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The Watchman.

"I HAVE SET WATCHMEN UPON THY WALLS O! JERUSALEM THAT SHALL NEVER HOLD THEIR PEACE, DAY NOR NIGHT."

VOL. I.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1850.

No. 29.

Poetry.

From the N. E. Puritan.

THOUGHT.

And what is Thought? The wealth of mind,
Gold, finer than Peruvian kind,
Vaster and grander too;
No numbers can compute its worth—
With figures cover o'er the earth,
And still they are too few.

What's Thought? It is the mental fire that lies
Burning behind the sparkling eyes,
And lighting up the brow;
Quenched it—and mind, devoid of light,
Is wrapt in gloom of starless night—
For man's an idiot now.

Yes, what is Thought? The lamp that shows
The treasure of the mind that glows
In its resplendent hall,
Where gems and diamonds sparkling bright,
And pearls, and jasper-stones of light,
Range round the garnished wall.

What's Thought? Again I ask the wise;
The mind's dispatch; that quicker flies
Than lightning's swift-wing'd fire,
When tidings it doth bear to man,
In moment doth the nation span,
On telegraphic wire.

Yes! Thought's the living spark we find
Thrown off from "flaming logic" of mind,
To flash from eye to eye;
Ye've seen it from the nervous will,
The crowd of auditors to thrill,
With shock electric fly.

Miscellany.

EJECTION OF THE CLERGY, ON SUNDAY AUGUST, 24, 1862.

Continued from Page 209.

This intolerant Act placed the Presbyterian ministers in great difficulty; it was strictly penned, and pressed hard upon principle and practice; three months were only given to consider what was to be done with themselves and their families. Several consultations took place both in town and country, to know each other's sentiments, and it is not to be supposed that two thousand should all have been of exactly one mind. There was a great diversity of sentiment, and the grounds of their unconformity were different, some could not in conscience comply with the very form of the hierarchy, many scrupled at the re-ordination enjoined as implying a renouncing the validity of their former ministrations, and that which Dissenters of all denominations refused was the giving assent to all the Prayer book contained apprehending this to be more than was due to any human composition; also alleging the following objections, which were common to all,—that the book contained several things which, after searching the Scriptures, appeared not agreeable to them viz, its teaching the doctrine of baptismal regeneration and certain salvation as consequent on it, prescribing the use of god-fathers and godmothers in baptism, to the exclusion of parents; that they considered taking from the parents the right of devoting their children to God, by baptism, and opened a door for profaning the ordinance by those who, after the day of baptism, never even inquired after the child, and held themselves bound really to nothing, looking on the ceremony as a mere compliment paid to the parents. Then, subscription would also oblige ministers to use the sign of the cross in baptism, and not a few regarded this as superadded to the institution of our Lord, and tending to encourage superstition and the idolatry of the Papists, who foolishly adored the cross. The canon also forbade ministers, on pain of suspension, to give the Lord's supper to any that did not kneel, this they regarded as a new term of church-communion, and, though not sinful, as far from a necessary matter. They also objected to symbolise with idolatrous Papists, who use this form with the intention of adoring the elements. They further objected to pronounce all saved that are buried, except "self murderers, excommunicated and unbaptised," as by this positive avouching concerning every one, they must pronounce many saved at the grave, though cut off in the midst of sin, and without any sign of repentance. To reading apocryphal lessons they could not consent, not entertaining for them that respect as to place them in the room of Scripture. To the creed of St. Athanasius they could not "assent;" for though they approved of it generally, one expression "which faith, except every one do keep, whole and undefiled, without doubt he shall perish everlastingly,"

was very repugnant. Several other things also appeared highly exceptionable in the canons according to which obedience was to be performed.

At length the decisive day arrived, and an example was presented scarcely to be paralleled in the Christian world. 2000 "Bartholomew divines" were ejected, or resigned their livings, rather than desert the cause of civil and religious liberty, and silence conscience. It was an action without precedent, and their succeeding hardships were indeed great. They were not only silenced, but driven from their spheres of usefulness and oppressed by those of their brethren who professed the same faith—Not only were they excluded preferments, but, without visible means of support, turned on the world—not as much as a vicarage, not even a school was left them; nay, more than this, though some offered to preach without remuneration, it was not allowed, but laws were enacted against them, which exposed them to fines and imprisonments for discharging any part of ministerial duty or coming near the place where they had formerly so done. Thus, too, occurred at a time when their services were greatly needed, as many large congregations were destitute of ministers, and the land was overshadowed with ignorance and profaneness, and those writers who have charged the ejected ministers as being enemies to order and friends to anarchy and confusion, "knew not the men or their communication." Thus cast upon the world, by an invisible hand they were supplied with all things necessary to life and godliness. One eminent man of their number has left it on record, that within a few miles of his own estate there was above a hundred supported entirely by Providence, then he says, "Though they were frequently in difficulty, they were never forsaken, though they were brought very low, and greatly harassed by persecution, had for earthly friends generally only those who were very poor and unable to support them, I never yet heard of one Nonconformist being in prison for debt, for Providence was instead of livings to those who left their livings for conscience' sake. They were drawn first out of their freeholds, and afterwards from all corporations, on purpose that they should be separated from all disposed to show them any kindness, cautions were entered against them to prevent their obtaining any kind of livelihood, and yet they lived comfortably and maintained their families creditably; and many of them brought up their sons to the ministry, in which they were very useful, and at last died in peace."

For ten years things continued, in this state, the ejected ministers being in obscurity, for though their endeavor was to be found in the path of duty, they were not suffered to live in peace. The silenced ministers were not only forbidden to preach in public, but so carefully watched in private, that, if they met together for prayer, it was deemed a seditious conventicle. The excellent Mr Baxter and Dr Bates were invited to the House of Mr Beale in Hutton garden, to pray for his wife, who was dangerously ill, but having some other necessary engagements, they were unable to comply with the request, and, had they been there, they would have been apprehended, for two justices of the peace came with a sergeant-at-arms to seize them, searched the house, and even the chamber of the sick woman. Many ministers soon after were imprisoned in several counties for the heavy crime of preaching and praying, and on the 30th of June, 1663, the Act against private meetings (called the Conventicle Act) passed the House of Commons, and soon became a law. The terms of it were these: "That every person above sixteen years of age present at any meeting, under the pretence of any exercise of religion in other manner than is the practice of the Church of England, where there are five persons more than the household, shall, for the first offence, by a justice of the peace, be recorded and sent to jail three months, till he pay £5, and for the second offence, six months, till he pay £10; and the third time, being convicted by a jury, shall be banished to some of the American plantations, excepting New England or Virginia." The severity of this act consisted in its giving to the justices of the peace power to record a man an offender without a jury; and if they did it without a cause, there was no remedy, seeing every justice was made a judge. Previously the ministers were the only sufferers, now the people shared largely with them.

Thus matters proceeded until 1665, when the plague broke out which carried off about a hundred thousand persons in the city of London.—The ejected ministers preached very privately and, comparatively, to few hearers; but now (seeing the city churches and the flocks left in the time of extremity, when about ten thousand

were dying weekly, without having any pastor near who cared for their souls, or to afford consolation under their terrors, (several who pitied the distressed and dying people were convinced that no obedience to human laws could justify their neglecting the souls of men.) They resolved, therefore to stay with them, enter the forsaken pulpits and render them the assistance that they were able under such an alarming providence. Amongst those who engaged in this work were Franklyn Grimes, Turner, Chester, Janeway, and Vincent. The face of death so, awakened preachers and hearers, that the former showed fervent zeal and the latter peculiar attention, and, through the blessing of God attending these labors, many were converted.—But while God, by this heavy judgment, was consuming the people, and the Nonconformists were laboring to save souls, the Parliament which sat at Oxford, was endeavoring to render their case incomparably more severe, by enjoining an oath, which if they refused, they must not come within five miles of any city or corporation, any place that sent burgeses to Parliament, any place where they had been ministers or had preached, after the Act of Oblivion.

TO BE CONTINUED.

HE WENT ABOUT DOING GOOD.

This is the pattern for every Christian. He is a counterfeit who does not strive to imitate it. The strength, the alacrity, the joy of the soul is connected with this imitation—Religious people are heavy and moping and cast down, because they are idle and selfish. The active, benevolent spirit of watching for opportunities to do essential service to our fellow-creatures, they often feel no more than the profane. What then avail doctrines believed to no good purpose? Usefulness is the very excellency of life. No man, in the real church of Christ, liveth unto himself. Every true Christian is a tree of righteousness, whose fruits are good and profitable unto men. He is glad to help and to comfort others. He is diligent and industrious.—He speaks of edification, dwells in peace, and gentleness and love. He reproves what is wrong by an excellent example, and recommends by his own practice what is pleasing to God.—Yenn

THE FIFTH COMMANDMENT.

"Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee."—Exodus. xx. 12.

"Honor thy parents, those that gave thee birth, And watched in tenderness thine earliest days, An' raised thee up in youth, and loved in all, Honor, obey, and love them; it shall fill Their souls with holy joy, and shall give down God's richest blessings on thee; and in days To come, thy children, if they shall be given, Shall honor thee, and fill thy life with peace."

The judicious Hooker used to say, "If I had no other reason and motive for being religious, I would earnestly strive to be so for the sake of my mother, that I might requite her care for me, and cause her widow's heart to sing for joy."

Washington, when a boy, was about going to sea as a midshipman, and his trunk had been taken to the boat, when, as he went to take leave of his mother, he saw the tears bursting from her eyes and an expression of deep sadness on her countenance. Seeing the distress of his parent, he at once turned to the servant and said, "Go, and tell them to bring back my trunk. I will not go away and break my mother's heart." His mother was struck with the spirit and manner of the decision, and at once said to him, "My son, God has promised to bless the children that honor their parents, and I believe he will bless you."

Philip Henry, speaking of an unfruitful and wicked son in his neighborhood, charged his children to observe the providence of God concerning him. "Perhaps," said he, "I may not live to see it, but do you mark it if God does not send some remarkable judgment upon him in this life for thus revolting the fifth commandment." But he lived to see it fulfilled soon after, in a very singular providence.

Olympia, the mother of Alexander the Great, was so severe towards him, that his deputy, Antipater, wrote him long letters of complaint against her, to which Alexander returned this answer "Knowest thou not that one of my mother's will blot out a thousand of thy letters of complaint?"

A youth lamenting the death of an affectionate parent, a friend endeavored to console him by saying he had always conducted himself towards the departed one with tenderness and respect. "So I thought," said the other, "while my parent was living; but now I remember with shame and deep sorrow, many instances of disobedience and neglect, for which, alas, it is now too late ever to make any atonement."

"Let all children remember" says Dr. Dwight, "If ever they are weary of laboring for their parents, that Christ labored for his; if impatient

of their commands, that Christ cheerfully obeyed, if reluctant to provide for their parents, that Christ forgot himself and provided for his mother amid the agonies of the crucifixion. The affectionate language of this divine example to every child is, 'Go thou and do likewise.'"

SCRIPTURE ILLUSTRATION.

"And the Lord sent fiery serpents among the people, and they bit the people and much people of Israel died."—Num. xxi. 6.

Fiery Serpents.—It is disputed whether the epithet "seraphim," "fiery," is given to these serpents on account of their brilliant appearance, or because of the burning agony occasioned by their bites or stings. The latter seems the most probable opinion, and appears to be sanctioned by the Septuagint, which renders "deadly;" and the Arabic version of the Pentateuch has "serpents of burning bites." In another place, Deut. viii. 15, the region through which the Israelites wandered is thus described, probably with a particular reference to this part:—"The great and terrible wilderness, wherein were fiery serpents, and scorpions, and drought, where there was no water." This description answers, to this day, with remarkable decision to these desert regions, and particularly to that part, about the head of the gulf of Akaba, where the Israelites now were. Scorpions abound in all the desert, and are particularly common here, and they inflict a wound scarcely less burning than the serpents of the same region. As to the serpents, both Burckhardt and Laborde bear witness to the extraordinary numbers which are found about the head of the gulf; but it is to be regretted that neither of these travellers speaks particularly of the species. Burckhardt, who at the time of making this observation, did himself not see much of the head of the gulf, and was only on the western coast, nearly opposite the spot where the Israelites appear to have been thus visited, says:—"Ayd told me that serpents are very common in these parts; that the fishermen were much afraid of them, and extinguished their fires in the evening before they went to sleep, because light was known to attract them. As serpents then are so numerous on this side, they are probably not deficient towards the head of the gulf on its opposite shore, where it appears that the Israelites passed when they journeyed from Mount Hor, by the way of the Red Sea, to compass the land of Edom, and when the Lord sent fiery serpents among the people." To these testimonies we may add that of Herodotus, who speaks of the immense number of serpents which are found in Arabia. It is true that he describes them as "winged" and migratory, and his account is mixed with much hearsay fable; but thus much we may certainly gather, that the parts of Arabia near Egypt had a dreadful renown for the number and venom of their serpents.—After speaking of the serpents worshipped at Thebes in Egypt, (apparently the ecrastes) he proceeds abruptly to speak of the "winged" serpents of Arabia. He says there was a district of Arabia, nearly opposite to Buto, which he visited for the sake of obtaining information concerning these serpents. He does not tell us that he saw any "winged" serpents there; but he does say that he beheld the skeletons of an immense multitude of serpents in heaps of various sizes. The district where he found these was, as described by him, in a mountain, defile opening upon an extensive plain which bordered upon the plain of Egypt. (Enterpe, lxxv)—Returning to the same subject in a subsequent page, he observes, that Arabia would not be habitable if the serpents multiplied so fast as their nature admits, but that their numbers were checked by a strange propensity among these reptiles to destroy each other. It is observable that commentators and old painters usually represent the serpents which afflicted the Israelites as winged, in conformity with the account of Herodotus. There is nothing to countenance this idea in the Pentateuch; but the prophet Isaiah ch. xiv. 19, and xxx. 6, without any allusion to the present transactions, mentions the *seraph*, serpent, and employs the additional epithet *meophoph*, translated "flying," and the whole "fiery flying serpents," and it is apprehended that the same must be understood here also. It would thus appear that no creation of serpents for this occasion was required, but that they were collected perhaps in extraordinary numbers, and endured probably with a stronger propensity than usual to assault all persons who fell in their way, until it pleased God, through an agency which would have been wholly unoperative but through Him, to heal those who had been wounded and were dying of their wounds.—*Pictorial Bible.*

A great author says, "Is there a God to swear by, and is there no to believe in none to trust to."

Family Circle.

TWO WAYS OF CORRECTING A FAULT.

Mrs B was an energetic and thorough house-keeper. "A place for every thing, and every thing in its place," was the practical maxim upon which she acted in performing her domestic duties. But, unfortunately, her little daughter Mary seemed not to inherit her mother's love of order, and bade fair, to become a very untidy girl.

This fault of her daughter was a source of continual disquiet to Mrs. B. "To cure or endure," says one, should be the motto of life—by which no doubt, is meant, that all the evils of life may be divided into two classes—those which may and should be cured, and those which being incurable, should be patiently endured. But, although Mrs. B. certainly regarded Mary's careless habits as a serious evil, she never pursued any course calculated to effect a cure; neither did she adopt the latter alternative, and patiently endure. She never expended much thought upon the subject, except when some flagrant instance of her daughter's careless habits met her eye, or caused her inconvenience; on which occasion something like the following scene would take place:

"Mary, here are your bonnet and shawl lying in the chair, I never saw so careless a girl in all my life. You keep me running from morning till night to put things up after you. Here, come put them away this minute, and don't let me see them here again."

Mary, thus addressed, found certain discordant notes in the "harp of thousand strings" set in motion, and with sour looks and reluctant steps, proceed to obey her mother's commands. Will she do better next time? Who would expect such a result?

Were Mary sure of a scolding every time she transgressed perhaps the dread of it would have some effect. But there is no uniformity even here. The next time Mrs. B. finds the bonnet and shawl in the chair, she will probably put them away herself, either because Mary does not happen, at the moment, to be within hearing, or she may be in haste, and think it will consume less time, to do it herself, than to see that it is done by the proper person.

Mrs. S., another mother, possessing similar habits of neatness and order, sees with great regret that her little daughter Ellen is becoming very careless and untidy. She says to herself, I must adopt some systematic plan to cure my little daughter of this sad fault, but my engagements will be particularly numerous and pressing for a week or two to come, and it will be impossible for me to give the subject proper attention. I will therefore, for the present, patiently endure whatever inconveniences this fault may occasion me, bearing in mind to embrace the earliest opportunity for entering on my plan to effect a cure.

One day as they were sitting together sewing, Mrs. S. began the conversation by saying, "Ellen, your success in overcoming the habit of speaking so impatiently to your little sister, has given me great pleasure, for it has made you, I think, much more useful and happy, and that we may be useful and happy is the great end for which life is given." Ellen's eyes glistened with grateful pleasure as she listened to her mother's commendation. She did not forget how very hard it had sometimes been to repress the rising feeling of vexation, and speak kind when her little brother annoyed her, but she felt amply repaid by her mother's approbation. "I know, dear mother," said she, "it has made me more happy, but how has it made me more useful?" "In many ways, my dear; for instance it has made little Willie more fond of you, and you have in consequence been able to take more care of him, and thus relieve me of much anxiety and care. Every bad habit you overcome my dear child, will increase your happiness and usefulness."

"If I remember right, things did not go very smooth with you yesterday, and you did not enjoy the day much." "Yes, I remember," said Ellen, "that everything went wrong yesterday," it was what the girls at school would call an unlucky day. "Well, let us analyze some of the vexatious events of the day and see if there was any uncontrollable fate which involved you in trouble; for this I suppose, is what the girls at school mean by 'unlucky,' it indeed they ever stop to enquire in the meaning of the term. What was the first thing that went wrong?"

"My sewing, mother, don't you remember how everything did not go?" "I remember you could not find your thimble, because you did not leave it in its place, and you spent so much time in looking for it, that when you were finally seated to your work you felt in too great haste to do any thing properly. Thus, I think explains the secret of that part of your day's misfortunes. But what occurred next?" "Cousin Jane agreed to show me how to make an apron for my doll, but she had hardly commenced when she was called away, and I spoiled it in attempting to do it without her assistance." "But after she was ready, if you had not been obliged to look so long for the silk I gave you, for the purpose, and the other materials, she would have plenty of time to have given you all the necessary assistance before she was called away. Now you can see very plainly that all your troubles originated in the careless habit of not putting things in their place. If this

habit can occasion you so much inconvenience in one day, now you are a little girl, and have the care of but few things, what will it do when you are a woman grown up and have very many things committed to your care? Suppose you were in my place, and should leave everything you had to do with around the house in the same way, do you not think you should have a sorry looking dwelling?" "I think we should," mother, I never should be willing to be an untidy housekeeper and have my house look like Mrs. M's who cannot ask you to sit down till she has first cleared a chair."

"I will, mother, begin at once. You will remind me of it, will you not, when I leave things out of place?" "I will give you what assist me I can in becoming a neat little girl, but you know I have often told you that it requires a great deal of patience and perseverance to overcome a bad habit."

A few days after, Ellen's bonnet and shawl were thrown into a chair as she came in. Her mother said to her, "Ellen, my dear, do you know where you left your bonnet and shawl?" Ellen slightly blushed as she hastened to put them away; but no feelings were excited toward her mother except those of gratitude for assisting her to put her good resolutions in practice. "I am afraid," said her mother to her, as she saw her leave her thimble upon the table, after she had finished her work, "you will have another day of misfortune if that thimble is not put in its place." Thus, by constant watchfulness, and by encouraging a thorough effort to overcome the habit, a love of order was instilled into the mind of Ellen, and habits of neatness and order were rapidly formed.

TRAINING THE FACULTIES.

From Combe's Management of Infancy

The grand principle, then, to be borne in mind in the moral and intellectual treatment of even the earliest period of infancy, is, that the objects which are specially related to each individual faculty from the natural stimulants of that faculty. Danger is thus the object or natural stimulant of fear, and suffering that of the feeling of compassion, just as sound is of the ear, or light of the eye. The child has no choice of the matter. If the natural stimulant of any feeling be presented, that feeling will start into activity precisely as a vision does when the eye is penetrated by rays of light—We cannot by an effort of the will cease to see or hear so long as light and sound reach the eye and ear; and neither can we prevent the internal feeling from arising when its object is presented.

From the principal already laid down, that each faculty is constituted with a distinct relation to objects or qualities as peculiar to itself as light is to the eye or sound to the ear, it follows that when we wish to exercise or strengthen any of them, we must directly excite them to activity by the presentment of, and directing the attention to, their own stimulus; and, when we wish to keep in abeyance a faculty which is already too strong, the only effectual way is to withdraw its objects and leave it to repose—in short, "to lead it not into temptation." Except for the ready response of the faculty to the stimulus of its objects, temptation would be a word devoid of meaning.

It is astonishing, indeed, from what an early age a family will respond to its stimulus, whether that stimulus be direct or only from sympathy. Madame Necker de Saussure gives an affecting example of this fact, which she witnessed in a child of nine months old. "The child was gaily playing on its mother's knees when a woman, whose physiognomy expressed deep but calm sadness, entered the room. From that moment the child's attention was wholly fixed on the person, whom it knew, but for whom it had no particular affection. By degrees its features became discomposed: its playthings dropt from its hands; and at length it threw itself sobbing violently upon its mother's bosom. It felt neither fear or pity; it knew not why it suffered, but it sought for relief in tears" (vol. 1. p. 179). Facts like these show how careful we should be in daily regulating the moral as well as physical influences by which infancy is surrounded.

FRATERNAL LOVE.

A principal reason why we do not oftener see brothers and sisters deeply interested in and attached to each other, is, that suitable endeavors to that end are not put forth. Young men and women take great pains to awaken an interest in their behalf in the minds of mere acquaintances, while they leave home affections to grow spontaneously, and take care of themselves—If those who study all the minutiae of dress, manners, speech, and appearance, to win the favorable regard of those whom they meet in company, would take half the trouble to make themselves agreeable, useful and lovely to their brothers, sisters, and parents—if they would as carefully watch over their manners at home as abroad—if they would study as hard to please relatives as they do to please strangers—there would soon be a beautiful and blessed change in hundreds of families whose members heretofore have seen but little in each other to love.—*Mother's Magazine.*

Geographic and Historic.

SKETCHES OF SYRIA.

From Recollection of Eastern Travel, by R. Fergusson.

Purchase of a sword in the East—Among the Orientals the purchase of a sword is an affair of no ordinary importance, and the process of bargaining frequently occupies many weeks. An Englishman, were he to take a fancy to a sword in the possession of his friend, would not be long in expressing his wish in some such form as this—"I say, old fellow, what will you take for that sword of yours?" But a Turk would consider such a course of proceeding highly indelicate, not to say injudicious. In fact, a Turk buys a sword as an Englishman takes a wife, and, I may add, takes a wife as an Englishman buys a sword. When he wants a wife, he sends to the market and buys one, and there's an end on't; but a sword is a very different affair, and by no means to be so lightly disposed of. The first symptoms of his having fallen in love are manifested by frequent visits to the house of the sword's owner. They smoke their pipes and drink their coffee together; and, though never a word is said about the sword, yet its owner is perfectly aware that it is not for his own sake that all this attention is paid him. Presently the sword is introduced: its admirer feasts his eyes upon its beauty, and (as in the parallel case) makes experiments upon its temper. It now becomes generally understood in the neighborhood that such person is paying his addresses to such a sword, and possibly it may be the case that a rival may make his appearance in the field. In the course of time hints are thrown out, which gradually develop into an offer, and, if the course of love run smooth, in due time the delicate negotiation is concluded, and the successful suitor carries off his prize.

Jews in Jerusalem—The number of Jews in Palestine appears to be nearly stationary, or at least to progress by very slow degrees, notwithstanding the extensive immigration which is continually going on. This is to be accounted for by several concurring causes, one of the most obvious of which is, that in a great number of instances they come up to Jerusalem, not to live, but only to die there. A Jew perhaps in some foreign land, finds himself approaching the end of the time allotted to man. He has fulfilled the purposes of life, has seen his children settled in the world, and has set his house in order around him. Then he bids farewell to the scene where he has struggled and suffered, and returns home to die and be buried with his fathers in the Valley of Jehosaphat. But it is not always thus; sometimes he goes forth in the prime of life, to linger out a lazy existence in Jerusalem, Hebron, Safet, or Tiberias, the four holy cities of the Talmud. But the children that are born to him there are sickly and degenerate, because the climate does not suit them; and morally inferior, because their powers are not called into exercise by occupation. The climate of Palestine does not agree with an English, Russian, or German Jew, for precisely the same reason that it would not agree with an Englishman, a German, or a Russian—Their constitution has become, if I may be allowed to coin a word, "horenalized" in the course of generations, and it would require generations to restore it again. Another cause is the want of occupation or means of obtaining a livelihood. The prospects of the country are, as Warburton observes, altogether agricultural; and for the development of its resources, the Jew, as at present we find him, is consequently of all men the least adapted. And partly for this very reason, that the hope being always before him of one day returning to his native land, he has neglected or refused to become a cultivator of the soil in the places where his lot has been cast. Thus, even in countries of which the wealth is purely agricultural, as Poland, the Jew is found to take no part nor interest in the cultivation of the land; whereas, with regard to commerce, the whole trade of the country is in his hands. In Palestine, of course, he would not have the same objection to agriculture; but there he is not allowed to become a proprietor of the land, and, if he were, the insecure state of the country would render the successful prosecution of agriculture impossible. But there can be no doubt that if the country were once firmly established under the administration of some strong power, say of England, and if security and toleration were fully maintained, the Jews would immediately flock thither in multitudes; that they would then turn their attention to agriculture, probably with the same perseverance and the same success as has attended their operations in commerce.

WONDERS OF A FUNGUS.

One of the most familiar examples of the fungal tribe is the common mouldiness which appears on decaying substances. When a minute portion of this delicate substance is placed on the field of the microscope, a curious spectacle presents itself. A vast array of little drumsticks seems paraded before the eye. These are the simply formed heads and filaments of the "mould." Looking at them more closely, they are found to consist of little articulated filaments, placed end to end, surmounted by minute round spherule which contain the spores. The cellule which encloses these microscopic spores generally bursts, and the spores are scattered abroad to the winds to seek a suitable place of develop-

ment. By this means mould extends with the utmost rapidity. The rupture of the cellule and dispersion of the spores, forms a most interesting sight on the stage of a good microscope. These germs are exceedingly minute, and being very light they float with every passing air.—Their number is amazing, it is not to be adequately expressed by figures, or conceived by the imagination. "The sporules," says Fries, "are so numerous, in a single individual I have reckoned above 10,000,000, so subtle they are scarcely visible to the naked eye, and often resemble thin smoke, so light, raised perhaps by evaporation into the atmosphere, and are dispersed in so many ways, by the attraction of the sun, insects, winds, electricity, adhesion, &c., that it is difficult to conceive a place from which they can be excluded." For aught we know, then, the vital air we breathe may carry on its wings such messengers of life with every breath; or they may be upborne in myriads on the mimic ocean of a thimble of water. Whether this be so or not, it is truly wonderful to observe the ubiquity of the fungal principle. How often in dismay does the house-keeper carefully open her long bottled up fruit, half suspecting the result, and find a forest of fungi pressing up against the cork! In short, no place is secure against their invasion. The larder and the cellar, the drawing room and the kitchen, are free to them. Yes, and the loftiest attic and the deepest well are all the same to them; they luxuriate upon our dainty food, or they revel upon our damp and dusty papers, or even swim in islands of the most delicate pale blue, upon the black seas of our ink bottles. Wherever the wild wind penetrates, there they are.—*Sharp's London Magazine for May.*

CHINESE IDEAS OF BEAUTY.

Women of the higher orders, when they go abroad to visit their friends, are carried in sedan chairs, or boats, where water communication is available; but those whose means will not allow the command of these conveyances, are carried on the backs of men, or of women who are blessed with feet to the natural size. The whole female character of countenance appears to be completely changed by the barbarous practice in question; for the expression of face appertaining to a Chinese beauty (mark ye, none are beauties that have not deformed feet) is that of languor and pain, completely devoid of animation, and indicative of the suffering which the ligatured feet may produce, while the faces of uncrippled females are full of life and vivacity. Chinese notions of a beautiful face and well proportioned form are as dissimilar to yours as their idea of a pretty foot: a China woman to be considered handsome, must have a long, thin flat face, high cheek bones, a circular mouth, thin lips, a very small, long eye, arched eyebrows, remarkably thin, low forehead, and a countenance void of expression, she must be rather tall, her figure nearly fleshless, and development of hips of bosom would completely mar all her pretensions to beauty, the complexion must be without a vestige of health's roseate hue, and the skin of a pale yellow tint. A Chinese belle bedaubed her face and hands with a white stone, ground to powder, used as a cosmetic, until her complexion is an agreeable mixture of dirty white and saffron. No nation in the world rely so much on foreign aid as the Chinese women do, for they are literally one mass of paints, false hair, ointments, and pork fat. Notwithstanding all these adventitious aids, we have occasionally seen in China some very good-looking well grown women; although their complexions were rather yellow, still their features were pleasing, and their countenances animated, but they belonged to the lower classes, so, possibly, were not made up; for, assuredly, according to Chinese ideas, they were not beauties, as their forms were those of nature's most beautiful handwork, woman, and not of two lathes placed together.—*China and the Chinese.*

INDIA.

The following scene in India is taken from the journal of the Rev. Mr. Freeman.

We passed an enclosure which was bounded on the four sides by pagodas, or little heathen temples. On the four sides were one hundred and eight of the buildings. They were built by a Rajah as a monument of his zeal, and to perpetuate his name. I went into the village and preached from the platform of one of the temples. One man said, that man's heart became pure of itself. All did not assent to this, and I appealed to the fact that they spent much time and money in order to get a pure heart, and then failed. Some said this was true, and pointing to an enclosure rapidly crumbling to dust, said, This was one of our gods, but he has been taken away. It appears that the owner of the temple died, and his two sons came into possession. They quarrelled about the god, (undoubtedly about the profit resulting from his worship,) and at length one succeeded in taking it to some other village. This gave me a fine opportunity to show forth the uselessness of their worship—its want of power upon the hearts of its worshippers; and especially to show them that gods were but wood and stone, not able to save themselves, nor to protect their worshippers. There is a power in truth which they seemed to feel, and then I expressed my fervent wish that all heathen temples might speedily fall to the ground, and that temples of the living God might abound in the land.

The Press and General Review

From the Wesleyan Times.

THE CONFERENCE DREAM—THE PEOPLE'S POSITION

A few weeks will make manifest what is the course which our ecclesiastical rulers have resolved to adopt. As yet, nothing has occurred on their part to induce the hope, that, instructed by the increasing and deepened hold which Reform principles have taken in the Connexion, the dominant party will assemble at Conference with the olive-branch of peace in their hand.—On the contrary, if the opinion of such men as Dr. Bunting and Mr. Atherton are to be considered as indicating the policy of the clique, the ensuing Conference will meet, deliberate, and close, holding as tight a hand over the people as if nothing was to be apprehended as the result of this agitation.

A general opinion appears to prevail in the Conference circles, that, if the preachers maintain their resolution to concede nothing to the People, that those members of the societies who are dissatisfied with "Methodism as it is" will, as a matter of course, secede, and then the Conference proceeding in its usual line of policy will have another and long period of repose.—The probable loss of some tens of thousands of members will not disturb their quiet. Willing enough will the clique be to part with fifty thousand souls, if thereby the dominant party shall retain unmolested hold of their ill-gotten and worse-used power. That gain would far more than counterbalance any loss. A secession of many thousands is by no means to be so dreaded by priests as their loss of spiritual power. This latter must be preserved at all hazards. Hecatomb upon hecatomb of the flocks must be immolated on the altar of priestly arrogance. Rather than give up one atom of their usurped dominion over Christ's heritage, the despots would make sad havoc of the flock. Looking forward to the ensuing Conference, the leading preachers seem intent on entrenched themselves in their present position of power, and appear ready to reconcile themselves to a numerical loss, which, in their estimation, all circumstances considered, will be an actual and satisfactory gain.

The preachers appear to have come to the conclusion that if they withstand all concession at Conference, the Reformers, after Conference, will secede in a body. More than this: the preachers wish this secession to take place, as, thereby, they will get rid of the men who render the position of the clique so disagreeable, and they will be left in possession of a power and domination which they will exercise over an unsuspecting and unresisting serfdom. Visions of future quiet are thus floating before their fancy. A new era of enthroned ease dawns upon their imagination. They are looking forward to a period of rule, when their power will be vastly consolidated, their assailants wholly withdrawn, and the people who remain under their ecclesiastical authority deterred, in a few instances, from attempting, and delighted, in the many, at the hopelessness of attempting any reform, when so organized and combined an effort during the past year, has failed to shake the power of the preachers.

It is not an uncommon thing for men to indulge in day-dreams. Castle-building in the air is not confined to any age, nor to any class. The seniors, as well as the juniors, exhibit this folly. Ecclesiastics, not less than seculars, perpetrate this vanity. Who will disturb the dreamer?

Though there be no concession on the part of the preachers next Conference, there will be no secession on the part of the people. It is a day-dream, and nothing else, on the part of the preachers, to conclude that the agitation will subside after conference, if they only put on a bold face in August. The thousands who have aroused themselves against Conference, tyranny, have taken up the question of Wesleyan Reform in earnest. Their aim is not to escape the tyranny. No. Their resolve is to destroy the tyranny. Had they merely desired to be free from the despotism of the Conference, by retiring from the body they had gained their object. A higher object is theirs. A nobler principle animates them. They are resolved to put down a priestism that exalts itself above Christ, and that is riding rough-shod over His inheritance. Their resistance to Confessional tyranny is as determined and invincible as was the spirit of the Protestants when they proclaimed, as their motto and watchword, "No peace with Rome."

The agitation, so far from ceasing at Conference, if that body separate without arranging terms of reconciliation with the people, will be fearfully lomented. The Reformers, conscious of their strength, and knowing that every week adds to their ranks, will not retire from a contest, to which allegiance to Christ, deference to the authority of inspiration, public opinion, and the liberties of the people, invite them. The Reformers will remain in the body another year, depend on it, asserting their privileges, appealing to their brother Wesleyans, and taking combined action to accelerate what, sooner or later, must come—Wesleyan Reform. The Conference is but dreaming—the dream will soon be broken up—when laying the flatteringunction to the soul, that, if the preachers hold out, till after Conference, the agitation will

then cease, the disaffected will then draw off. Draw off? Not they. The disaffected will increase in number. More energy and decision will characterize their counsels and their action. They will remain in the body, as goats and as thorns to the tyrants, who will find, to their dismay and horror, that they have reckoned too largely on the religious dislike of the people to agitation.

The deep dislike which our people have of agitation, is, in fact, much more than the rich man's purse, the Conference's stronghold. But the Conference will now find out, that, much as the people dislike agitation, they have a still deeper detestation of tyranny; and that, resolved on asserting their New Testament privileges, they are not about to retire from the field because, at the close of their first campaign, their standard is not wreathed with the laurels of victory. A second campaign will be opened.—The rights sought are worth a struggle. Pious men are finding out that they can be Reformers and yet retain their piety, as well as Wesley, Luther, or Paul. The Conference party must yield to the People their just rights, or prepare for a year of unexampled agitation. Woe to the Conference men that are depending on the purses of a few rich members! Those reservoirs are not perennial streams. Wealth is not the Church's strength. The affluent are not fond of long continued agitation, and especially when, in addition to their loss of ease, repose, and respect, they have to provide "the sinews of war." The Conference is resting on a foundation of sand in reposing upon the wealth of the Connexion. A thousand hearts are a surer defence than a thousand pounds. A thousand hearts are set against its despotism, for every one that opens a large purse in its support; and, while the resources of the wealthy will be draining, the resolution and decision of the many, intent on reform, will be growing in firmness and in power. The activity of a resolute people will put an end to the Conference dream, that the dissatisfied, draughting off, will leave the preachers in undisturbed possession of their ill-gotten and badly used power and absolutism.

THE FOURTH ESTATE.

Contributions towards a History of Newspapers and of the Liberty of the Press. By F. K. Hunt.

THE FOURTH ESTATE! It is a taking title, and worth a bookseller's two hundred pounds any day, provided always that the writer who undertakes to elucidate and apply that mystic phrase shall studiously abstain from exciting the disgust of the popular reader by teaching him aught that he does not already know, or fancy he knows. New knowledge, if it be really new knowledge, and other than the statement of new facts, which are little more than the means of new knowledge, requires thought and the exercise of discernment, than which there is nothing more abhorrent to the popular reader, unless it be the call which is occasionally made upon him by some obscure writer or other for a revision of his supposed knowledge, against such a proposition the popular reader utterly revolts, and pronounces the proposer of it to be a quack and a transcendentalist,—terms which he holds to be well yoked, if indeed they are not synonymous. Now Mr. Hunt, as we infer from the introductory chapter of his book, is a journalist, and, as such, must be fully aware of these curious truths in natural history, nor has he neglected to use his cogizance of them in the volumes before us. He has collected all the facts of English newspaper history which are required to constitute a general acquaintance with the subject; he has shown tact in giving the greatest prominence to those which, whether justly or unjustly, have attained the greatest notoriety, he has not forgotten that the readers to whom he chiefly addresses himself will consider a fact or a remark witty or noteworthy in proportion to the number of times they have met with it before. But when he has ventured beyond the transcription of facts and into the region of principles, it has been with cautious exclusions of novelty and of hinted doubt of the infallibility of the commonplaces concerning the might and worth of the newspaper.

We shall deviate somewhat from this method, and before presenting our readers with a summary of the useful and entertaining contents of "The Fourth Estate," we beg to enter a few queries as to the validity of certain widely diffused notions concerning the press generally, and the newspaper press in particular.

If, in the course of these remarks, the true worth and moral power of the press shall seem to be less insisted upon than those qualities which appear to us to render it in some respects the most deleterious ingredient of modern civilization, our readers must remember that the praises of this engine have been repeatedly proclaimed to all men by the press itself, which seldom misses an opportunity of sounding its own trumpet. But before we proceed to take, for the nonce, the unpopular side of the question, let us hear what sort of affirmations are commonly made by the defendant's counsel, who are chargeable, as we believe, not so much with direct misstatement of facts as with egregious special pleading. "The newspaper," says Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, "is the chronicle of civilization, the common reservoir into which every stream pours its living waters" (an unpleasant idea is here suggested, but let it pass), and at which every man may come and drink.

It is the newspaper which gives to liberty practical life, its perpetual vigilance, its unwearied activity; the newspaper is a daily and sleepless watchman, which reports to you every danger which menaces the institutions of your country, and its interests at home and abroad. The newspaper informs legislation of the public opinion, and it informs the people of the acts of legislature; and thus keeping up that constant sympathy and good understanding between people and legislators, which conduces to the maintenance of order, and prevents the stern necessity for revolution. The newspaper is a law-book for the indolent, a sermon for the thoughtless, a library for the poor." Another famous English novelist declares that "Newspapers are a link in the great chain of miracles which prove the greatness of England." The English opium-eater, with more depth and definiteness of meaning, writes,—"Much already has been accomplished, (by newspapers) more than people are aware, so gradual and silent has been the advance. How voiceless is the growth of corn! Watch it night and day for a week, and you will never see it growing; but return after two months, and you will find it all whitening for the harvest. Such, and so imperceptible in the stages of their motion are the victories of the press." Very eloquent, though we hope a little hyperbolic, are the anticipations of M. Lamartine:—"Before this century shall have run out, journalism will be the whole press, the whole human thought. Since that prodigious multiplication art has given to speech, to be multiplied a thousand fold yet, mankind will write their book day by day, hour by hour, page by page. Thoughts will spread abroad in the world with the rapidity of light—instantly conceived, instantly written, instantly understood at the extremities of the earth, it will spread from pole to pole. Sudden, instant, burning with the fervours of soul which made it burst forth, it will be the reign of the human word in all its plenitude, it will not have time to ripen, to accumulate into a book—the book will arrive too late; the only book possible from day to day is a newspaper." May we be kept from a consummation so devoutly to be dreaded! Finally, and with as much eloquence as, and certainly with more reason, than most of the eulogists of the newspaper, Mr. Hunt writes.—"The journal gives us day by day the experience of the world as it exists round about us, ready to avouch the truth of the journalist—gives us day by day and week by week the experience of the whole world's doing for the guidance of each individual living man. It is a great mental camera, which throws a picture of the whole world upon a single sheet of paper. But though a great teacher and an all-powerful instrument of modern civilization, there is no affectation of greatness about it. The newspaper is the familiar of all men, of all degrees, of all occupations. If it teaches, it teaches imperceptibly. It has no pompous gown or scholastic rod to abash or to control, but prepares itself, and is admitted freely and at once, to a world wide intimacy with all kinds and conditions of people. For the idle it is a friendly gossip; to the busy it shows what business is on hand; for the politician, it reflects the feelings of the party, for the holiday-maker, it talks about new plays, new music, and the last exhibition. Its ample page is full of the romance of real life equally with the facts of real life. The types that to-day tell how a king abdicated or a good man died, tell to-morrow the price of logwood or of tallow. As they stand side by side, those tall columns of words show us the hopes of the sanguine and the sufferings of the unfortunate; they hang out the lure of the trader who would sell his wares, and of the manager who would fill his theatre; shoulder by shoulder are the reports of regal and noble festivities, and lists of bankrupts and insolvents; and in as many paragraphs we find linked the three great steps of a generation—the births, marriages, and deaths. No wonder, then, that whilst the world grows tired of orators, and weary of the mimic stage, it should be more and more faithful in its reference to the intellectual familiar that drops, as De Tocqueville says, the same thought into ten thousand minds at the same minute; or more attached to the friendly broad-sheet, that reflects truly and promptly the changing, but ever-exciting scenes of the great drama of real life." Mr. Hunt, we see, wisely rests the chief value of the journal upon its capacity as a chronicler of outward facts; it is in this capacity that we are least inclined to quarrel with it. And yet the injury which has been done, and is now being done, to the immediate interests of society, by the avidity wherewith this chronicle, considered merely as a chronicle, is received; and the consequent distaste for sources of sound and permanently worthy information, is scarcely calculable. The newspaper is become "something to all men, and to some men all," and the fact of the prodigious majority of those to whom it is all, is one which we may rather lament than question. Who can doubt that the present ominous oblivion, among the people, of truths which are the very alphabet whereby we read the mystery of life, is chargeable, in connexion with deficient means of public education, upon that "haste to be rich" which shall not be without its guilt, whether the wealth be that of lucre or of idle knowledge? What are the characteristics of the newspaper reader, he to whom the newspaper is not only something but all?

Let the ungracious portraiture be executed with as little expense of our own spleen as possible. "You must have observed," says the Spectator, "that men who frequent coffee-houses and delight in news, are pleased with everything that is matter of fact, so it be what they have not heard before. A victory, a defeat, are equally agreeable to them. The shutting of a cardinal's mouth pleases them at one post, the opening of it at another. They are glad to hear that the French Court is removed to Marli, and are afterwards delighted with its return to Versailles. They read the advertisements with the same curiosity as the articles of public news; and are as pleased to hear of a piebald horse that is strayed out of a field near Islington, as of a whole troop that have been slain in any foreign adventure. In short, they have a relish for everything that is news, let the matter of it be what it will; or, to speak more properly, they are men of a voracious appetite, but no taste." Had the writer lived in our day, when the characteristics of the class in question have been developed by an additional century of a vigorous life, the sketch would have borne a more bitter air. Indeed, we find a far more serious estimate of the particular evil in point in a number of the Freeholder, at a time when the sources of the infection were as yet almost limited to the English metropolis. "There is scarce any man in England, of what denomination soever, that is not a free thinker in politics, and hath not some particular notions of his own by which he distinguishes himself from the rest of the community. Our island, which was formerly called a nation of saints, may now be called a nation of statesmen. Almost every age, profession, and sex among us has its favourite set of ministers and scheme of government. Our children are initiated into factions before they know their right hand from their left. They no sooner begin to speak but Whig and Tory are the first words they learn. They are taught in their infancy to hate one-half of the nation; and contract all the violence and passion of party before they come to the use of their reason."

Of all the ways and means by which this political humor hath been propagated among the people of Great Britain, I cannot single out any so prevalent or universal as the late constant application of the press to the publishing of state matters. Nor do we lack witnesses of a yet remoter date to prove that we are raising no new alarm. When Dr. John North, whose life we quote from, "was at Jesus College, coffee was not of such common use as afterwards, and coffee-houses were but young. At that time, and long after, there was but one kept by one Kirk. The trade of news also was scarcely set up; for they had only the public Gazette, till Kirk got a written New-Letter, circulated by one Muddiman. But now the case is much altered; for it is become a custom, after chapel, to repair to one or other of the coffee houses, (for there are divers), where hours are spent in talking, and less profitable reading of newspapers, of which swarms are continually applied from London. And the scholars are so greedy after news (which is none of their business) that they neglect all for it; and it is become very rare for any of them to go directly to his chamber after prayers, without doing his suit at the coffee-house, which is a vast loss of time." The strong and sober muso of Crabbe, dedicated an entire poem to this most unpoetical of subjects, the Sunday paper occupying a conspicuous figure in his general censure—

"No changing reason makes their number less,
Nor Sunday shines a sabbath for the press!
Then lo! the sainted monitor is born,
Whose pious face some sacred text adorn:
As artful sinners cloak the secret sin,
To veil with seeming grace the guile within;
So moral essays on his front appear,
But all his carnal business in the rear;
The fresh-coin'd lie, the secret whisper'd last,
And all the gleanings of the six days past.
With these retired, through half the Sabbath-day,
The London loungeer yawns his hours away.
To you all readers turn, and they can look
Pleased on a paper who abhor a book;
Those who ne'er designed their Bible to pursue,
Would think it hard to be denied their news,
Sinners and saints, the wisest with the weak,
Here mingle tastes, and one amusement seek."

We should not have to search far in order to discover other censures as strong and as much to the purpose as these are; but they suffice to shew that the broaching no here, in the foregoing and the following remarks.

Newspaper reading in excess is so common a form of mental debauchery that sober people have almost forgotten to regard it as an evil.—Let us beg the attention of such persons to an enumeration of a few of the most startling moral symptoms of the present day, and leave it for them to judge whether we are far wrong in attributing those symptoms mainly to the inevitably tremendous national influence (whether for immediate good or ill) of the newspaper press.

Into a man of an impatient stomach, we are divinely assured, that wisdom shall not enter.—Is there any more widely apparent evil on the face of the existing generation than this of an impatient stomach?—a mental digestion that rejects all wholesome nutriment, and perpetually craves excitements which do but hasten its utter destruction. Compared with the feverish glow which attends the continual indulgence of impertinent curiosity, the gentler warmth accompanying the reception of noble knowledge seems tri-

gidity itself. In Swedenborg's "Heaven and Hell" there is a curious and by no means uninteresting disquisition concerning the nature of the heat which is commonly received to pervade the latter. Here are a few words in which a sharp sighted man may discover matter bearing significantly upon the present topic:--It is to be observed that the above fire, or infernal heat, is turned into intense cold when heat from heaven flows in, and in this case the infernal inhabitants shiver like those who are seized with a cold fever, and they are likewise inwardly tormented; and the reason of this is, because they are in opposition to the Divine principle; and the heat of heaven, which is Divine love, extinguishes the heat of hell, which is the love of self, and with it the fire of their life, whence comes such cold and consequent shivering, and likewise torment."

TO BE CONTINUED.

The Watchman.

Monday Evening, August 5, 1850.

The Sabbath Desecrated

OR
MAN'S CONVENIENCE VS. THE LAW OF GOD.

With a unity of consent, which very nearly approaches the voice of acclamation, the world admits the peculiarity of the present age. Its immense progress in demolishing the superstructures of other ages and erecting substitutes utterly diverse in character, cannot be questioned, even by those who least favor such movements. That many of these changes promote the real interests of mankind no reasonable doubt can be entertained. Nor should it be deemed anomalous that amid a considerable portion of wheat, some chaff should be found--an ingredient which may remain till other storms arise and hurl it from its usurped position. The introduction or perpetuation of injurious elements into the codes of Legislatures might, however, be expected principally in countries where the clouds of ignorance dim the popular vision, involving the body politic in the grossest errors and absurdities. Of course nothing but "well ascertained facts" could induce us to indulge the idea that the Legislators of enlightened, nay, professedly christian countries, would disgrace themselves by avowing sentiments at variance with the highest authority in the Universe. If, in Legislative Halls we would hear sentiments at variance with the real interests of morals and religion, let us resort to the Capital of some "godless nation" where infidelity is rampant, and the truth of God utterly disregarded. And if from such a position our ears are saluted by the impious sentiments of men of the world, who neither regard, nor profess to regard the real interests of man as an immortal and accountable being, and who glory in trampling under foot the authority of the Christian's Bible and the Christian's God,--we shall feel prepared for such conduct in such a place. But who, we ask, is prepared to hear the dictates of revelation and the interests of religion, and the institutions of heaven, brought down to the level of the world's morality, or treated as mere subservients to the secular interests of a community--and all this too, in the legislature of a professedly Christian Country and by professedly religious men? Such, however, are the sentiments of many who at the present occupy the high and onerous position of legislators in our fair Province; and although we have no desire to mar the usefulness of the "Watchman" by giving offence to political men, as such, yet we cannot in faithfulness to our position on the Walls of Zion, refrain from comment and remonstrance when the paramount interests of man are disregarded.

Our readers need not now be informed that for some months past public attention has been directed to the subject of SABBATH OBSERVANCE, and to secure this most desirable object public meetings have been convened, and numerous signed petitions forwarded to the several branches of the Legislature. At one point these meetings and memorials specially aimed--the abolition of Sabbath desecration in the Post Office Department. The Legislature has discussed the subject, and coolly decided that the demand of the public shall not be granted; but ere arriving at that conclusion, and while the subject was under discussion, Members of both Houses gave utterance to sentiments which, to say the least, deserve severe animadversion from every member of the press in Canada. The position thus assumed for the setting aside of the divine authority deserves some attention.

The reader may enquire at the outset was this position sustained by argument? and if so, on what principle? Unhesitatingly we reply, the position was not established by reasons which in the estimation of any well-regulated mind could possess real weight. The Ministry, we are informed, arrived at the conclusion that Sabbath labor in the Post Office department could not be abolished "without doing injury to the exigencies of the public service." The Hon. Speaker of the Legislative Council contended that it would be "injurious and unjust to the people" to close the Post Office on the Sabbath day; and so far over-stepped his proper limit as to justify Sabbath desecration by a garbled quotation from Archbishop Fenelon's sayings, wherein his Lordship justified the act of dancing, in

modern times. Another member denounced the popular demand for the observance of the Sabbath as "fanaticism," evidently forgetting that nothing was demanded but what God's Word enjoins as man's duty. Another attacked great importance to the convenience of obtaining letters when parties came from the country to Church on the Sabbath day--thus connecting a religious duty and a secular interest, in a manner which God has said shall not be done. "Six days shalt thou labor and do all that thou hast to do; but the seventh is the Sabbath of the Lord, in it thou shalt do no manner of work."

The above are fair specimens of the sayings of those members who vindicate Sabbath desecration; and while referring to this subject we may not forget to state that other members nobly contended that God's Word and His Holy Day should be regarded, but unfortunately the majority preferred man's convenience to the mandate of heaven.--thus placing themselves under the dread responsibility of legalizing Sabbath desecration!!

So destitute are these assumptions, of the quality of an argument that were it not for the "high places" whence they emanate, we should consider them utterly undeserving even a passing notice. But aware that these sentiments have gone forth to the world and aware too, that many will attach a degree of importance to them which their own merits could not command, we deem it necessary to warn the public against the evil tendency and unsound character of such assumptions. The true question at issue, is--*Shall God's law be regarded and its mandates obeyed irrespective of consequences, or merely when that obedience involves no inconvenience?* Says the majority of our Canadian Legislators, "When obedience can be rendered without injury or inconvenience to the public." Starting announcement! If an association of infidels had indulged in the avowal of such sentiments, we should not feel astonished; but that men who boast of enlightenment by the blessed gospel of the Son of God, should express or entertain such latitudinarian, such unscriptural sentiments, is to us a matter of astonishment and regret. Admit the principle for which they contend and the revealed will of God becomes merely a secondary consideration, depending for its authority on the convenience or temporal interest of men; admit it universally, and morality and christianity will be banished from our world: admit it, and the Sabbath, which for near three-score centuries has been acknowledged one of the Creator's best arrangements, and adapted alike to every age of the world, will cease to be observed as a day of rest. In seed-time and harvest and at sundry other times, the mechanic, the agriculturist, the merchant, it will be found "inconvenient" to "keep holy the Sabbath-day;" and this principle of convenience admitted as a supreme law in one case, will soon in every respect assume the place of "the law of God, revealed from heaven." Is this then, we enquire, a time for those who regard the commands of God on account of their own intrinsic worth, and the claims their author has to obedience,--to relax their efforts to secure the due observance of the Lord's day? Or will any who have zealously sought this object be discouraged by the conduct of our Legislators? We hope not. The greater the difficulties which beset our path, the greater our responsibility and reward, and the more zealous should we be for our divine master. That public sentiment in Canada will discountenance the conduct of our legislators in this matter, we have no doubt; and if the lovers of truth will act with decision, the day is not distant when a decision will be arrived at by our legislators which will secure the observance of the Sabbath, and efface from the escutcheon of our country the foul blot which legalized Sabbath breaking, has produced on our national character. "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a disgrace to any people."

Review of News.

The intelligence per the British Steamer *Canada* is of little importance, the appearance of Cholera in London being the principal item of interest.

The United States present that transition state which naturally attends a change in the Chief Magistracy of a nation or Republic. The New Cabinet is formed--all Legal gentlemen. A movement in the direction of protection and high duties is anticipated.

The Canadian Parliament is to be prorogued on the 9th: so says the *Globe*--pretty good authority.--On the 8th and 9th inst., when the Buffalo corporation and sundry other gent. from that City to the number of 200 or more, are expected to visit our City, and for the reception of whom great preparations are being made--Toronto will doubtless be the scene of a good deal of stir.

Reports from the country are on the whole favorable with regard to the crops; although in some localities the frequent showers which have recently fallen, have done considerable harm. The Wheat crop is abundant on both sides the Atlantic--What a mercy!

Just published and for sale at the Watchman office, "A Charge to Five Ministers, who were set

apart to the work of the Ministry, delivered at the Whitworth Conference, June 9th, 1850, by Rev. W. McClure." 18 p. 12 mo., price 3d each. A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.

Comparatively few at the present day suppose it wise to leave property uninsured, which is exposed to danger from the devouring flame or the billowy flood. And to parties obtaining policies of insurance it is a matter of great importance to know that should their property be destroyed, their claims will be punctually discharged. To such therefore as desire to obtain a policy from a reliable company we would recommend "The New York Protection Insurance Company," of which Messrs. Manning & Sevell are the Agents for this City. This Company is established on the Banking system now in operation in New York State; its charter requiring a paid and standing Capital of \$200,000, in order to warrant the issue of policies. Parties patronizing this company will find the Agents for this City both punctual and accommodating. See Advertisement.

To increase the facilities of those who desire to provide for the future a great variety of Benefit Associations have been instituted, diverse from one another in many respects, but all securing to members pecuniary advantages against "the day of adversity." To one of this character we wish to direct the attention of our readers, viz--the "Berkshire Health Association." Possessing rare advantages as a Benefit Society, it is entirely free from every other appendage. Its conditions are simple: a party from fifteen to fifty years of age, by paying a premium of from two to six dollars per annum secures as many dollars for each full week during which he may be ill, as he pays for his year's subscription. The benefits accruing to parties beyond this age will, of course, be somewhat less, in proportion to their yearly subscription. As an institute conferring benefit in time of sickness, we consider the Berkshire Association free from all objection. For further particulars, see advertisement in to-day's impression, or call on Messrs Sevell & Manning, General Agents, Mammoth House, King Street.

New Advertisements.

Fresh Arrivals of Paper Hangings. N. R. Leonard, Seltug Off. Shaw, Turnbull & Co. Boots and Shoes. Brown & Childs. University of Toronto. Grocery and Hardware Merchants. Hayes Brothers.

Sons of Temperance.

The following Schedule is published that all interested may be duly apprized of each appointment, that friends may know where to find us on each day, and when to expect answers to their several communications; as all must be aware that letters reaching Toronto during our absence must remain unanswered till the day of return, of which the schedule gives in each case, due information. The want of which, has, heretofore, been the cause of frequent annoyance.

SCHEDULE OF APPOINTMENTS.

August,	Division.	Location,
Thursday 8,	Hamilton,	City of Hamilton.
Friday 9,	-----	Belm.
Monday 12,	-----	Toronto.
Tuesday 13,	Richmond Hill,	Richmond Hill.
Thursday 15,	Whitchurch,	Whitchurch.
Friday 16,	Newmarket,	Newmarket.
Saturday 17,	Holland Landing,	Holland Landing.
Monday 19,	King,	King.
Tuesday 20,	Concord,	Brownville.
Wednesday 21,	Smithfield,	Smithfield.
Thursday 22,	Weston,	Weston.
Friday 25,	Memo,	Memo.
Saturday 21,	Yorkville,	Yorkville.
Sunday 23,	-----	Toronto.
Monday 26,	Brampton,	Brampton.
Tuesday 27,	Olive Branch,	Sizers.
Wednesday 28,	Caledon,	Caledon.
Thursday 29,	{ Churchville & {	{ Churchville, and {
Friday 30,	{ Meadowvale, {	{ Meadowvale. {
	Streetsville,	Streetsville.
September.		
Monday 2,	Springfield,	Springfield.
Tuesday 3,	-----	Cooksville.
Wednesday 4,	Port Credit,	Port Credit.
Thursday 5,	Oakville,	Oakville.
Saturday 7,	Lambton,	Lambton.
Sunday 8,	-----	Toronto.
Monday 9,	Thornhill,	Thornhill.
Tuesday 10,	Yonge Street,	Yong Mills.
Wednesday 11,	-----	Toronto.
Thursday 12,	Ontario,	Toronto.
Friday 13,	Markham,	Village of Mark.
Saturday 14,	Sparta,	Village of Sparta.
Tuesday 17,	Uxbridge,	Village of Uxb'ge
Wednesday 18,	Prince Albert,	Prince Albert.
Thursday 19,	Brooklin,	Brooklin.
Friday 20,	Columbus,	Columbus.
Monday 23,	Whitby,	Whitby.
Tuesday 24,	Chant,	Duffin's Creek.
Wednesday 25,	Salem,	Pickering.
Thursday 26,	Brougham,	"
Friday 27,	-----	Toronto.
Monday 30,	Adhesive,	Niagara.

At the place of each appointment, our friends are requested to make their arrangements, in view of our spending the whole of afternoon and evening of the day named for their respective localities--this will allow time for the delivery of a public lecture illustrative of our principles and mode of action; and also for a meeting of the Division in order to promote the still more rapid, and safe advancement of our honored Institution.

For the public lecture, take care the afternoon

or evening, as the one or the other, shall be deemed the most suitable. When considered advisable the public meeting may be made a Demonstration, or Festival, and the regalia worn. Let the time not occupied by the public meeting, Demonstration of Festival, be spent in a meeting of the Division, in considering the important questions now on the table of the Grand Division, and to be decided in October next. Other matters of local and general interest also require attention.

Wherever we have occasion to spend a Sabbath, the friends may, as aetotore, make two or three appointments for the public worship of God, that we may proclaim the Gospel, for the establishment of peace on earth, and good will to man.

ROBERT DICK, D. G. W. P.

Toronto, 4th August, 1850.

N. B. Eight or more suitable applicants from any village or neighborhood, will be formed into a Division of our Order, presenting themselves, for that purpose, at any of our Meetings. R. D.

Arrival of the Canada.

New York, July 31st--1 1/2 P. M.

The *Canada* arrived at Halifax at 7 o'clock this morning. She sailed for New York with 175 passengers.

Cotton has advanced. Flour easier to buy; prices nominal. Corn is dull; 2s lower. Provisions--Beef is exceedingly dull. Mess Pork, more enquiry; Prime attracts no attention. Bacon, some qualities in fair demand for Ireland; better descriptions looking up--Hams dull. Shoulders lively called for.

The *Pacific* arrived at Liverpool at half-past 5 on Wednesday morning, 10 1/2 days from New York.--The *Combra* arrived at Liverpool the day previous at half-past 5, 13 days from New York.

At the latest dates, the American fleet was off Lisbon, but the papers furnish no news with regard to the differences between Portugal and the United States. No doubt exists that hostilities ere this have actually occurred between Denmark and the Duchies. If so, important results are likely to ensue, as a large Russian fleet is off the coast for the avowed purpose of rendering the Danes all the assistance they may require.

The overland mail brings two weeks later advices from China. The commercial treaty between China and the United States has been concluded.

The Cunard Company have determined to commence a line of Screw Steamers, of great size and power, for the conveyance of goods and passengers between Liverpool and New York. The new line will be wholly independent of their present line.

The Queen of Spain has been delivered of a son, who lived only a few minutes.

A difficulty has occurred between Spain and Portugal, in consequence of the marriage of the Queen's sister with Conde Montemolain, the son of Don Carlos. The Spanish minister has protested against this alliance, as a great breach of the Quadruple Treaty.

The loss of the *Vicroy* caused no despondency among the friends of the Galway line--*Patriot*.

ENGLAND.

The proceedings of Parliament are of no general interest. Sir Thomas Wilde has been promoted to the "wool sack." The present Sir Robert Peel has been elected for Tamworth without opposition.

The cholera has broken out in London. Weather and crops are very satisfactory.

Boston Yankee Professors of Biology are exercising their art in Great Britain, but ineffectually.

FRANCE.

The law against the press has been passed by a large majority. It increases the caution money enormously, and stamps are imposed. Every article must be signed by the author.

The financial improvement has been great, and exports greatly increased.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The overland mail reached London on Friday.--The dates are Calcutta 1st, Madras, June 8th, China 23rd May.

The political intelligence is of no importance. India was tranquil.

A serious epidemic had broken out at Canton which resembled the yellow fever in the West Indies. It is said to be invariably fatal, and in most cases in about 12 hours.

The cholera was raging frightfully at Cambodia. Disturbances continue at Bakan Island.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The butcher *Jaynau* has been dismissed in disgrace from the Government of Hungary.

By Telegraph, Friday, August 2.

ENGLAND.

The House of Commons have voted £2000 per annum, to the family of the late Duke of Cambridge.

The British Government are about to purchase for £10,000 the Danish forts on the coast of Africa, making the line of their communication and defence complete.

The *London Times* says a letter from Marseilles states that the American Corvette *Erie*, which was anchored there, had on board the Turkish Minister, who was proceeding to Washington,

The President of the Chinese Cabinet, died very soon after the Emperor.

FRANCE.

Louis Napoleon positively refused to sacrifice a Minister to the demands of the majority.

Married.

At Belleville, on Monday morning, July 22, by the Rev. R. Jones, Mr. Elph Mites, co-proprietor of the Hastings Chronicle, to Elizabeth, third daughter of Mr. John Booth, all of Belleville.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, July 29, 1850.

ASSESSMENT BILL.

Hon. Mr. Gordon presented a Petition from the Board of Trade of Toronto, praying that the Assessment Bill be not passed.

INSPECTION OF BEEF AND PORK.

The Bill to amend the Act regulating the Inspection of Beef and Pork was read a third time and passed.

FIRST READING OF THE BILLS.

The Bill to amend the Act regulating the Trinity House of Montreal; and an Act to regulate the transporting of Gunpowder within the City of Montreal, were introduced by the Hon. Mr. Bourret, and read for the first time.

LACHINE RAILROAD.

The Report on the Bill to extend the Montreal and Lachine Railroad was adopted by the House, and the Bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

The Bill to enable Louis Comte to recover a certain sum due to him; the Bill to extend the right of appeal in Upper Canada; the Bill to enable Trustees of certain churches in Upper Canada to mortgage the property of the same, were each read a third time and passed.

BILLS FROM HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Messages were received from the House of Assembly stating that that House had passed a Bill to incorporate the Quebec and St. Andrew's Railroad; and that it had concurred in the amendments made by the Council to the Bill to incorporate the Bytown and Montreal Telegraphic Company.

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

Hon. Mr. Ross presented a petition praying that Post-offices be closed on the Sabbath. He stated that he did not concur in the opinion expressed by the petitioners, because he believed it would create great public inconvenience; and added that he would remark, that news had that day been received, stating that the House of Commons had rescinded the motion it had lately made respecting this question. (Hear, hear.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

From the printed votes and Proceedings.

Monday, 29th July, 1850.

Hon. Mr. Badgley, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, reported on the Bill to incorporate the Association called La Societe Ecclesiastique de St. Michel; and the Bill and Report were committed for Thursday next.

Hon. Mr. Cameron of Cornwall, reported on the Bill to amend an Act intitled, "An Act to compel Vessels to carry a Light during the night, and to make sundry provisions to regulate the navigation of the waters of this Province;" and the Bill and Report were committed for to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Boulton moved, That leave be given to bring in a Bill to regulate the Public Revenue of this Province, and to restrain the granting of Pensions; Yeas 19, Nays—31.

Hon. Mr. Cameron of Kent, introduced a Bill relating to Parsonages and Rectories in Canada;—second reading Monday next.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald introduced a Bill to confer certain rights upon the Chartered Banks of this Province, and to declare the rights already possessed by them in certain cases;—second reading Thursday next.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Cameron of Kent, the House went into Committee, and passed the following Resolutions, which were reported and agreed to:—

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the laws regulating the issuing of Tavern Licences, so as to establish an effective system of control, by the local authorities, over the granting of such Licences, with a view to prevent their being granted to improper persons, or in too great number.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient to make Tavern-keepers responsible to a greater extent than they now are by law, for the mischief occasioned by their furnishing intoxicating liquors to persons in improper quantities, and under improper circumstances.

3. Resolved, That it is expedient to vest in the local authorities the powers of licensing and control over the Temperance Hotels, Beer Houses, and other establishments of like kind, with power to impose a duty for such licence; and further to limit the sale of spirituous liquors by storekeepers, distillers and others, in small quantities.

4. Resolved, That it is expedient to make stringent provisions for giving effect to the principles contained in the foregoing Resolutions.

Hon. Mr. Cameron of Kent, then introduced a Bill for the more effectual prevention of Intemperance;—second reading to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Baldwin introduced a Bill for correcting certain errors and omissions in the Act of the Parliament of this Province passed in the last Session thereof, intitled, "An Act to provide by one general Law for the erection of Municipal Corporations and the establishment of Regulations of Police in and for several Counties, Cities, Towns, Townships and Villages in Upper Canada," and for amending certain provisions of the said Act, and making some further provision for the better

accomplishment of the object thereof.—second reading Wednesday next.

Hon. Mr. Merritt moved, That the engrossed Bill to establish freedom of Banking in this Province, and for other purposes relative to Banks and Banking, be now read the third time, —Yeas—33; Nays—24.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill for the incorporation of a Company to construct a Railroad between the Niagara and Detroit Rivers;

Hon. Mr. Hincks moved, That the House do now resolve itself into the said Committee.

Sir Allan MacNab moved in amendment, That the House do resolve itself into the said Committee this day six months;

And a Debate arising thereupon; Hon. Mr. Robinson moved, That the Debate be adjourned to to-morrow;—Yeas 31, Nays—35.

The question being then put on Sir Allan N. MacNab's motion of amendment, the House again divided.

Yeas—34; Nays 32. The remaining Orders of the Day were postponed till to-morrow; And the House adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, July 30.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

The Bill to incorporate the Pilots above the harbor of Quebec; the Bill to amend the ordinance regulating the inspection of Fish and Oil, the Bill to remove doubts as to the right of parties to recover money for work performed on certain roads in Lower Canada; the Bill to incorporate certain Philanthropic Associations; the Bill to extend the Montreal and Lachine Railroad; the Bill to facilitate the recovery of Pew Rents by the Trustees of St. Patrick's Church of Quebec; the Bill to remove doubts as to the legality of certain acts caused by the disallowance of the act incorporating the town of Bytown; the Bill to remove the site of Victoria College to Toronto; the Bill to incorporate the Industry and Rawdon Railroad Company, were each read a third time and passed.

KING'S COLLEGE.

The Bill to amend the act regulating King's College was further amended, so as to remove the doubt that a professor of Divinity might be appointed under one of the clauses. The Bill as amended, was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

BILLS FROM HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Messages were received from the House of Assembly stating, that that House had passed a Bill to regulate the Registration of British Plantation Vessels; a Bill to unite the Lachine and St. Louis Railroads, and a Bill to establish Free Banking in this Province, each of them was read for the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow, with the exception of the last, which was ordered to be read a second time on Thursday. The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

From the printed votes and proceedings.

Tuesday, 30th July, 1850.

The House again went into Committee, to consider whether it is expedient to amend the Quebec Trinity House Act, and to alter the tonnage dues payable on certain vessels; and after some time spent therein, the Committee rose and reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again in the afternoon.

The Bill to amend the Registry Law of Upper Canada, was considered in Committee; further consideration in the afternoon sitting.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the "Act incorporating the members of the Medical Profession in Lower Canada, and to regulate the study and practice of Physic and Surgery therein," to afford relief to certain persons who were in practice as Physicians and Surgeons in this Province at the time when the said Act became law, was discharged.

Hon. Mr. LaTerriere moved, That the Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the members of the Medical Profession in Lower Canada, and to regulate the study and practice of Physic and Surgery therein, be now read a second time;

Hon. Mr. Badgley moved, in amendment, That the Bill be read a second time this day six months;—Yeas 27, Nays 21.

Three o'clock, P. M.

Hon. Mr. Cameron of Kent, reported on the Bill to limit the sum to be allowed for the expenses of noting and protesting Bills and Notes in certain cases, under the Act to regulate the damages on protested Bills of Exchange in Upper Canada,—and also that they had incorporated in the said Bill certain provisions of the Bill to amend and explain the Acts therein mentioned relative to Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange;—and the Bill and Report were committed for Thursday next.

Hon. Mr. Lafontaine presented,—Return to an Address of 23rd instant, for a Tabular Return of the amount levied in Lower Canada, by assessment, for School purposes, also, by rate-bill, or otherwise, in accordance with the School Law of Lower Canada.

Hon. Mr. Hincks presented,—Supplementary Return to an Address of 4th instant, for various information relative to the Mounted Police Force established in Montreal in 1849.

Mr. Gogy introduced a Bill to amend the Law of Lower Canada, as regards Commissions Rogatoires;—second reading Thursday next.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Cameron of Kent, it was Ordered, That the officers connected with the several Chartered Banks and Insurance Companies of the Province do respectively lay before this House, the Statements of the affairs of the said Banks and Insurance Companies, as required by their Acts of Incorporation; and that the Bank of British North America and its Agencies do also make a Statement of the same kind.

Mr. Stevenson moved, That the engrossed Bill, from the Council, intitled, "An Act to confirm a certain Survey of the Township of Ameliasburgh, in Upper Canada," be now read the third time;

Mr. Smith of Frontenac moved, in amendment, That the Bill be read the third time this day six months;—Yeas 14, Nays 33.

The main motion was then agreed to,—Yeas 33, Nays 14.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

An engrossed Bill to authorize the union of the Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company, and the Lake Saint Louis and Province Line Railway Company, and for other purposes connected with the said Companies, was read the third time, and passed.

The Council's amendments to the Bill to provide for the transfer of the management of the Inland Posts to the Provincial Government, and for the regulation of the said Department, were taken into consideration, and agreed to.

A Message was received from the Legislative Council, with a Bill of their own, intitled, "An Act to authorize the removal of the site of Victoria College from Cobourg to Toronto,"—which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

The House again went into Committee, to consider the expediency of amending the Quebec Trinity House Act, and of changing the tonnage on certain Shipping; and after some time spent therein, the Committee rose without reporting.

The Bill to amend the Act imposing Duties of Customs, was read a second time.

Hon. Mr. Hincks moved, That the Bill be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Cameron of Kent moved, in amendment, That the Bill be now referred to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of leaving out the words "nor upon wines so imported for the use of any Officers' Mess,"—Yeas, 5; Nays, 18.

The main motion was then agreed to.

The Bill to repeal the Acts and provisions of Law relative to Assessments and matters connected therewith in Upper Canada, was amended in Committee; and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

The Bill to amend the Currency of this Province, was amended in Committee; and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

The Bill to alter the Tariff of Montreal Harbor Tolls, and to provide a fund for improving Lake St. Peter, was read the second time, and committed for to-morrow.

The Bill to provide for the future management of Toronto Harbor, was read the second time, and committed for to-morrow.

The engrossed Bill, from the Council, intitled, "An Act to place the Longueuil and Chambly Turnpike Road under the control of the Commissioners of Public Works," was read the second and third times, and passed.

The House again went into Committee of Supply, and made further progress; and the Committee obtained leave to sit again to-morrow. And the House adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, July 31.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' BILL.

The Bill to amend the act providing for the formation of Joint Stock Companies, was read a third time and passed.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

The Bill to incorporate the Quebec and Richmond Railroad: The Bill to incorporate the St. John's Academy; The Bill to establish a more equitable mode of Assessment in Upper Canada; the Bill to amend the act incorporating the Trinity House of Montreal; the Bill to regulate the transportation of Gunpowder within the City of Montreal,—were each read a third time and passed. The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, July 31.

Twelve Petitions were brought up and laid on the table. Several other Petitions received and read.

Hon. Mr. Hincks delivered to Mr. Speaker, the following Message from His Excellency, which was read by Mr. Speaker:—

ELGIN & KINCARDINE. The Governor General recommends to the Legislative Assembly the accompanying Supplementary Estimate of sums required for the service of the present year.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Toronto, 31st July, 1850.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE OF certain Expenses of the Civil Government of Canada, for the year 1850, for which a Supply is required.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Amount. Includes: To make good various indispensable expenses of the Civil Government incurred during the year 1849, as detailed in Statement No. 31 of the Public Accounts for that year, laid before the Legislature (26154 6 10); Aid to the School of Medicine at Quebec (250 0 0); To remunerate Mr Capreol for expenses in pursuing and aiding in the arrest of a fugitive from justice in the United States (85 0 0); George Kingsmill, for aiding in the same service (15 0 0); Aid for the Hamilton Hospital (300 0 0); Gratitude to the Reverend Pere Chinquy, in acknowledgment of his laudable exertions in the cause of Temperance (500 0 0); Aid to the Parliamentary Library (2000 0 0); Total Currency (29304 6 10).

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 31st July 1850.

F. HINCKS, Inspector General.

On motion of Mr Solicitor General Drummond, the Bill, from the Council, intitled, "An Act further to amend the Act for granting relief to the Sufferers by the Fires at Quebec," was ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Hincks His Excellency's Message of this day, with the accompanying Estimate, was referred to the Committee of Supply.

The Council's amendment to the Upper Canada Assessment Bill was taken into consideration, and agreed to.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Hincks, the House went into Committee, and passed the following Resolution, which was reported and agreed to:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the Act of the Parliament of Upper Canada 56 Geo. 3, cap. 34, and the Act of the Parliament of Lower Canada, 35 Geo. 3, cap. 8, and any other Act relating to Hawkers and Pedlars, in force in other portion of this Province, so as to exempt persons in the employ of any Temperance, Benevolent or Religious Society in this Province from the necessity of taking out Licences as Pedlars in order to enable them to sell and Peddle Temperance Tracts, and other moral and Religious publications, under the direction of such Society.

Hon. Mr. Hincks then introduced a Bill to amend the laws relative to Hawkers and Pedlars;—second reading on Friday next.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Boulton, an Address was voted to His Excellency, for the Correspondence which has taken place between the Imperial and Provincial Governments relative to the payment of the expenses of the Removal of Her Majesty's Troops in aid of the civil power, or upon any other military defence in this Province.

An engrossed Bill, to repeal the Acts and provisions of Law, relative to Assessments and matters connected therewith in Upper Canada, was read a third time, and passed.

Hon. Mr. Hincks moved, that the engrossed Bill to amend the Act imposing Duties of Customs, be now read the third time;

Hon. Mr. Cameron of Kent moved in amendment, That the Bill be re-committed, for the purpose of further amending the same;—Yeas, 16; Nays, 23.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

An engrossed Bill to amend the Currency Act of this Province, was read the third time, and passed.

The House again went into Committee of Supply, and passed several Resolutions, which are to be reported to-morrow.—The Committee also obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

The House went into Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the several Bills now in force regulating the practice of Division Courts in Upper Canada, and to extend the jurisdiction thereof, and after some time spent therein, the Committee rose for want of a quorum.

And at a quarter after midnight Mr Speaker adjourned the House, without a question first put.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, August 1.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

The Bill to incorporate the Catarqui Cemetery Company; the Bill to amend the act regulating the Trinity House of Quebec; the Bill to unite the Lachine and St. Louis Railroad; the Bill to amend the act incorporating the Toronto, Simcoe and Lake Huron Railroad Company the bill to amend the act regulating the University of King's College; the Bill to regulate the Registration of British Plantation Vessels; and the Bill to incorporate the Toronto Necropolis, were each read a third time and passed.

FREE BANKING BILL.

The order of the day was read for the second reading of the Bill to establish freedom of Banking in this Province.

The motion for the second reading was carried, and the House went into a committee of the whole on the Bill, and reported it without amendment.—It was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

BILLS FROM HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Messages were received from the House of Assembly, stating that that House had passed the Bill to regulate the Currency; the Bill to repeal certain Assessment Laws in Upper Canada; the Bill to amend the Act regulating the Duties of Customs. And also, that it had concurred in the amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill to unite the Industry and Rawdon Railroad Companies.—The three former were read for the first time. The House then adjourned.

Continued from last week.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Friday, July 26, 1850.

Mr Speaker laid before the House, a Statement of the affairs of the Hamilton and Gore District Savings Banks, to 29th June, 1850.

One Petition was brought up and laid on the table. Several other Petitions received and read:—

On motion of Mr Cartier, the House concurred in the Report of the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of Louis Pezault and others, depositors in the Montreal Provident and Savings' Bank, and others interested therein, presented to the House on the 11th instant.

Mr Cartier then introduced a Bill, to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to enquire into the affairs and management of the Montreal Provident and Savings' Bank;—second reading Monday next.

Mr Hall reported on the Bill to authorize the formation of Companies for the establishment and management of Cemeteries in Upper Canada;—and the Bill and Report were committed for to-morrow.

The following six engrossed Bills were read the third time and passed:—

Bill to incorporate a Company for making a Railroad from the Village of Industry to the Township of Rawdon in Lower Canada;

Bill to incorporate Peter Patterson, Esquire, and others, under the name of the Quebec and Richmond Railway Company;

Bill for incorporating certain Charitable Philanthropic, and Provident Associations, and for the effectual protection from fraud and misappropriation of the funds of the same;

Bill to enable the Provincial Government to dispose of claims against certain Companies for Loans made to them under the authority of certain Acts of the Parliament of Upper Canada;

Bill to grant further powers to the Montreal Fire, Life, and Inland Navigation Assurance Company, and to change the name of the said Corporation;

Bill to appropriate the moneys arising from duties on Tavern Licences in the County and City of Montreal; towards defraying the cost of the new Court House to be erected in the City of Montreal.

The amendments made in Committee, on Wednesday last, to the Toronto University Bill, were reported, and agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Baldwin moved,—That the Bill, as amended, be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow;

Hon. Mr. Cameron of Cornwall, moved in amendment, That the Bill be now re-committed, for the purpose of leaving out all the words in the Preamble after "Where-

as," in order to add the words "An Act was passed in the last Session of the Parliament of this Province, chapter eighty-two, and entitled, 'An Act to amend the Charter of the University established at Toronto by His late Majesty, King George the Fourth, to provide for the more satisfactory government of the said University, and for other purposes connected with the same, and with the College and Royal Grammar School forming an appendage thereof;'"

Yeas:—15; Nays:—37. Hon Mr Boulton also moved in amendment to the main motion, That the Bill be now re-committed, to consider the expediency of leaving out the first clause and inserting the following instead thereof:—"Be it enacted, That for the better enabling every student in the University to receive religious instruction according to the creed which he professes to hold, it shall be lawful for the said University, from time to time, as occasion may require, by Statute or Statutes, either visitatorial or senatorial, to be framed and passed for that purpose, to assign a fit and convenient site within the precincts of the ground attached to the said University, whereon it shall be lawful for any denomination of Christians, who shall think fit to apply to the University for such privileges, to erect, according to a plan to be approved of by the said University, a Chapel, Hall, or Lecture Room, for Divine Worship, or the delivery of Lectures in Divinity, according to the creed of the parties so applying; and also, to endow any Professorship which such persons shall think fit to found for that purpose, either by grant of lands or tenements, or of stocks, public or treasuries as they shall think proper to bestow in that behalf and to grant and invest the same to or in the name of Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the said University, in trust for such endowment, anything in the Statutes of Mortmain to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding; Provided, that no Lecturer, Reader, Professor, or other person, appointed to officiate in any manner in such Chapel, Hall, or Lecture Room, shall, by reason thereof, be regarded as a member of the said University; nor entitled to any voice in the government thereof; but the same shall, nevertheless, be subject to such rules and regulations as the University shall think fit, by Statute, to prescribe, concerning the days and times when religious instruction shall be given therein, and for securing that the same shall not interfere with the general discipline of the said University; Provided always, that no Student shall be compelled, by any rule of the University, to attend any Theological Lecture or Religious Instruction; but that all attendance thereat shall be purely voluntary so far as the authority of the said University may be invoked to enforce it."

The main motion was then agreed to, upon a division. The amendments made in Committee, on Wednesday last, the Bill to establish freedom of Banking in this Province, and for other purposes relative to Banks and Banking, were reported and read; and the Bill ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Hon Mr Baldwin moved, That the Bill for the more effectual administration of Justice in the Court of Chancery of Upper Canada, be now read a second time; carried:—Yeas:—37; Nays:—11.

The order of the day for the House in Committee of Supply, being read; Hon. Mr. Hincks moved, That this House do now resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Boulton of Toronto, moved in amendment, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of Supply until the Select Committee on the Public Income and Expenditure of the Province shall have made their final Report, or until the Government shall have laid before the House a detailed statement shewing what retrenchment they consider can be effected in the Provincial Expenditure without impairing the efficiency of the Public Service;

Hon. Mr. Boulton moved in amendment to the said proposed amendment, That His Excellency the Governor General in his Speech from the Throne at the opening of this Session, having especially recommended to the attention of this House an enquiry "into the Revenue and Expenditure of the Province," and a Committee having been struck in accordance with such recommendation at the instance of the Administration, on the 31st May last. "To enquire into the state of the "Public Income and Expenditure of the Province, and to consider and report to this House what further regulations and checks it may be proper, in their opinion, to adopt for establishing an effective control upon all charges incurred in the receipt, custody, and application of the public money, and what further measures can be adopted for reducing any part of the Public Expenditure, without detriment to the Public Service," and no reasons having been assigned by the Government for going into the Committee of Supply before the former Committee has made a final Report, it is expedient to enter upon the question of Supply until the former Committee shall have brought their labors to a close, and laid before this House that information which it was undoubtedly the object of this House to procure through their enquiries; Yeas, 12; Nays, 56.

The amendment to the main motion was also negatived, Yeas, 13; Nays, 55. The main motion was then agreed to; and Resolved, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of Supply.

Here followed a motion involving 20 Resolutions, moved by Mr Boulton (Toronto) and proposing sundry and extensive changes in the public expenditure, &c., &c., which was negatived, Yeas, 2; Nays, 54.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. SATURDAY, July 27. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE. The Committee to whom was referred the Bill to enable Louis Compe to recover a certain amount due to him by the parish of St. Edouard in the district of Montreal, reported it with amendments, which were adopted by the House, and the Bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

THIRD READING OF BILLS. The Bill to incorporate the Vaughan Road Company; the Act to incorporate the Toronto-Mechanics' Institute; the Bill to continue the Militia Law; and the Bill to cede Lands for Burial places in Upper Canada,—were each read a third time and passed.

GOVERNMENT ROAD CLAIMS. The Bill to enable the Government to dispose of claims upon certain roads; was read a second and third time, and passed.

MONTREAL COURT HOUSE. The Bill to devote the sums arising from Tavern Licenses in the County and City of Montreal to the erection of a Court House, was read a second and third time and passed.

INDUSTRY RAILROAD. The order of the day was read for the second reading of the Bill to continue the Industry Railroad to Rawdon.

QUEBEC AND RICHMOND RAILROAD. The Bill to incorporate the Quebec and Richmond Railroad, was read a second time and referred to a select committee.

MONTREAL FIRE AND MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY. The Bill to extend the powers of the Montreal Fire and Marine Assurance Company, was read a second and third time and passed.

CATARAQUI CEMETRY. The Bill to incorporate the Cataraqui Cemetery Company, was read a second time. The Bill to extend the right of appeal in certain cases in Upper Canada, was read a second time.

CHURCH PROPERTY MORTGAGE BILL. The Bill to enable Trustees to mortgage lands belonging to certain churches, for the payment of the debts of the debts of such Churches, was read.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. From the printed votes and proceedings. SATURDAY, 27th JULY, 1850. Mr. Tache introduced a Bill to continue and amend the Act for the better encouragement of Agriculture in Lower Canada;—second reading Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Perry, an address was voted to His Excellency, for a full and complete Statement of all moneys paid to Religious Denominations, Churches, Congregations, or individual Ministers of Religion, or the widows or families of Ministers, from the year 1814 to 1840 inclusive, specifying the names of parties receiving, the dates, and amounts paid to each, shewing from what fund the same was paid, whether from the Casual and Territorial Revenue, or from the proceeds of sales or rent of Clergy Reserves, or from any other fund whatever; also, a similar Statement of all grants of lands of whatever description made to the various Religious Denominations, Churches, Congregations, or individual Ministers of Religion, for any purpose or pretension whatever, shewing the nature and terms of the same, the date of the grant and extent of the land so given, made or granted in each respective case, with the name or names of the party or parties receiving the same.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Boulton, the said Bill was referred to the Select Committee on the Bill to abolish Imprisonment for Debt, excepting in cases of fraud, and to extend the remedy by Writs of Execution.

The remaining orders of the Day were postponed till Monday next upon a Division; And the House adjourned to the same day.—Patriot.

MON LAW!—On Wednesday evening last, a riotous mob broke into a house in Sangumet Street, which is said to be occupied by a Lodge of the Freres Freres (Free Brothers), a society recently instituted among the French Canadians, of the movement party, and smashed the doors, windows, &c., at pleasure, no one being in the house at the time, and no effort being made by the police to prevent the mischief. We hope the latter allegation will not prove to be correct; and we hope that whatever may be the opinions held by the Freres Freres, they will be opposed by reasoning, not by force.—Pilot.

On Saturday a deputation consisting of nearly ninety members of the House of Commons, waited upon Lady Palmerston at the family mansion in Carlton-gardens, by appointment, for the purpose of presenting to her ladyship a full-length portrait of Viscount Palmerston, with an address expressive of the high sense they entertained of his lordship's public and private character.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CALCULATOR.—There is at present in London a German gentleman named Daze, who possesses the most extraordinary powers of calculation. His answers are given with almost the same rapidity that the listener can write down the result, allowing nothing for the time spent in computing. To test the singular quality which he possesses of telling at a glance a number of objects, a box of balloting balls were thrown loose upon the table, and Herr Daze, after taking a single glance and then turning away, declared the number to be 68, which was found correct. He then gave the product of five numbers to twelve figures, multiplied it by 7 and repeated the latter product backwards, without an error in any figure. He was then asked the cube of 457, which was correctly given, 85,443,933—almost instantaneously. He multiplied a number consisting of 12 figures, by another number of 12 figures, and gave the product correct in one minute and three quarters.—Globe.

At a meeting of the vestry of St. James's Church, called Desire of Building Committee, and held yesterday at the office of T. D. Harris, Esq., King Street, it was unanimously resolved, to proceed with the building on the plan finally submitted by the architect, Mr Cumberland, and approved by the committee. The funds in hand being insufficient to carry out the entire design, the building will be proceeded with only so far as to render it fit for divine worship, leaving the completion of the ornamental portions to a future day, unless funds can be obtained in the meanwhile. It is also left optional with the committee to place the Church east and west, instead of north and south, should they find it most desirable to do so. We rejoice at this decision—the design is very beautiful, and will do credit to the architect, to the city, and to the gentlemen under whose superintendence it has been adopted.—Patriot.

Toronto Market Prices, August 3. Corrected weekly for the Watchman.

Table with 4 columns: Item, s. d., s. d., s. d. Items include Flour per brl. 196 lbs., Wheat per bushel, 60 lbs., Barley per bushel, 48 lbs., Rye per bushel, 56 lbs., Oats per bushel, 34 lbs., Oatmeal per brl. 196 lbs., Pease per bushel, 60 lbs., Potatoes per peck, (new), Beef per 100 lbs., Veal per 100 lbs., Pork per 100 lbs., Bacon per cwt.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Items include Hams per cwt., Lamb per quarter, Mutton per lb., Fresh Butter per lb., Firkin Butter per lb., Cheese per lb., Land per lb., Apples per bbl., Eggs per dozen, Turkeys each, Geese each, Ducks per pair, Fowls do., Straw per ton, Hay per ton, Fire Wood.

STEAMBOATS. THE PRINCESS ROYAL, CAPTAIN H. TWOHY, LEAVES Toronto for Kingston, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. Leaves Toronto for Hamilton, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY morning, at 8 o'clock.

The Sovereign, CAPTAIN WILKINSON, LEAVES Toronto for NIAGARA, LEWISTON and QUEENSTON, every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock. Leaves Lewiston and Queenston about 9 A. M., for Toronto.

The Eclipse, CAPT. HARRISON, LEAVES Toronto daily for HAMILTON (Sundays excepted) at 2 P. M. Leaves Hamilton for Toronto at 7 1/2 A. M.

The America, CAPTAIN KERR, LEAVES Toronto for ROCHESTER, via Port Hope, Cobourg and intermediate Ports, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Leaves Rochester every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 8 o'clock.

THE STEAMER City of Toronto, WILL leave Toronto (with Her Majesty's Mails) for Kingston every Tuesday and Friday, at noon, calling at Port Hope and Cobourg. Will leave Kingston for Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto and Hamilton direct, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock, p. m., arriving at Hamilton at 12 o'clock, noon, Sundays and Thursdays; leaving Hamilton same days for Toronto, at 3 o'clock, p. m. Passengers arrive in Montreal the evening of the day on which they leave Kingston.

1850. NORTHERN ROUTE. 1850. ROYAL MAIL LINE FROM Toronto to Sault St. Marie.

THE ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STAGES will leave the Stage Office Toronto, for Holland Landing daily, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and half-past 2 o'clock, P. M., Sundays excepted. RETURNING.—Will leave Holland Landing at half-past 4, A. M., and on the arrival of the Steamer from Orillia.

LAKE SIMCOE. THE NEW ROYAL MAIL STEAMER IN CONNECTION with the above line of Stages, and the Steamer Gore on Lake Huron, will leave Holland Landing for Orillia daily, on the arrival of the Royal Mail Stages, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, via Barrie and Oro, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, via Georgina, Mara and Thorah; and on Thursdays directly across the Lake to Orillia, in order to carry passengers to the Steamer Gore, on Lake Huron.

RETURNING.—Will leave Orillia for Holland Landing, daily, at 4 o'clock, A. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, via Thorah, Mara and Georgina; and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, via Oro and Barrie.

On the Coldwater Portage Road. A LINE OF STAGES will be in attendance at Orillia on the arrival of the Steamer Morning, to convey the passengers going to the different Ports on Lake Huron, to the ROYAL MAIL STEAMER.

WHICH will leave Sturgeon Bay for Sault St. Marie, touching at Penetanguishene, Owen Sound, Manitowish, St. Josephs, and the Wallace and Bruce Mines, on the undermentioned days, at 4 o'clock, A. M., weather permitting:—July 26th; August 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th; September 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; October 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; and November 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, and 29th.

RETURNING.—Will leave Sault Ste. Marie for Sturgeon Bay, (where the Coldwater Line of Stages will await her arrival) touching at the above-mentioned ports on the following days:—July 30th; August 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th; September 3rd, 10th, and 17th; October 2nd, 9th, 16th, and 23rd; and November 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th.

All Parcels and Luggage at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for. All kinds of Merchandise forwarded daily. Northern Stage and Steamboat Office, Church Street, Toronto, July 19, 1850.

WILLIAM BAILEY. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Cutter and Dresser, Wig and Toupee Manufacturer No. 3, Wellington Buildings, King Street East, Toronto, Late with Fox & Trucha Burlington Arcade, London, Platter of Hair, Ear Drops, Watch Guards, Brooches, Bracelets, Rings, &c., &c.

HAS constantly on hand a well-selected assortment of Ladies' Frizzes, Hair Brushes, Front and Back Frizzes, Bunches of Ringlets, &c.; all of which are made in the most novel styles, and of first rate workmanship. WIGS and TOUPEES made to order on the shortest notice—for durability and natural appearance, cannot be surpassed in the United States or Canada—defying the strictest scrutiny. Childrens Hair carefully Cut and tastefully arranged. Families attended at their own residences, on the shortest notice. Private apartments for Hair Cutting.

PROFESSOR A. C. BARRY'S Tricopherous or Medicated Compound

When Theory and Comment authenticate each other, there can be no mistake. This is the case as regards BARRY'S Tricopherous. The theory of its operations is this:—That it is inhaled by the absorbents and injected through the superficial vessels promoting the growth, beauty, and health of the hair, when applied to the scalp, and dissipating inflammation of every kind, (whether caused by disease or accident,) when applied to the pimpled, blotched, tumorous, punctured, cut, burned, scalded, or in any way irritated skin. It is also assured that it acts upon the vessels, those ventilators and escape pipes of the system, and assists to dispel the morbid elements of disease through these important channels. So much for Theory. Experience proves that the article is an invaluable remedy for all external hurts and diseases, and that as a preparation for renewing the vegetative power of the hair, giving it a rich metallic lustre, rendering it elastic and curly, and removing scurf and dandruff, it has no equal either in Europe or America, while in cheapness it certainly stands alone. Sold in large bottles, price 1s. 9d., at the principal office, 137 Broadway, New York. Also by the principal Merchants and Druggists in the United States and Canada; and by WILLIAM BAILEY, Hair Cutter, Wig Maker, &c., King Street, Toronto.

TORONTO NECROPOLIS. NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS of the TORONTO NECROPOLIS beg to inform the Public that the ground is now completed, and the Cemetery will be open for Interments from this date, and that they are now in a condition to receive applications for PLOTS OF GROUND for Private Tombs or Family Burying Places.

In the selection of a piece of ground for the formation of the Toronto Necropolis, the Directors endeavored to keep in view, and secure certain advantages, which it appeared to them desirable, that every Cemetery should possess. The advantages referred to are the following, viz:—1st. Amenity or beauty of situation. 2nd. Proximity to the City, or convenience of access, combined at the same time, with that peaceful seclusion which all admit to be so appropriately associated with the Grave, as the resting-place of the remains of departed relatives and friends. 3rd. The highest attainable security that the remains therein deposited shall continue undisturbed, and not liable to be removed or intruded upon, in any way; and this at such a moderate expense, as might be within the reach of all classes of the community.

It gives the Directors the utmost satisfaction to have to state, that in the situation fixed upon for the Toronto Necropolis, (which is towards the North-east of the City, and bounded by the River Don,) all these advantages have been secured in a very eminent degree, and thus upon such moderate terms as, it is confidently believed must secure the approbation of the Public generally.

1st. For amenity or beauty of situation it will be admitted by every one who has examined the grounds, that the Toronto Necropolis stands unrivalled. 2nd. Proximity to the City, combined with solitude and retirement. The Necropolis is situated within a convenient distance from the city, and at the same time is as secluded and retired as if it were at the distance of several miles. The access for carriages is by two spacious Gothic gates, one placed near to the Superintendent's house on the plank road leading to the Don, and one on Sunnyside Street, which Western gate forms the centre, and main entrance to the grounds.

The security of the ground as a place of deposit for the remains of departed friends, has been promoted by every possible means and is most effectually protected and guarded, and in this the Directors have spared neither labor nor expense, considering the perfect security of the ground, as an object of the highest importance. In surveys, and laying off the ground into plots, the Directors have kept steadily in view the propriety of meeting the desire now so generally felt by almost all parties, to secure for themselves and families the exclusive property of a private burying place, and in order to accommodate as far as possible, they have arranged for the disposal of lots in all the different blocks, and fixed the prices, varying from 5s. to £5 according to situation and size of lot.

Whilst the Directors feel anxious to encourage the acquisition of such private plots, they have, however, set aside a considerable portion of the ground for public use in which single interments may be made. The semicircle of the mound, at the eastern extremity which overlooks the River Don has been laid off for the erection of vaults for such as may prefer them. These vaults can be constructed, so as to admit of interments either in the soil within the building or in catacombs, to be erected along the walls, as may be preferred by the parties.

Arrangements have been made for the erection of a Public Vault in the centre of the ground. With respect to the regulation for interment, the Necropolis will be conducted on the most convenient and unexceptional manner. The whole grounds are thrown open to all sects, without distinction, leaving it in the option of every family, to bury, either with the service of clergy of any denomination, or without any service at all.

Parties purchasing plots will be allowed every facility and encouragement for enclosing their ground, or erecting monuments or tombstones, according to their various tastes and wishes (subject always to the regulations, adopted or that may be adopted from time to time, by the directors.) The directors only reserving to themselves, this right, for the purpose of preventing any undue interference with neighboring plots or with the general beauty or amenity of the ground.

The directors respectfully invite the public to an early personal inspection of the grounds, and feel the utmost confidence that an examination it will be found to compare favorably with any other cemetery in the country; every information relative to the Necropolis can be obtained by application to

SAMUEL SPREULL, Secretary, 61 1/2, Yonge Street. Or to JOHN ROSS, Superintendent, On the ground, 28-1m

Toronto, July 22, 1850

DR. F. A. CADWELL.



OCULIST AND AURIST.

Operator on the Eye and Ear, FOR DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, and all defects of Sight and Hearing.

The advertiser has, in the last twelve years, given his whole attention to the treatment and cure of diseases of the Eye and Ear, and in that department of his Profession, has been very extensively employed in this Province for many years past, with most desirable success.

Office—No. 5 King Street East, three doors below Yonge Street, over the Drug Store of Robert Love. Hours of attendance, from 9 A. M.; to 5 P. M. Toronto, 7th June, 1850. 24.6m.

BERKSHIRE MUTUAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION, PITTSFIELD, MASS. CAPITAL, \$100,000.

RATES OF YEARLY PAYMENTS.

Table with columns for age groups (Between fifteen and fifty, Between fifty and sixty-five) and payment rates (per year, draws \$2.00 per week).

OFFICERS:

MERRICK ROSS, Pres't. B. F. JOHNSON, Sec'tary. H. S. BRIGGS, V. Pres't. P. L. PAGE, Treasurer.

PAMPHLETS, explanatory of the principles of this Association, with Forms of application, may be obtained by applying to the undersigned, who are authorized to pay all weekly benefits or allowances, under Policies issued through their Agency.

JAMES MANNING, HIRAM SCOVELL,

General Agents for Canada West to whom all applications for Agencies must be made. Office, Mammoth House, opposite the Market, King-st. Toronto, July 22, 1850. 28-11

NO. 65, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, In the rear of Mr John Bentley's store, (late J. Eastwood, Jr. & Co.)

WHERE every description of work is executed with neatness and despatch. The Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support received, and hopes by moderate charges to merit a continuance of the same. JOS. J. OTTO. Toronto, June 17, 1850. 22.1f.

Plantagenet Mineral Waters. Unrivalled in the World!

The Proprietor of these excellent Waters, renowned in Lower Canada and the United States, where millions of gallons have been used, begs to inform the public of Toronto, and its vicinity, that he has established a Depot of those Waters in KING STREET, No. 24, next to the FARMERS' BANK, where he will have constantly on hand a fresh supply of those waters—arrangements having been made to receive them weekly, direct from the Springs. In offering these waters to the Public of Upper Canada, the Proprietor begs to add that they have last year been analyzed by the Provincial Chemist, T. D. Hunt, Esq., whose report is now published in the papers of this City, together with the innumerable certificates of the most eminent members of the Medical Profession in Lower Canada and other places, where the Water had been used, testifying to its efficacy and capacity, and the great number of cures in diseases of all sorts which its use has effected.

The Water can be procured Bottled or by the Gallon. JOHN GOEDIKE, Agent. 24.10m

MERCHANTS' LINE To Montreal, St. John's & Burlington, Vermont. THE Subscribers have arranged with the Champlain and S. Lawrence Railroad Company, for the transportation of property to Lake Champlain. They are prepared to forward property from any port on Lake Ontario or Erie, via Montreal, Laprairie and St. John's, to Burlington and Whitehall, Vermont, at fair rates and with despatch. This being the safest and most expeditious route for the Eastern States, is cordially recommended to the public. Large and Substantial Warehouses and Wharves have been built at St. John's, and every facility will be afforded in forwarding property. Expedition and cheapness in transportation is the Merchant's first item, and the "Merchants' Line" will endeavor to sustain it.

FOWLE, SMITH & Co., 11, Wellington Street, York Street Wharf. Toronto, 26th June, 1850. 24.s.



DR. JAMES HOPE'S VEGETABLE PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS.

Dear Sir,—You may very safely and with every confidence recommend the above PILLS as a very superior Medicine in cases of Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirits, with sensation of Fullness at the Pit of the Stomach, Pains between the Shoulders, Acidity in the Stomach and Bowels, Flatulency, Spasms, Heartburn, Dimness of Sight, Drowsiness, and the Distressing feeling arising from Debility and Indigestion.

DR. HOPE'S PILLS. They are the very best remedy, and can be taken at any time, without any danger from wet and cold, requiring no restraint from business or pleasure; they act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, giving strength to the stomach, and promoting a healthy action of the liver, by which they prevent and cure Jaundice and Dropsy, clear the skin, remove Sallowness and Pimples, purify the Blood, brace the Nerves, and invigorate the whole system.

From what I know of the above PILLS, I can unhesitatingly recommend them as a valuable Medicine, especially for the diseases mentioned above. S. F. URQUHART, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, General Agent in British North America.

SIR HENRY HALFORD'S IMPERIAL BALSAM,

FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM, ACUTE OR CHRONIC, RHEUMATIC GOUT, NEURALGIA, AND DISEASES OF THAT CLASS.

THIS extraordinary and potent compound is made according to a favorite prescription of the above eminent Physician. Sir Ashley Cooper, also, frequently referred his students to the compound as eminently calculated for the cure of Rheumatism, and other diseases of that class—its ingredients are entirely from the Vegetable Kingdom, and if any medicine could legitimately be denominated a specific, this remedy is preeminently entitled to that appellation. But the Proprietor does not believe in INFALLIBLE SPECIFICS for the cure of any disease; yet his confidence in this medicine is such from personal knowledge, as to supply it, when taken under his own supervision, on the condition of "NO CURE NO PAY." Its success, in almost every case where it has had a fair and honest trial, fully confirms its general reputation, of being the very best medicine in the world, for the cure of RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, &c., Toronto, 14th December, 1848.

Sir,—Having for a considerable time severely suffered from an attack of Rheumatism, in my right arm and side, I applied to one of our respectable Physicians; but his treatment was of no permanent benefit to me. I was, therefore, induced to procure a bottle of your IMPERIAL BALSAM, which has completely cured me, having now been perfectly free from any kind of pain for twelve months. You may use this communication as you think proper, and refer enquirers to Yours, very gratefully, GEORGE CLEZIE, Cabinet-Maker, No. 4, Adelaide Street, East. Price 2s. 6d., 3s. 9d. and 5s. per Bottle. The above Medicine is for Sale by S. F. URQUHART, General Agent, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

Deer Sir,—Being for the last four years subject to severe attacks of Rheumatism, Gout, or Rheumatic Gout,—I know not which; and having tried many remedies, prescribed by different parties, I have now no hesitation in stating that your Medicine, called SIR HENRY HALFORD'S IMPERIAL BALSAM, has stopped the complaint in the preliminary stages, four times over, in a few hours. Indeed, although you prescribe it to be taken four times a-day, I have never had to resort to it more than twice. Not only myself, but some friends to whom I have given some, were similarly relieved—and in no case have I found it to fail. This is the first FALL, for four years, I have escaped the affliction, and which I attribute, under Providence, to the use of your Medicine. JOHN CRAIG, Painter and Glazier. 76, KING STREET, WEST, Toronto, 16th December, 1849.

A Case of Chronic Rheumatism of fifteen years standing, cured by Halford's Balsam and Hope's Pills. Toronto, 14th December, 1848.

Dear Sir,—I hereby certify, that I have been afflicted with Rheumatism for fifteen years; for a considerable time I was confined to bed, and the greater part of that time I could not move myself; some of my joints were completely dislocated, my knees were stiff, and all my joints very much swelled: for the last three years, I was scarcely able to do three month's work without suffering the most excruciating pains. I was doctored in Europe by several physicians of the highest standing in the profession as well as in this province. I was also five months in the Toronto Hospital, and notwithstanding all the means used, I could not get rid of my complaint, indeed I was told by a very respectable physician that I never could be cured, so that at the time my attention was directed to your SIR HENRY HALFORD'S IMPERIAL BALSAM, for the cure of Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Gout—and Dr. HOPE'S PILLS, I was despairing of ever getting cured; when I called on you, I was hardly able to walk, and what was almost intractable, in three weeks from my commencing to take your medicine, I gained fourteen pounds in weight; my health was much improved, and in about three weeks more my Rheumatism was completely gone and my health perfectly restored. I now enjoy good health as any man in Canada. Since my recovery I have walked forty-six miles in one day with perfect freedom, and I assure you, Sir, that I feel truly thankful. You can make any use of this you please, my case is known to several individuals of respectability in this city, their names you know and can refer to them if necessary. Yours, truly and gratefully, THOMAS WRIGHT.

Parties referred to, William Gooderham, William Osborne, Samuel Shaw, Esquires.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, Corner of King and Church Streets, joining the Court House,

HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS, In Canada West.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, VESTINGS, AND GENERAL DRY GOODS, IMPORTED DIRECT FROM BRITAIN, BY OURSELVES. GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Paris, London, and New York Fashions Received Monthly. THE MOST APPROVED STYLE ADOPTED.

IN THE READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT WILL BE FOUND: Men's Linen Summer Coats, from 4s 1/4 to 10s 3d; Men's Black Cloth Vests, from 7s 6d to 10s 3d; Men's Mole-skin Trousers, 7s 6d to 10s 3d; do Checked Linen Coats, do 4s 1/4 to 10s 3d; do do Mole-skin, do 10s 3d; do Black Alpaca, do 11s 3d; do Russell Cord, do 13s 9d; do Gambroon, do 11s 3d; do Princess Cord, do 15s 0d; do Tweed, do 17s 6d; do Broad Cloth, do 32s 6d; do Cassimere, do 17s 6d; do Gutta Percha, do 30s 0d; Men's Black Satin, do 8s 9d; do Fancy, do 8s 9d; do Linen, do 3s 4d; do Fancy, do 4s 1/4; do Velvet, do do; do Plush, do do; do Marcellas, do do; do Barathen, do do; do Tollenet, do do; do Cassimere and Tweed, do do; Boys' Linen Coats, from 4s 1/4 to 5s 0d; do Checked Linen Coats, do 5s 0d to 7s 6d; do do Mole-skin, do 7s 6d to 8s 9d; do Fancy Tweed, do 8s 9d; do Alpaca, do 10s 0d; do Russell Cord, do 10s 0d; Boys' Fancy Vests, from 3s 0d to 5s 0d; do Silk, do 5s 0d; do Satin, do 5s 0d; do Tweed, do 5s 0d; do Cloth, do 5s 0d; do Cassimere, do 5s 9d; Boys' Drill Trousers, from 4s 4d to 4s 0d; do Fancy, do 4s 0d; do Drab Mole-skin, do 6s 3d; do Checked, do 5s 0d; do Doeskin, do do; do Cassimere, do do; Red Flannel Shirts, 4s 4d; Cotton Under Shirts, 2s 6d; Fancy Hats, 2s 6d.

White Shirts, Linen Fronts 4s 4d; Striped Cotton Shirts, 2s 6d; Shirt Collars and Fronts, 2s 6d; Men's French Silk Hats, 4s 4d; Cloth Caps, 2s 6d; Leghorn Hats, 5s 0d; Carpet Bags and Braces, 5s 0d; Neck Handkerchiefs, Gloves & Hosiery, 5s 0d.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT. 1000 Muslin Dresses, from 3s 11d to 2s 11d; 1000 Parasols, 2s 11d; 500 Straw Bonnets, 1s 6d; Splendid Scarfs and Shawls, 1s 6d; Collar and Neck Ties, 1s 6d; Factory Cottons, from 2 1/2d to 3 1/2d; White Cotton, 3 1/2d; Striped Shirting, 5d; Ribbons and Laces, 5d; Lace Veils and Falls, 5d; Colton Yarn, from 4s 6d P.B. to 1s 6d pair, 5 1/2d; Prints, fast colors, Artificial Flowers, Hosiery and Gloves.

Materials for Ladies' Dresses, every variety in Orleans, Alpaca, Lustres, Cobourgs, DeLaines, Henrietta Cloths, &c., &c., &c. Country Merchants Supplied with Ready Made Clothing on the lowest Wholesale Terms. NO SECOND PRICE. BURGESS & LEISHMAN, Corner of King and Church Streets, joining the Court House. Toronto, June 10, 1850.

For the Watchman. DEAR SIR,— Will you have the kindness to announce in your next issue the following appointments? I intend, God willing, to hold a quarterly meeting At Goulburn on the 10th and 11th August. At Malory Town " 17th " 18th do. I also intend to preach at the following places, the preachers in charge to fix the places and hours. At Kemptville (Ox'd care'd) 13th August. Elizabeth Town (Hill's S. H.) 14th do. Crosby Chapel 15th do. I shall have to trouble the friends on the different Circuits, to convey me from one appointment to the other. I should esteem it a great favor, if the Rev. J. Huston would make arrangements to meet me at Mr Irwin's, McGill Street, Montreal, on Friday the 19th July, and the Rev. N. C. Gowen to meet me at Bytown on Friday the 9th of August. I remain yours, respectfully, H. O. CROFTS. LONDON, June 19, 1850.

R. D. WADSWORTH. YORK STREET, HAMILTON, C. W. IS AGENT IN WESTERN CANADA FOR THE FOLLOWING PERIODICALS: Missionary & Sabbath School Record, (per an.) 1s. 0d.; Canada Temperance Advocate, 2s. 6d.; Canada Christian Advocate, 7s. 6d.; Ecclesiastical & Missionary Record, 3s. 9d.; Montreal Witness, 10s. 0d.; Christian Guardian, 12s. 6d.; The Watchman, (Toronto.) 12s. 0d.; Sunday School Guardian, 2s. 0d.; Journal of Education, 1s. 0d.; Canadian Agriculturist, 5s. 0d.; Journal of Medical & Physical Science, 5s. 0d.; April 1st, 1850.

IN THE PRESS, AND WILL SHORTLY BE PUBLISHED. THE OBLIGATIONS OF CHRISTIANS TO SEEK THE SALVATION OF SOULS, EXPLAINED AND ENFORCED, in a series of discourses delivered in the Town Hall, London, C. W., by HENRY ONLY CROFTS, Methodist New Connexion Minister. Price, One Dollar; Cloth boards, 12 mo. Toronto: Brewer, McPhail & Co., King Street. Orders will be received by the Editor of the Watchman; and all the Ministers of the Canadian Wesleyan Methodist New Connexion Church, are requested to act as Agents for the Work. London, C. W., March 15th, 1850.

BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETY. UPPER Canada Bible and Tract Society, No. 74, Yonge Street, Toronto. JAMES GARLESS, Depository. Corner of Church and Richmond Streets, Toronto, April 30, 1850.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that having at a considerable expense entered into arrangements with various Agents in Great Britain, for the purpose of furnishing intending emigrants with the best information of Private Lands, both Cleared or otherwise, that he may have to Sell or Lease, he trusts to receive that support and encouragement which the undertaking deserves, by parties possessing Lands for disposal, sending the same to him with the necessary authority, as a published monthly list will be sent to his Correspondents, by which means our Emigrating Countrymen will receive that knowledge they so much require, viz:—How and in what manner they can invest their capital the instant they arrive here. As at present, very little is known of the true capabilities of Canada by a large majority of the British public, the Subscriber confidently hopes that correct accounts forwarded monthly, in the proper quarters, will eventually bring many to our shores who otherwise would have gone elsewhere. W. H. FELLOWES, Land Agent, Toronto. July 22, 1850. 27.12m

MAMMOTH HOUSE. OPPOSITE THE MARKET, KING STREET TORONTO. THOMAS THOMPSON. RESPECTFULLY announces that he has re-opened the above Establishment with an extensive and well selected Stock of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, &c., which for variety, prices, &c., is he believes, inferior to none in the City, and to which he would solicit a call from his old Friends. His stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS and SHOES, &c., &c., is now more complete than heretofore, embracing all the New Styles &c., in the Several Departments. It would be impossible to enumerate every article on hand, and as the Subscriber is much opposed to the system of puffing, he would merely request the public to call and examine for themselves. P. S. The BOOT and SHOE STORE is now in the rear, fronting on Francis Street, with the Sign of the Mammoth Boot. Toronto, May, 1850. THOMAS THOMPSON. 10w-20.

Encourage Home Manufactures! THE Subscriber in returning his sincere thanks to the Merchants and Public generally, for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business, begs to inform them that he continues to manufacture Neats Foot Oil; Glue of various qualities, Ivory Black and Oil Paste Blacking, put up in the following manner, viz: Tin Boxes of three sizes, No. 1, 2, and 3, Penny Cakes in boxes, containing one gross each, and Halfpenny Cakes in boxes, containing one gross each. And he respectfully solicits a continuance of their support. PETER R. LAMB. Corner of Church and Richmond Streets, Toronto, April 30, 1850.

