by the sum of £750, and 230 subscribers had been added to the list. A "ladies' fund" had been instituted for three or more additional readers. The Society had now 97 agents employed, and though during the cholera 30 readers had come in contact with 1,468 cases, there had not been a single death among the former. The visits paid were--to members of the Church of England, 200,280; to Roman Catholics, 23,850; to Dissenters, 31,810; and to persons attending no place of worship, 96,311--making a total of 355,251 visits. The receipts amounted on the whole to £8,072, and the expenditure, the largest item of which was salaries, £7,087, left a balance of £236.

--London Paper.

FRANCE.--RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.--From the last number of the Archives, it appears that the authorities in many parts of France, are withdrawing from colporteurs the license to sell tracts, on the ground that some of these contain severe strictures on the doctrines and practice of the Roman Catholic Church. Such a mode of procedure is altogether without precedent, and, if persisted in, would prove fatally injurious to the free and unrestricted publication of Divine truth. Hitherto, Catholics and Protestants have considered themselves at perfect liberty to express sentiments, in accordance with their respective creeds, from the pulpit, and from the press, whenever they considered it right to do so. The writer in the Archives shows most conclusively, that certain tracts condemned, do not contain statements more severe on the points at issue between Catholics and Protestants, than many that are to be met with in Protestant authors, such as Claude, Dumoulin, Turieu, Pictet, and a host of others that now enjoy unrestricted circulation among all classes of Protestants in the country. Nay, what is more striking still, Eneas Sylvius, Piccolomini, Brigitte, Cardinal Baronius, Sigonius, and many other writers who have lived and died in the communion of the Roman Church, have in their works inadvertently in severer language on the doctrines and practice of Roman Catholics, than any now complained in the tracts condemned. This procedure on the part of the authorities is the more wonderful, when it is considered that the utmost liberty is permitted to Catholic bishops and priests to speak out their mind freely against the Protestant faith, both from the pulpit and the press. Exertions, the most strenuous, are making by all Protestants, alive to the important consequences involved in these proceedings of the authorities, to assert their constitutional rights, and to ward off, if possible, the fatal results that would inevitably ensue, were they to become sanctioned by law.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SETTLEMENT IN NEW ZEALAND.--The Canterbury Association, for establishing a settlement in New Zealand on the Church of England principles, held a meeting in St. Martin's Hall, Long Acre, on Wednesday, to promote the objects of the association. The hall was crowded in every part, by a well-dressed audience of both sexes; and the meeting was remarkable in many respects. In the first place, the class of the principal speakers and attendants was peculiarly influential; the Chairman was Lord Lytton; among the gentlemen on the platform were the Bishop of Norwich, the Bishop of Oxford, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Lord Wodehouse, Lord Courtenay, Mr. Adderly, and several other members of Parliament. The plan of the settlement was fully explained by the Chairman. An unexpected incident varied the proceedings with a little opposition and helped to excite still more animated interest. A Mr. Sidney rose in the body of the meeting, and entered into a general tirade against the Wakefield principles of colonisation--adopted by the founders of the Canterbury settlement, and avowed by the Bishop of Norwich and other speakers at this meeting. After some patient listening, the Chairman proposed that the interrupter should rise his more abstract discussion after the general business was over; but as there was some desire to hear the controversialist, he was had up to the platform, and there he finished his speech and his readings. This episode called forth the mover of the next resolution, the Bishop of Oxford, in a very vivacious reply, pregnant with forcible argument and illustration. The meeting lasted four hours; and the resolutions proposed in furtherance of the Canterbury scheme were passed unanimously.

--London Paper.

New Advertisements.

Wanted, A COLLECTOR; a praise-worthy enterprise.

Encourage Home Manufactures.--PETER R. LAMB, Those who wish to obtain a good and cheap article in Mr L.'s line, will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

The Watchman.

Monday Evening, May 27, 1850.

FRIENDS OF TRUTH AND RIGHTEOUSNESS BEWARE! AN ENEMY INVADES YOUR DEAREST RIGHTS!!

Were the "Watchman" to lift up his voice and cry Fire! Fire!! how readily would the inhabitants of this City emerge from their dwellings, and upon ascertaining the scene of operation occupied by the devouring element, rush to the place of destruction. Or, were we to propound through our columns, the startling intelligence that hundreds of incendiaries awaited the midnight hour "when deep sleep falleth upon man," to apply the torch to the habitations of our readers, what anxiety, what watchfulness, would be the result! But it is lamentable to reflect, that while the interests of time are respected, and earthly possessions regarded with tenacity by all, so little alarm is evinced when the interests of morality, of religion, are invaded by worldly speculators. We abhor that utilitarianism which alike regardless of "the honor of our native land" and "the glory of our God" would seek prosperity by a path which heaven has prohibited, and which stands opposed to "righteousness which exalteth a nation" and promotive of "su" which "is a disgrace to any people."

What a speculative spirit prevails in the world! Morals, religion, life, soul--all brought into the market, all disposed of, for the sordid purposes of worldly gain. The spirit and letter of christianity, have been outraged in many respects, by so-called christian legislation; and crimes and wrongs the most palpable and destructive have, by professedly enlightened legislators, been legalized and rendered contributory to the national revenue. But we could scarcely imagine that Canadian legislators, would sanction a scheme of gambling, which at once outrages the laws of morality and opens the flood-gates of iniquity upon the whole community by patronizing in high places what is so highly subversive of the interests of truth and righteousness. We refer to the "Lottery Scheme" for the construction of the Toronto, Simcoe and Huron Rail Road;--a scheme which calls loudly for the determined opposition as well of the patriot as the christian. It is our intention, as briefly as possible to point some of the principal points of view in which the Lottery Rail Road Scheme, is objectionable; the due consideration of which, will, we trust, fully establish the iniquitous character of the whole affair.

In the first place then, the whole scheme is emphatically a piece of gambling. The share-taker purchases a ticket of tickets and awaits his chance, which may be a fortune! for which an equivalent has not been rendered; or, a disappointment, which he hoped would be the lot of another. It is vain for the advocates of this iniquitous affair to quote as a precedent for their conduct, the casting of lots as recorded on the sacred page. Any person acquainted with both cases and having two grains of common sense, will readily perceive that the cases are decidedly dissimilar.

Again, the defenders of the Railroad Lottery Scheme recommend it by false pretexts, and fallacious reasonings. Deception has branded the conduct of its principal, and many of its subordinate abettors. Hundreds of names to the memorial for the act of incorporation were obtained under false pretences,--the parties being utterly unconscious of the manner in which the Lottery Scheme was linked with the project; parties too, who, would be the last to sanction any thing bearing so heavily against public morals. The assertion has been made, but with what color of truth the country will judge, that, although the projected Railroad would be a great public benefit,--its advantages can in no way be secured without associating with it a MAMMON LOTTERY!! In fine, no Lottery, no Rail Road, is the Watchword with those speculating gentlemen. Now, will any sane man believe that the inhabitants of Canada can in no way be induced to forward a project so largely fraught with public advantages on any other condition than the identification of the whole scheme with a Lottery? Surely not. Yet the advocates of that project, instead of meeting the objections of their opponents, for the most part content themselves with raising a false issue; as though the friends of truth opposed the great projected public improvement, whereas the objections rest not against the end, but against the proposed means of attaining it. In order to enable Mr Capreol to carry his pet speculation into effect, the inhabitants of Toronto and of other localities are coolly solicited to allow themselves to be heavily taxed; and in return for the investment they

are promised large profits, the enhancement of property, the enlargement of business, &c., &c. To such inducements, we have serious objections. Can our readers imagine for one moment that real prosperity can attend a speculation in which God is dishonored? And if success were attainable in the violation of divine requirements, and amid the forfeiture of the no favor, would success be desirable? To render, however, the deception complete, the cost is estimated at a rate which competent judges say is quite insufficient to cover the expense. This, doubtless, was an excellent trap for unsuspecting Corporations, both in Town and Country. For, having induced them to take stock and make a considerable investment, should twice the sum originally named be requisite to complete the undertaking, most parties would endure an additional taxation rather than suffer the work to be abandoned when half finished.

Of the importance of Rail Roads to the progress of a country, the day has passed when doubts could be entertained. But of their advantageous influence on the fortunes of those who speculate in them, as much cannot be truthfully asserted. Our readers have not forgotten the tremendous shaking occasioned in commercial circles in Britain a few years ago; a state of things to a great extent induced by the large Railway speculations in which capitalists indulged. How much more may such a result be dreaded in connection with a Railway project which sets God's law at defiance!

We intended to notice the evil influence the introduction of a Lottery scheme for the construction of works of public improvement, would exert; but having already exceeded the contemplated limit of our article, we cannot now pursue the subject any farther.

In conclusion, however, we cannot but express our satisfaction in view of the opposition with which this scheme has recently been met in this City. The several wards have been called upon by the City Council, to ascertain whether the rate-payers are willing to pay an additional tax in order to enable the City Corporation to take stock to the amount of £100,000; and it will be seen by items elsewhere in our columns that some of the wards have almost unanimously opposed the whole scheme. And we earnestly call upon the friends of morality to stay the fearful torrent with which Mr Capreol and his accessories are seeking to inundate our country. Next week the rate-payers will have an opportunity of registering their votes in the several wards against this scheme, and we hope patriots and christians will be united to defeat the foul project.

Annual Conference of the Canadian Wesleyan Methodist New Connexion Church.

The Conference of this community, assembles for the transaction of business on Wednesday, June 5, 1850, at the Whitechurch Village.

In answer to enquiries relative to the mode of conveyance from Toronto to the place of Session, we have obtained no information. There is a daily line of omnibuses on the route; but whether they can accommodate so many, is questionable.--No fears however, need be indulged as to lack of accommodation in this respect. Brethren from the East will do well to bear in mind that the Boats leave Kingston, Cobourg &c. &c., some hours earlier in the day than during previous years.

REVIEW OF NEWS.

The British Steamer Europa's intelligence is not very interesting. The advance in breadstuffs seems not to be a mere momentary change. The Pope's return to Rome has already produced some of the legitimate fruits of despotism. He will never again rule as formerly; and without doubt his reign will be of short duration. Babel will fall! "Haste happy day!"

In our legislative Halls but little progress has been made. His Excellency's opening speech is still on the carpet; and will probably be discussed pretty thoroughly before the reply will be sanctioned. Our readers will find the principal items of parliamentary intelligence, elsewhere, in our columns.

This city has been the scene of a good deal of stir during the past week. A fire on Bay Street Tuesday evening: the work-shop of Mr. Gilbert, and the residence of Mrs. Strang were destroyed and the residence of the Rev. J. Richardson narrowly escaped. Never did we see more efficient effort on the part of the Fire Companies, notwithstanding the inadequate supply of water.

The Installation of Hon. P.B. DeBlacquiere to the office of Chancellor of the University of Toronto took place on Thursday, and it is to be hoped that further factious opposition to the carrying out of the Charter, will not be manifested.

The Queen's Birth-day was celebrated with the greatest enthusiasm. The display of Fire-works in the evening attracted thousands of the inhabitants of this city to the University Avenue.

The increased facilities for carrying on an advantageous Trade in natural products &c. &c. between the British American Colonies is awakening a good deal of interest in the public mind.

Notwithstanding the fact that part of the Trade of Toronto is said to have flown to Hamilton, no individual can pass through our Queen City, without discovering evidences the most palpable, of steady progress. Even at the present busy season among agriculturists the streets are by no means deserted. A large number of first class Brick buildings are in course of erection; rents are high and "Houses and Shops to LET" exceedingly scarce. Nor are our Wharves and Bay "lifeless and inactive;" but we are happy to state, all astir.

Deaths.

In a communication, dated May 20, 1850, from the Rev. Jas. Bell, the following deaths are announced; with the two former we are not aware of having any personal acquaintance; with the last we had the honor of an acquaintance. In every sense of the word he was an excellent young man, and we deeply sympathize with our departed Brother's surviving relatives. Bro. B. writes:

"We have lost three excellent members on this Circuit. Mrs. Kellat of Millbrook, who died in peace on the 18th of February last. Mrs. Thomas Staples of Manvers, who to the last had a strong confidence in her God; she died the 5th of this month.

Mr. Wm. Browne (Dr. J.S. Browne's brother), departed this life at his mother's residence, 6th Con. of Clarke, on the 24th of April last. Bro. B. was much lamented by all who formed an intimate acquaintance with him; he was a young man of learning and deep piety, and his like is but seldom found in the church. His death was most triumphant.

LETTERS RECEIVED.--Revs. J. Bell, D. Bettes, J. Simpson; Mr. J. Phoenix.

REMITTANCES.--To the end of Vol. 1, Messrs. J. Phoenix, W. Bywater; For 6 mos. Mr. J. Windrum.

General Intelligence.



ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER EUROPA.

HALIFAX, Monday, May 20--P. M. The steamship Europa has arrived from Liverpool.

ADVANCE IN BREADSTUFFS. Corn advanced. Indian 1s. to 1s. 6d. advance. Wheat 4d. to 6d. advance for 70 lbs. Flour had advanced 1s. Indian corn meal advanced. Selis at 11s. a 15s. The Steamer Atlantic arrived at Liverpool on the 15th of May, making her passage in about 13 days. An accident occurred to the Condensing Pump, and the plugs proved to be too frail. She was detained by these accidents, it is said, about 40 hours. She would not sail as advertised on the 14th inst.

NEW YORK, May 25, 6 1/2 P. M. The Crescent City is below from Chagres with later news from California. The Ohio brought Panama dates to the 8th inst.

Steamer tickets for San Francisco had advanced from \$300 to \$500.

Small Pox has appeared at Panama. Provisions were scarce and had greatly advanced in price.

The Journal of Commerce has a letter, which states that 1500 men had been sent from Havana to Mantanzas, to meet Lopez. It says commissions have been offered to respectable citizens as officers, by a military head, but it is thought only intended to act, in case the regular troops were overthrown. The writer, however, thought they would prove a very poor defence. A call for the meeting of the Cuban Junta to day, appears in one of the papers, on account of the favorable news from the Island in regard to the landing of Gen. Lopez.

The Europa telegraphed off Waterford the steamer America from Boston. She would arrive at Liverpool about midnight on the 12th.

The Southern papers per the Isabel, give further accounts of success and victories, and say a force of 600 men, another branch of the invading force, had landed at Sice La Grande, and were expected to join Gen. Lopez. It further says that the troops at Cardines had gone over voluntarily to the Standard of Gen Lopez. In the port of the place the patriots found a few common cannon and some ammunition.

Savannah, May 25. The steamer Isabella touched here. She left Havannah on the 22nd. General Lopez, accompanied by one of his aids named J. Sanchez, and Elaga, took lodgings at the City Hotel; from there we have the following:--The expedition left Singoy in Yucatan, on the 16th instant, and landed at Cardines on the 19th. They lost some time in landing, which gave the Spanish authorities time to send an express ten miles distant. The expedition entered the town and attacked the gate, supposing it to be barricaded. The gate, guarded with fifteen men, stood fire well. At this moment, troops were seen crossing the square, and were hailed, and answered by firing upon the troops, after which some soldiers went to the Governor's house; the house was well prepared for the attack, but was fired upon, and the troops surrendered themselves. The town remained in peaceful possession of the invaders. The men being dissatisfied with the arm reception, and in the steamer Creole, became discontented, and having lost time in getting the wounded, and fuel insisted on going to Key West: they were closely pursued by the Spanish war steamer Zarro, but happily escaped.