

desire for salvation by a casting in their lot with us among "this people shall be my people and their God my God." There is a very great increase in the number of our members—they have more than doubled, and are still increasing, and likely to increase.

Tenth. As to the spiritual state of the Circuit, though there are upon it some cold-hearted covet us, formal Methodists, yet the blessed Redeemer having favored us during the year, with a gracious out-pouring of His spirit and ingathering of souls immortal; there is, therefore, as invariable results, a decidedly improved religious feeling upon the Circuit; and although I must yet say that spiritual mindedness is low, too low by far, yet I speak the truth, admitted, as far as I know, by all, when I assert that the spiritual state of the Circuit is rather encouraging in comparison to what it was. In some of the classes there is, I humbly hope, a growing spirituality of mind—a panting after holiness of heart, a longing, yea a hungering and a thirsting after full conformity to the will of God, after entire sanctification, "forgetting those things that are behind and reaching forth after those things that are before." Well did the holy apostle Wesley say, a short time before his decease, that the doctrines of sanctification, or freedom from all sin, "is the grand depositum which God has lodged with the people called Methodists." But alas how seldom is it preached, and how few seek after, and experience this Methodist, Bible doctrine.

Eleventh. As to the future prospects of New Connexionism on this Circuit, they are gloriously encouraging. The public mind is very much drawn towards our beloved Zion; our views upon the great questions of the day, give our Connexion a hold upon a large enlightened and respectable portion of our fellow subjects, while our liberal, just, scriptural and increasingly popular form of church polity, taken in connexion with the cupidity, the time serving spirit, and the unsettled state of other Methodists, give us a power & a hold upon the public all through this District. The stability of our principles, and their continued prosperity is *on nous* to our enemies. In the name of our God we have set up our banners, and we have no disposition to sound a retreat or to yield the field. One thing is evident, is admitted universally, that is, *New Connexion, on this Circuit, is on the advance*, is making on, conquering every enemy, and leading souls to Christ for pardon, justification, sanctification, and final salvation; and I have no doubt but that if the next Conference will send a good disciplinarian in charge of this Circuit, at the end of five years, in point of numbers, influence, respectability, &c. &c.: our church will be inferior to none in this part of the country; her prosperity is steadily increasing, her apostolic institutions and ordinances are being understood, loved, and venerated by those who not long since were ignorant of their beauty, power, and scripturality. Her heroic bearing in the very teeth of mercenary arbitrariness, is manifested, admitted, applauded, and will shortly meet its recompense, for the Lord's people will not much longer submit to be manacled, hand-cuffed, ordered, drove, and sold as a Virginia planter disposes of his negroes. However, the success of our church depends, to a great extent, upon the self-sacrificing and disciplinarian character of our ministry.—If ambition changed angels into devils, and sunk some who were bright in glory, down to the gloom of hell; what necessity for a holy humility in every christian pastor. If covetousness and pride have made worldlings of christians, and sinners of saints, what a need for watchfulness, meekness, and liberality on the part of all who profess the christian religion!

N. C. GOWAN,

## The Watchman.

Monday Evening, July 15, 1850.

### THE WATCHMAN.

Six months ago, with an amount of anxiety which it would be impossible to describe, we ventured upon a hazardous enterprise by issuing the first number of the *Watchman*. Four days previous to our commencing the work, the first step toward the publication had not been taken. From the time the Printing Committee of the *Christian Messenger* resolved to abandon the publication of that Journal, although we thought it possible that determination might be reversed, we meditated as an alternative, the publication of a Magazine or Newspaper; but which or in what precise form, or, in what way such an enterprise could be sustained—were matters at once difficult and undecided. Scarcely any opportunity was afforded to obtain the counsel of friends; and it was utterly impossible to obtain any definite information from the several localities whence support was expected, in time to assist in deciding whether to undertake or abandon the contemplated enterprise. A thousand difficulties appeared to intercept the very commencement; with but little positive data, on which to base a rational hope of success. When on the 8th of January the Printing Committee adopted a circular announcing the abandonment of the *Messenger*, we saw distinctly that no time could be lost without accumulating the difficulties with which the enterprise was beset.

At length, however, trusting in Providence and expecting a generous co-operation from Christian Ministers, the religious public, and from a large circle of personal friends, we engaged in the enterprise. For some weeks, in the absence of any considerable information, as to the reception the *Watchman* obtained, we were under the necessity of advancing "by faith and not by sight." By and by, however, our friends and brethren, who consented to act as Agents, sent in their reports, each

without exception avowing an unqualified approval both of the enterprise and the mode of carrying it out; until like the mists and fogs of night, before the genial sun and refreshing breezes of morning, every doubt as to success vanished.

A few in connection with our own denomination, partially or entirely stood aloof from us, under the impression that the *Messenger*, as a denominational paper, would be resuscitated by the next annual Conference: an impression utterly unfounded, and which when the facts of the case were stated, was at once removed—the Conference approving in unqualified terms, and we believe unanimously, of the course we pursued in publishing an Independent Journal, devoted to the interests of literature, morals, religion, &c. &c., but the organ of no religious community.

With regard to the present circulation of the "Watchman," we believe that no independent Journal, published in Canada, has during the first half-year of its existence, enjoyed a more extensive patronage. And although the Summer Season is usually dull in the country, the number of new subscribers received during the last two months fully equals the number received during the same period in the winter. Our's is emphatically a steady progress; and we doubt not, with divine aid and the continued co-operation of Agents and Subscribers our enterprise will be sustained, and we shall be enabled to improve the appearance and literary character of the *Watchman*, and to furnish it at a lower rate than any similar periodical now published in Canada.

It is well known that the present season of the year is a bad time to collect money; yet we would remind our Agents and those of our Subscribers who have not yet paid their Subscriptions, that our expenses are heavy, and in order to render our position agreeable, the amounts remaining unpaid on account of the *Watchman*, should be collected and remitted at as early a date as possible. Every pound remitted sensibly diminishes the burden of our undertaking; and we feel satisfied that our patrons generally only need to be reminded of this fact in order to secure their prompt and unremitting exertions. Indeed a public Journal cannot be sustained efficiently, unless constant effort be employed to extend its influence and increase its resources.

Were each of our Agents to make a little effort in order to furnish a few subscribers for the ensuing half year, we doubt not, success would crown the effort; and while our hands would be strengthened in our work, an instructive literature would be introduced into some hundreds of families. That we are not too sanguine in our calculations, is evident from the fact that our list of Agents in Canada contains the names of some scores of influential Ministers and Laymen, scattered from the western boundary of Canada West to the distance of seven hundred miles eastward. Desiring, however, as we do, to be practical in our remarks, while we ask Agents and friends to do what in them lies to promote the enlargement of the *Watchman's* circulation, we are resolved that nothing shall be wanting on our part to facilitate the work of Agents in this matter. We have, therefore, decided to furnish

Five Copies for the ensuing half year, for \$1 in advance,

provided letters containing orders and remittances be post-paid, and remittances one month after the order comes to hand will be considered in advance. Bearing in mind the numerous and decided pledges of co-operation which we have received, we do expect an immediate effort and an abundant harvest as the result. Patrons, Friends, Agents, we solicit one additional, simultaneous, decided effort to increase the circulation of the *Watchman*. With the inducement this reduction presents, we are confident four or five hundred names may be added to our subscription list.

The financial advantages accruing from an effort like this, would be considerable; but they are by no means a paramount consideration. The publication of the *Watchman* was not undertaken as a mere speculation; higher motives than ever man-motives furnished prompted to the course we have pursued. It was our desire to employ the ability God has given us, in promoting the divine glory, and in increasing the intelligence, piety and usefulness of the inhabitants of our native country; and as a means of accomplishing this object we contemplated the dissemination of a cheap and unexceptionable literature. In seeking to extend the circulation of the *Watchman*, we therefore seek in the first place a larger sphere of usefulness; and secondly by obtaining an enlarged circulation it will be in our power at a future period to make still greater reductions in our terms; thus enabling us to offer the *Watchman* at a rate which will place it within the reach of every family in the land.

We direct special attention to the advertisement on our last page, of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S Shoes, at the DUBLIN and MANCHESTER HOUSE. Having personally examined the superb articles offered at unprecedentedly low prices by Mr. Atkinson, we recommend an early call by those who desire a cheap and superior article in this class of goods.

### Review of News.

The past week's news is unusually interesting. Lord Palmerston's diplomatic policy has been sanctioned by a majority of forty-six in the British House of Commons. The Post Offices in Britain are, at length, to be closed on the Sabbath-day—a boon which our Canadian Legislators seem determined to deny this Colony. Russia has assumed a decidedly suspicious, if not an hostile position towards Britain.

The death of the United States President which took place on the 10th inst., is a subject of thrilling interest to the whole Republic. Little doubt can obtain, of the obstacles this event will at present throw in the way of the settlement of the Slavery Question; though it may ultimately act beneficially even on that difficult question. The confession of Professor Webster occupies a large share of public attention. After all it appears that he murdered Dr. Parkman. We have not room for particulars or comments. A destructive fire took place in Philadelphia on last Tuesday evening.

The Cholera is again making its ravages in Cuba and in several towns in the United States.—What a warning to all, especially to the intemperate!

The proceedings of our Canadian Legislature during the past week have been interesting and ominous. At every turn the subject of retrenchment is introduced and debated, though hitherto with little success. In the School Bill provision is made for the establishment of separate schools for Roman Catholics under certain circumstances—a clause which certainly we consider, at best, of a questionable character.

The Anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne Water was celebrated in this City on a large scale on the 12th.

### To Correspondents.

"A well wisher's" interesting piece of poetry is not inserted, because he neglected to furnish his proper name and address. He will probably have the kindness to supply the lack, and then we shall feel pleasure in inserting the article.

We direct attention to "Examinator's" communication in the Press department; and would add, we have yet a few copies of the Lectures on hand, which we would be happy to furnish to order.

The Rev. N. C. Gowan's communication was intended for insertion previous to our last Conference; but its length excluded it from our columns until the present. And we would just say, in general terms, that while we are most happy to subserve the interests of the Redeemer's Kingdom, we shall be under the necessity henceforth to reject all lengthy communications, whether memoirs, ecclesiastical, intelligence, &c., &c.

LETTERS RECEIVED.—Revs. W. Preston, J. Carver, B. Haigh, Messrs. S. Haskett, J. Howard, T. Cosford.

REMITTANCES.—To end of Vol. 1; Messrs. J. Nelles, J. McDonald, J. Spink, E. J. Palmer.

### Arrival of the Hibernia.

HALIFAX, July 11.

The *Hibernia* arrived at 6 A. M.

Flour dull; prices unchanged. Prices of Corn lower 4s a 1s 6d and yellow 2s lower; limited stocks. Provisions—increased demand. Ashes—retail demand. Lard—fair demand and steady rates.

Manufacturing advices from England satisfactory.

Money market is steady; Consols closed at 95 a 96 for account. Bell and Sons of London report less activity in American securities. United States sixes of 62, 103 a 104; ditto of 67, 106; do of 68, 66 a 68. New York fives of 60, 97 a 98. In Canadian 5 per cent. debentures, 74, an extensive business has been done at 99.

Provisions—limited stock and increased demand for shoulders at an advance of 2s per cwt; in all other descriptions there is a declining tendency. Tallow dull at 32s.

For fine wool, a large business has been done at an advance in prices; sales have slightly advanced—the proprietors had combined to uphold it.

### GERMANY.

The idea of a third German Union has been formally declared, and is proposed to be carried into effect by the Government of Hanover. There has been a change in the Austrian representation at Berlin, and rumours have arisen of a new dispute between Russia and Austria.

The Cholera has appeared at Berlin.

### ITALY.

The position of Rome is most unsatisfactory. A commission of Cardinals has been named to discuss the affairs of the country; and we are told that the police has been placed under the Austrian authority.

At Naples a frightful accident occurred on the 18th June. A part of the Grenagies, an immense edifice used as a barrack for the troops, gave way, and fell down, involving four or five hundred persons in its ruins.—*Globe*.

## Provincial Parliament.

### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, 8th July, 1850.

#### QUEBEC FIRE

The Bill to amend the Act in-benignifying the sufferers by the late fire at Quebec, was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

#### ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF BYTOWN.

Hon. Mr. McKay made a motion for an address relative to correspondence between Joseph Bouchette, Esq., Provincial Surveyor and Mr. Stevenson of Bytown, relative to granting the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bytown an Indian Reserve—which we published on Friday last. Lost.

#### FLOUR INSPECTION BILL.

The Bill to amend the Act regulating the Inspection of Flour and Meal, was read a second time, and referred to a Committee of the whole to-morrow.

#### SIDE LINES IN EDWARDSBURGH, WALPOLE, AND WOODHOUSE.

The Bill to amend the side lines in the township of Edwardsburgh, and the Bill to amend the side lines in the Townships of Walpole and Woodhouse, were read a second time: the first ordered to be referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow; and the second was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

#### SIDE LINES IN OSGOODE.

The Bill to amend the side line in the township of Osgoode was read a second time, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

#### NEEPIGON MINING CO.

It was moved that the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Neepigon Mining Company be read a second time.

Hon. Jas. Morris moved, that the motion for the second reading be withdrawn, and that the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

#### BILLS FROM HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

A message was received from the House of Assembly, stating that that House had passed a Bill to establish a survey of the ninth Concession of the township of Cornwall; the Bill to divide the County of Huntingdon into two districts for the Registration of Deeds; and the Bill to protect mill owners in upper Canada. Each of these Bills was read for the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Another message was received, stating that it had concurred in the amendments made by the Council to the Bill for enabling Municipal Councils to subscribe stock in the Great Western Railroad and that it had also made an amendment. Ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow.

And also that it had passed a Bill to incorporate the Agricultural Society of Lower Canada. The Bill was then read for the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

The House then adjourned.

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY July 8.

Hon. Mr. Merritt introduced a bill to establish certain road allowances in the Township of Grimsby.—second reading on Monday next.

Mr. Flint introduced a bill to incorporate the Benevolent Societies of the Wesleyan Methodist Church;—second reading Thursday next.

Mr. Ferguson enquired of the Ministry, whether any steps have or will be taken, with a view to reducing the valuation of the Clergy Reserve Lands in the Township of Peels, Wellesley and Maryborough, in the County of Waterloo.

Mr. Price replied in the negative.

Mr. Flint moved to introduce a Bill to extend the elective franchise in certain cases. Withdrawn by request.

Mr. Merritt moved for leave to bring in a bill to renew the Charter of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company and said the Company did not ask any exclusive privileges; they meant to take the road where nature had pointed it out. By the action of the House on a former occasion, he said capitalists in the United States had not been allowed to proceed with the undertaking; and while other railroads had gone into operation, this had remained uncompleted. He explained the advantages of the contemplated railroad, which, he said, was shorter by twelve miles than the line would be if it passed through the American territory. The road however would now be made, unless the House should interfere and refuse them a Charter.

Hon. Mr. Baldwin presented—Return to so much of an Address of the 29th May last, praying for copies of all accounts made and rendered by the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads for the years 1818 and 1819, and also for copies of the proceedings of the said Trustees and of their correspondence with the Proprietors of Dorchester Bridge on the subject of the purchase of the said Bridge, in conformity with the act passed in the last session of the Parliament for that purpose.

Mr. DeWitt Moved that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole to consider the rates of the wharfage dues of the harbor of Montreal.

Mr. Hincks wished the motion deferred till Monday next, as he daily expected an answer from the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal. Until that was received he would not be prepared to state what would be the views of government. The subject more properly belonged to the government, who would compose the Bill sent by the Harbor Commissioners, who are disinterested parties.

Mr. Wilson moved for the reading of the Journals relating to the petition of J. Sutherland and others.

Mr. Price moved for the appointment of a Select Committee on the Private Business of the House.

#### COMMON SCHOOLS.

Hon. Mr. Hincks moved for the reception of the report of the Committee of the whole on the bill to regulate Common Schools in Upper Canada.

Mr. Smith (Frontenac) objected to the seventh clause, which enabled trustees to lay an additional tax to supply any deficiency which may arise in liquidating the salaries of the teachers &c.

The House divided—Yeas 10, Nays 22.