FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steam hip Character, Cat. C. Porlare arrest yesterd y morning from Chargies, Jam 2nd, by way of her start with a volte family of the Kingston, burnara, which place she fill on the Ste Learns for the 1th. B. Com. Mr. brings the Pacific results from San Francisco to the 1st Described which arrayed at Parama by the Listensia of the 28th Described stocket the Listensia or convert with the White of Harmen They come mediange of the Melacon

On bear borneste lett Clarge sath by 1813 Thursday Jan 33, with 231 pessencers and Salaman in space of freight, and about the same otoment in the horr's of the passenger. Stromard In Ku 2 horouthe tabout 3 P. M.; left Kingstor on Monday the 7th at 9 A Mooned arrived in New York early you day montaing include time day from Charles and the cloys and sixteen home tions King ton-

We leave from private sources that there is non-homb ring and stoking soft the mines, and from the want of the news see in the all addandancements detrois non-condeaths. Of the company term Louisiena, consisting originally or atteen, only eight were living last November. In the west disgine the inerest, when at work, steed free deep in water, under a breding sen, the florimonetics of middley, going up to 100 callover, while the ingulas or so cold us to make several blanke's necessary. Khounastic affections and swelling of the joints are very prevalent. It is concessed that these miners who are able to work, and are withal of the working class can average an ounce per day. But against this are to be set down the rang seaday. But against this are to be set down the rainy scapen, and interruption by sickness, tegether reducing the daily product for the year, insterrilly below that. The expenses to which they are subjected are cromited and delays a pair. A slowebed wood hat too twelve, and a planth of thou from one and a half to two dellars. It will readily be seen that but little can be left over to the miner, who may be so fortunate as to escape set less. The regular derivand of a physician, is an omice a call, with a charge for medienne of corresponding extravegance, as toriustance, a dollar for a doso of salts. The rainy cason baving set in earlier than anticipated, the amount of provisions at the mines, it is found a much short of a sufficient supply, and fears are entertained that in addition to the other causes of sickness, a want of a proper quantity. after, as regular mining of the gold in places is being pro-

The Universe, by which the passengers reached Panama, had invoiced to that place \$1 100 000.

The session of the California Legislature was to commence on the 15th of December. Its principal business would probably be to put the machinery of government in motion. The United States Senators were to be chosen within four days after the meeting. State taxes were also

to be provided. The Legislature was to consist of sexteen senators and thirty-five members of Assembly. The vote The British bark Colooney, Livingson, from Oregon

via Vancouver's Island, has been seized by Colonel Collir. the collector, for a violation of the revenue laws, for bringing a cargo from one American port to another. The Times also states that a vessel from Valparaiso has been forfeited for bringing to San Francisco brandy in packages of less than fitteen gallons, as prescribed by law .- N. Y. Cour. & Enq.

GENERAL CASS AND THE WILMOT PROVISO.

There is no clause in the Constitution which gives Congress express power to pass any law respecting slavety in the territories. The authority was deduced from various sources, which he proposed to examine before he concludsources, which he proposed to examine occasions and solution which would give to a foreign legislature justidiction over the subject of slavery—by foreign he meant not elected by the people to be affected by their act, nor responsible to them—would equally give by their act, nor responsible to them—would equally give hit jurisliction over every other department of life, social and political, in the territories—over the relations of busined and wife, of parent and child, of guardian and ward, and wife, of parent and child, of guardian and ward.

What Webster, the grand inquest for the county of Sufficient wherein you call. itcle of hum in rights, personal and political—life, liberty ind property in all their modes of enjoyment. I say, "the power of Congress over slavery," for it we have the power abolish, or exclude it, we have the power to reinstate. If any one doubted this position, let him turn to the onstitution and show the limitation. Before he could glieve that such a power was granted, so remote from Constitution sought to establish, he must aban ben many of the illusions he had cherished, respecting the wisdom of what was ressing within his boson, the words, in for the the statesmen who composed the convention of 1787.

There were various clauses of the Constitution and various other sources, foreign and domestic, whence the right of unlimited legislation was deduced. Some of these were express constitutional grants of power, and if the fairly in had d the authority to bind the territories in all cases whatsoever, then there was an end to this question. and they regot pass the proviso, and regulate all their other concerts at pleasure. But there were other sources whence the right is supposed to be indirectly derived—as necessary to the exercise of some power found in the Constitution, or some other power found out of the Constitution.

Now, sir, I repeat, is the contest worth the cost? To place this barren, and, as I believe, unconstitutional Proviso upon the statute book, is that a recompense for the wounds that would be inflicted, and the feelings that would be excited, whose disastrous effect no right-minded man can contemplate without the most serious apprehension? The oldest amongst us may live to see their commencement, the youngest may not live to see their termination. For myself, I will take no part in such effort. I will minister to no such feeing. I will engage in no crusade against the south, from whatever motive it originates. I will endeavor to discharge my duty as an American senator, to to the country, and to the whole country, agreeably to the convictions of my own duty, and of the obligations of the commonwealth; and when I cannot do this. I shall cease to have any duty to perform. My sentiments upon the Wilmot Proviso are now before the senate, and will soon be before my constituents and the country. I am precluded from voting in conformity with them. I have been instructed by the legis ature of Michigan to vote in favos of this measure. I am a believer in the right of instruction when fairly exercised and under proper circumstances. There are limitations upon this exercise, but I need not seek their extent or application, for they do not concern my present position: I acknowledge the obligations of the instructions I have received, and cannot act in opposition

time come sound from required to vote upon this measure essapare to drope from marbill providing the activation of revenue and fit of the marbill from how to reconside a vibrity to the resistance with my dots to my off by surrendering a trust

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

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The Corner to most he prosesses out mostly days and set us State, we ham that their occupations are as tole for thouse in another time to recet the steamer Points on the lows.—

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the other causes of sickness, a want of a proper quantity admitting of no waver or disposition. Should the general of fool is to be counted upon. Indeed many anti-it to government make stronger demonstrations then he has deaths in some quarters from starcation or a more bounded seen, be necessarily that the executive be empowered to result, the necessity of living up or each other. There is send to Santa Le a minimy force, sufficiently strong to during the mining season a large and probably daily in- trial le the authorities to execute the laws of the State in creasing amount of gold mined, but it does not remain with all at part of the terratory, will out reference to any entirethe miner, but in various ways gets into the pockets of pared action of the receict government, or regard to the other classes, many of them are, as if by magic, amassing unitary power of the United States situated at Santa Fe; fortunes. Notwithstanding these things, we learn that this land if the engloyment of the mecessary force to enable year's supply of gold is materially less than it will be here. Texas to exercise here glot over a retractory population. should produce a codiss n with the teleral and artics, the Lult will not be fore but she will stand exempted, in the padement of just non-freed all the fearful consequence which may result from such a conflict. He recommends a sufficient monitied force for the profession of the frontier on the Rto Grande against the aggressions of the Indian tribes. Upon the subject of slavery he takes strong ground against the eggressions of the north. The peculiar situa-tion of Texas and the adaptation of her soil for growing sugar and cotton, reader it necessary that she should at once take a firm and decided stand. He denies the power senators and thirty-five members of Assembly. The year at the late election was estimated at about 15,000—mostly of Congress to legislate upon the subject, and calls upon given in the towns. The New thinks that if the political the legislature to take actor similar to that taken by the organization had been therough it would have reached legislature of Vugania, and other southern states —N. F. H. rald.

THE BOSTON MURDER-PROFESSOR WEBSTER -SCENT IN COURT.

When Professor Webster was brought into the municipal court, on Saturday, to hear the indictment against him read-Monday's Post of that city says :

"A few mann'es before one, he entered the court room moving with a quick, nervous step, and was led to the chair. The expression of his countenance was that of a person just recovering to this increase the librors, and per-imited for the first thee to have his chember. It was mannest that his field gs had not been adjusted to the ex-mandamy scene in which he formed the principal object is dictment will be carried to the supreme judicial court where you will be called upon for trial threaton, at such tane as mat count shall order. A copy of this indictment will be formshed you. This court now orders that you be taken back to joil to be there kept in custody, until discharged by the course of law."

murder of George Parkham," caused a momentary change in his features; there was a contraction of the muscles of the mouth, and an increased pallor overspread his face.

The distant the order of the court was announced by the elerk. Dr. Webster was removed as rapidly as he had entered. The whole proceeding did not occupy four mi-

The appearance of Dr. Webster indicated nothing be youd affliction; and when his long established pastion in life, the terrible charge brought against him, and the distressing condition of his large and interesting family, are considered, his present situation must be regarded as afthetive beyond all conception, whether he be guilty or in-

Among the spectators were many who had attended his tectures in college and cls where, and many others who had heard him testify in court in cases of murder by poson. and we venture to say that not one of either class could bring themselves to realize fully the dreadful clange in his situation. He was withdrawn from the court ere they could persuade themselves, either by his living presence or by hearing his name called, that the well-known, lively restless, bustling, now amuable and now petulent Professo Webster, was a prisoner at the bar, charged with the wilful murder of an old triend, even more distinguished for personal peculiarities than he was himself. The audience generally were profoundly affected by his appearance, and not one vindictive expression was even whispered in reference to the case. An effort will be made to bring the trad on in May.—Buffalo Express.

QUEBEC AND NEW YORK ROUTES TO ENG-LAND.

From the Morning Chronicle.

The following is from the speech of the Reverend Mr. Churchfull, at the meeting at Quebec, to consider the pro-priety of petitioning the government, for aid in opening the communication between Lake Temiscouata and the

to them. Nor can I act in apposition to my own convictions of the true meaning of the Constitution. When the "For instance, the Canada arrived at Halifax on Sun-

day morning last, reach New York on Wednesday moraing, and we rany have the letters here, in Quebec, on tomorrow (Sunday), whereas by the contemplated ionic we should have had both mont and possetzers in Quelia. the Wednesday. Chard applaced. The average passage of the stempes from Holick to New York is 60 foors row, at no needs appeal their ten toiles, an hour the mail toward received speed their tentings an four the most would a selection of the most bears after its artified at Halistax. At less there meght by some difficulty in burging the Post Office to color) that record of health obviously would be samplained that they could not health as to discretely of adopting the Post in addition to these advantages, he should oblighed to Inter-Colored intersection. connected proposes and which probability called to connected proposes and which probability called to the excitances the merchants of Quebras. As to as a so observators wents be nest of Quebra that that was the most kend of a maximum and which was most required. (Great appliance). He is not interestion to the sister Pro-vinces. (Renewed oppliese). They required to know a lottle more of their ewis Colonics and their resources, for it pre-entitley were debit as well acquiring with the loter as they were with the resources of Heig Keng in Citys. If it were two selects with all the lines blood it ever middled a smaly. Polities and Commerce. The deed he was not sufficiently conversant with the latter to From what quantity of flour had been sert down the river St. Lawrence from Chelse to Nova Scotia, but he was Well aware that the article of Canadian flow was very 150 From in New Boar's ek of New Scotsa, except in History; but in the Provice of New Bourswick above the conscription was est a ated at 200,000 barrels at hart per annum. And be would take the opportunity or pretag to the santlemen present an estimate prepared for the Hon. Mr. I slees the interester of the government reasone in New Presswick, the correctness of which he was not prepared to guarantee, but any error in it. If conjury would be well prepared to defect; and he would now read the difference in cost of transport, as estimated let Mr. Fisher:

or neurity, flour of Chicaro. \$3 50c.	\$700.00.1
reight to Quel ce, 50c.	109,000
lerwardu g. &	10 (3:)
neutance, 1 per cent.,	8 100
rsutance from Quebre, 4 per centz,	1050
South from Quebec to St. John, 50c.	100,000
manissen, 21 per cent.,	23,053
-	

Total in Quebec, \$945,203

Exchange probably equal.

VI NIW YORK ROLLI.	
200 000 bbls, flour at Chicago, \$3 50c.	\$709,000
Froght to New York 1 00c.	200 000
Forwarding at Pullalo 5c.	10,000
homoree to N. York, I per cent,	9.100
hipping charges at N. York, 5c.	10.000
lesprance from N. York, I per cent.,	9,291
Excharges or N. York, 12 per cent.,	14 676
Freight from New York,	50,000
Consumsacu, 22 per centa	25 062

Total in New York, \$1,027,529

\$82,326

Difference of expense in favor of Quebec

POSTAL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN HALI-FAX AND QUEBEC.

From the Quebec Mercury.

We publish to-day a copy of the correspondence beween the Deputy Post Master General and the Provincial Secretary on the subject of the mail arrangements be tween Habitax and Quebec. We much fear whether, until the office is under provincial control, any great public improvement will take place.

SECRETARY OFFICE, ¿ Toronto, 8th January.

Sin .- I am commanded by the Governor General to transmit to you, for the information of the Quebec Board of Trade, the enclosed copy of a letter from the Deputy Fost Master General, on the subject mentioned in your letter of the 13th December last, by which you will see that the course recommended by that body is subject to strong objections, and would not, in the opinion of Mr Stayner, preduce any benefit adequate to the expense if would entail ajon the Department.

I have the honor to be. Sir,

Your most obelient servant,

J. LESLIE, Secretary.

J. B. Forsyth, Esq., Secretary Board of Trade, Quebec.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, } Montreal, 27th December, 1849.

Sin -I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of you letter of the 22d instant, transmitting, by command of the Governor General, copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Board of Trade of Quebec, respecting the postal intercourse between the provinces of Nova Scotta. New Brunswick and Conada, so as to insure the transmission of the mail three or tour times a week, and at the rate of six or seven unles an hour, including stoppages, by which means, it is alleged, a large portion of Luglish lefters, now sent through the United States, would be transmitted through those provinces; and requesting me to re port on the subject, for His Excellency sinformation.

With every desire to support the reasonable demands of the Merchants of Quebec, for any improvement in the mail arrangements affecting their city, I am constrained to say that I should not be warranted in sustaining their present claim; there are many reasons for my taking this view of the case, but I need mention only a few. In the first place, a scheme of Post communication with Hahray three or four times a week, at a rate of six or seven miles an bour, would involve an expense infinitely beyond the pre-sent means of the Post Office to support, and, as I humbly conceive, far beyond any benefit to be derived therefrom. Further, with weekly packets for eight months, and fort-nightly for the remaining four months in the year, conneeted during the summer period by a rapid internal communication, with the ports of arrival and departure of the mail in the United States, and during the winter by the best conveyance that the means at our disposal afford, it appears to me that the merchants and other inhabitants of Quebec have nothing to complain of on the score of the postal arrangements with England.

I have though it my duty frankly to express my opinion upon the application in question; nevertheless, it it is His Excellency's desire that I should do so. I will, of course, submit the case for the consideration of his Lordship the Post Master General.

I have, &c., T. W. Stayner, D. P. M. G. The Hon. James Leshe, Sec., &c. &c.

We see by the English papers that four vessels, three English and one American (whale ships), have been crushed by ice bergs, during the past season, and entirely destroyed; fortunately in every case the crews were saved. Rumor has it that others have shared a like fate.

REWARD OF MERIT.

On the 31st december last, tourteen privates and the sergeants, belong no to the Royal Canadian Rolles stationed here, received their disdange, and we were very much gratified that our triend, Sergeant Parcel Course was one of the number. The Comparies were firmed in the Burnek square, when the gell int Officer in community Captain Cos, called Sergeant Correy to the front, and on presenting him with his dis longe, addressed him to the following complime stary manner.

" Serge and Coura. I am happy to congrate plate you on your do charge from this Regiment with a character which no Soldier in the British service can excel, having served the long period of excepts three years, he color which yea have held the rank of Scargent, and during the whole of your service, your name has never once appeared in the defeulter's book You were also present at the formation of this Regiment, and formed the company you now stand in front of The men of No 7 company hold Sorgeant Conroy in the highest esteem."

We also understand that on a count of his on, orderary good service, he had been allowed teretain the office of Towa Sergeant. May be lesig live to enjoy it.

PROSPECTUS OF "THE WATCHMAN,"

RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL,

O BLISHED WEERLY IN THE CITY OF TORONTO.

This Journal will vindicate the great principles of Protestantism; but especially that form of Protestantism termed dissent or ma-conformity. The equil eval rights or the several sections of the Christian Chillib, the support of the Gospel Ministry by voluntary contributions, the introduction of Liy agency into all the Councils of the Church, are some of the positions which will be advocated in the Watchman, Error and sin wherever, volat or however high the cartlely authority by which they may be sanctioned will be tearlessly exposed; but party politics will never be admitted in the columns of the above Journal.

The Watchman will not be the official organ of any religious community, yet the unde sign d will feel great pleasure in inserting buel notices (it turnshed) of the progress of evangelical denominations. Especially is it expected that in the absence of a connextonal organ, the Canadan Wesleyan Methodist New Consexion Church, will consider this Journal, their no dium of acquainting the public with their operations and progress.

Great care will be taken to render the Watchman not only unobjectionable, but interesting and instructive as a family new spaper. It is intended that this periodical shall maintain a position equally distant from the airy region of romance and the spiritless monotony of an uninteresting compilation. The following plan of Departments has after much consideration, been adopted.

- 1. THE MISCELLANY—containing original and selected articles—religious, moral, literary, scientific. &c.
- 2. THE FAMILY CIRCLE—in which the duties, responabilities, advantages, &c., &c., of this most uncient compact will be discussed.
- 3. The Geographic and Historic -which will furnish notices of the position, history, habits and customs, &c., of the various nations of the earth.
- 4. THE POESS AND GENERAL REVIEW.-Here the sentiments of the leading periodicals on the great topics affecting the interests of the Church and the world, will be inserted, also occasional reviews of late v.orks. A
- 5. Ecclesiastical.-or an index of the progress or decline of evangelical Christianity in the world.
- 6. THE WATCHMAN or principal editorial departmentcontaining a faithful testimony for the truth, a solemn protest against the prevailing errors in the doctrines, practice, pointy, &c., of, professedly Christian Churches; also a review of news.
- 7. GENELLI, INTELLIGENCE ontaining Provincial American, British and Foreign news. Special attention will be paid to the proceedings of the Canadian parlia-
- 8. THE AGRICULTURAL department will contain genera elections, notices of the latest improvements, &c., in .h's most important branch of Canadian industry.

By engaging in this enterprise, the undersigned places himself under heavy responsibilities-meral, literary and financial; and he is fully aware that without divine assistance and the hearty co-operation of brethren in Christ and personal friends, those responsibilities will be extremely burdensome.

The Watchman will be published every Monday ever. ing, by and for the undersigned.

TERMS:

Annual subscription for a single copy, in advance, 10s. Ditto ditto, not in advance, 12s. 6d. 12 papers to one address, per ann., each, in advance, 8s, 9d.

Each Agent furnishing ten subscribers, who pay in advance, will be entitled to a copy for one year gratis; and for every additional five pounds, remitted in advance, a copy of the Watchman will be furnished.

Munisters of the Gospel, and other responsible parties, are respectfully requested to act as Agents.

Communications to be addressed to T. P. Howardox. 321, Todonto, P.O., and invariably post paid, unless from parties who act as Agents gratis or who furnish literary articles for publication.

For rates of advertising, see last page.

T. T. HOWARD, Proprietor and principal Editor.

Toronto, Jan. 21, 1850.