

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Général (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: / Copy has manuscript annotations.
Commentaires supplémentaires: Cette copie a des annotations manuscrites.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
			✓								

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, JULY 29, 1850.

No. 28.

Poetry.

HEAVEN.

We speak of the realms of the blest
Of that country so bright and so fair;
And oft are its glories contest,
But what must it be to be there.

We speak of its freedom from sin,
From sorrow, temptation and care—
From trials without and within;
But what must it be to be there.

We speak of its service of love—
Of the robes which the glorified wear,
Of the Church of the firstborn above;
But what must it be to be there.

Do then Lord, amidst pleasure or woe—
Still for heaven our spirits prepare,
And shortly we also shall know,
And feel what it is to be there.

Miscellany.

ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF EARLY HOURS.

If every morning it rained gold, many would rise early to collect it. Yet he who is early at his work receives his gold at the right time.—By frequent digging, men at length discover the vein of precious metal. Labor rests on a golden ground. But what advantage do you reap from much wealth? It is given in this life, and taken away in the same. It comes from the earth and returns to it again. Here it is found, and here it is lost. But let us trace riches to their true source. They come from God, if I have God, I have wealth enough. His blessing maketh rich. If I have God, I have that which is better than gold. When wealth takes to its wings, and flies away, God remains. Gold is always a dumb idol. It can neither counsel nor comfort, when counsel and comfort is needed. God draws near me with counsel, when all is dark and confused around me; he speaks to me in comfort, when the water goeth even over my soul. Wealth lays on me a burden of care; God enables me to cast my care on him, seeing he careth for me. You may covet wealth, I will delight in God. To him under the old testament, the firstlings of their cattle, and of the first fruits of the ground. I present to him the first fruits of my days. God thinketh of me early, and his goodness is renewed every morning offer unto him the "claves of my lips," even thanksgivings unto his name. He hath protected me in the night-watches when I have laid me down and slept. He hath kept me in safety, as under the shadows of his wings, and no enemy has come nigh me, no misfortune has befallen me. Therefore I present unto him my morning sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving. It is my daily earnest supplication that he would direct me by his spirit, that he would keep me from sin and evil, that he would bless by labor, and help be to bear my cross, should he send no temporal success, yet He still remains, and having him I possess all things. When I am hungry he supports, when oppressed, he comforts me; when sorrowful he gives me joy. "Whom have I in heaven but thee? and there is none upon earth that I desire beside thee. My flesh and my heart fail; but God is the strength of my heart, and my portion forever." Psa. lxxiii, 26. My happiness is in God, let yours be in him also.—*Maler.*

THE SHORTNESS OF ACTIVE LIFE.

The world, and the customs of the world, never cease to levy taxes upon our time—that is true, and so far the blame is not ours—but the particular degree in which we suffer by this robbery depends much upon the weakness with which we ourselves become parties to the wrong, or the energy with which we resist it. Resisting or not, however, we are doomed to suffer a bitter pang as often as the irrecoverable flight of time is brought home with keenness to our hearts. The spectacle of a lady floating over the sea in a boat, and waking suddenly from sleep to find her magnificent robes of pearl necklace by some accident detached at one end from its fastenings, the loose string hanging down into the water, and pearl after pearl slipping for ever into the abyss, brings before us the sadness of the case. That particular pearl, which at the very moment is rolling off into the unsearchable deeps, carries its own separate reproach to the lady's heart. But it is more deeply reproachful as the representative of so many others, uncounted pearls, that have already been swallowed up irrecoverably whilst she was yet sleeping, and of many beside that must follow, before any remedy can be applied

to what we may call this jewel's lamorrhage. A constant hemorrhage of the same kind is wasting our jewel's hours. A day has perished from our brief calendar of days—and that we could endure—but this day is no more than the repetition of many other days, days counted by thousands, that have perished to the same extent and by the same unhappy means, viz. the evil usages of the world made effectual and ratified by our own *lack*: Bitter is the upbraiding which we seem to hear from a secret monitor—"My friend, you make very free with your days. pray, how many do you expect to have? What is your rental, as regards the total harvest of days. when this life is likely to yield? Let us consider. Threescore and ten produce a total sum of 25,550 days, to say nothing of some seventeen or eighteen more that will be payable to you as a bonus on account of leap years. Now, out of this total, one third must be deducted at a blow for a single item, viz. sleep. Next, on account of illness, of recreation, and the serious occupations spread over the surface of life, it will be little enough to deduct another third. Recollect, also, that twenty years will have gone from the earlier end of your life—viz. above 7,000 days—before you can have attained any skill or system, or any definite purpose in the distribution of your time. Lastly, for that single item which, amongst the Roman armies, was indicated by the technical phrase "*corpus curare*," tendance on the animal necessities—viz. eating, drinking, washing, bathing and exercise—deduct the smallest allowance consistent with propriety; and, upon summoning up all these appropriations, you will not find so much as four thousand days left disposable for direct intellectual culture. Four thousand, or forty hundreds, will be a hundred fortunes—this is, according to the tax-Hebrew method of indicating six weeks for the phrase of "forty days," you will have a hundred bills or drafts on Father Time, value six weeks each, as the whole period available for intellectual labor. A solid block of about eleven-and-a-half continuous years is all that a long life will furnish for the development of what is most august in man's nature. After that, the night comes when no man can work—brain and arm will be alike unserviceable powers—will be drooping as regards all motions in advance.—*Hogg's Instructor.*

THINK FOR ONE HOUR.

During a season of some religious interest in C—, there was a class of young persons who were careless and unconcerned about their souls salvation. At a prayer meeting which many of them attended, they were exhorted solemnly to consider their ways and be wise.—When about to leave the place of prayer, which was solemn as the house of death, those young persons were kindly asked to go home and think for one hour concerning their soul's salvation. One thoughtless and profane young man resolved there, that he would go home and consider for one hour. After reflecting for an hour, by himself alone, of God's mercy to him, and of his own lost condition without Christ, he began to pray for pardon. As you might expect, he did not stop thinking and praying when his hour closed; but he continued for two or three hours, even until midnight, to think and to pray earnestly for the forgiveness of God;—nor did he give any sleep to his eyes nor slumber to his eyelids, until he submitted his heart to God and found joy and peace in believing in Jesus.

On the next day this young man, who had been so careless and thoughtless, came to my study, to tell the joyful news of his conversion. At first I thought it was too good news to be true, for it seemed like a resurrection from the dead, but on conversing with him I found (as far as I could judge) that it was even so. He said to me—"I went home from the meeting last night, and thought, as you requested, for one hour, about seeking the salvation of my soul; and I did not rest till I gave my heart to the Saviour, and became a new creature in Christ Jesus." The news of his conversion soon spread like wildfire through the village and town, and some of his thoughtless associates were influenced by his example to seek and serve the Lord.

Then I was led to inquire, Why is it that so many of our youth live in impenitence in this Christian land? From the remarkable conversion of this ringleader in wickedness, I am forced to believe that it is because they do not consider. Our impenitent youth will not think for one hour of their depravity and ruined state, nor of what the Lord Jesus has done to save them from eternal misery. The sin of *inconsideration* is the great and crying sin of the youth of our land. In view of it, I cannot help exclaiming, "O that they were wise, that they

understood this, that they would consider their latter end!" O that they would think for one hour!—*Cor. of Puritan Recorder.*

WHY SHOULD ANY MAN SWEAR.

- 1 I conceive of no reason why he should, but ten reasons why he should not.
- 1 It is mean. A man of high moral standing would almost as soon seal a sheep as swear.
- 2 It is vulgar; altogether too low for a decent man.
- 3 It is cowardly; implying a fear of either of not being believed or obeyed.
- 4 It is ungentlemanly. A gentleman according to Webster, is a *gentle man*. Well bred, refined. Such an one will no more swear than go into the street to throw mud with a loafer.
- 5 It is indecent; offensive to delicacy, and extremely unfit for human ears.
- 6 It is foolish. "Want of decency is want of sense."—*Pope.*
- 7 It is *abusive*—to the mind which conceives the oath, to the tongue which utter it, and to the person to whom it is aimed.
- 8 It is venomous; showing a man's heart to be a nest of vipers, and every time he swears, one of them sticks out his head.
- 9 It is contemptible; forfeiting the respect of all the wise and good.
- 10 It is wicked; violating the divine law provoking the displeasure of Him who will not hold him guiltless who takes his name in vain.

A HEAVY HEART.

Well, that is no strange thing in this world. The causes of this affliction are so numerous that it is a matter of surprise it is not more prevalent than it is. How many parents have heavy hearts! An intemperate son. A disobedient child.—A wilful and ruined daughter. Children living in impenitence.

How many wives have heavy hearts! An unkind husband. A drunken husband. A faithless husband. An impenitent husband. Some husbands have heavy hearts. A peevish and fretful wife. A slack and careless wife. A vain and extravagant wife. A—wife. Many Christians have heavy hearts. The Church is asleep. Some brethren are excessively worldly and covetous. Others are at variance.—Some sisters are foremost in fashionable-dress, fashionable parties and amusements—or in relating the gossip and scandal of the neighbourhood, and are vain and trifling in conversation and conduct.

Many Ministers have hearts. A consciousness of their own unfaithfulness and sinfulness. The prevalent stupidity of the Church. Church meetings thinly attended. Prayer meetings thinly attended, or wholly neglected.—A fault-finding spirit in the Church, and a restiveness under reproof. Impenitent sinners exceedingly hardened and perverse.

I cannot begin to number the various sources of heart-heaviness. Is there any remedy? Not in the pleasures of sense. They may supply; but they will not cure. Not in worldly possessions. They make the heart proud and selfish, but they then aggravate its maladies. Not in resolutions and promises to abandon sinful courses. These may delude, and serve a temporary purpose, but they soon pass away. There is, however, one unfailing remedy. Apply to the Physician who says, "Come unto me all ye that are weary and heavy laden, and I will give you rest." He can cure all heart-diseases by the appellation of his blood. Will you apply to him?—*Rel. Recorder.*

SCRIPTURE ILLUSTRATION.

DAMASCUS.

There is no city, with the exception of Jerusalem, so interesting as this. It is now an object of notice to the Christian world, on account of the Jewish persecutions. It is the oldest city upon earth, and stands a solitary, stately monument, in the midst of decay. Babylon and Thebes were its cotemporaries, but the former has passed away without leaving a trace of its magnificence, and the latter is represented only by its starting ruins. Still, Damascus remains, and now, with the exception of Constantinople, is the largest city in the East. Damascus is beautifully situated in an extensive and pleasant plain, a few miles to the east of Antilibanus, where the chain begins to turn off south-east, under the name of Carmel.

Here are Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus," again calling up the thrilling story of the Syrian Leper and the Hebrew Prophet. Hither Saul, with his relentless persecutions, followed the early Christians, and near its walls, "the voice from Heaven" and the "light above the brightness of the sun," arrested his footsteps.

The identity of the spot has been preserved to

this day—the Christians of the city using it as a burial-place.

The traveller can still walk through the "street called straight," and his shown by the credulous monk, the very house occupied by Judas, where Paul passed his hours of blindness, and where, at the command of Ananias, the scales dropped from his eyes.

So rich is this country in fruits and flowers, that it has been called in all ages, "the garden of the world." It is related in Mahomed, that when, after crossing the desert, he saw this luxuriant valley, he exclaimed that he desired but one paradise, and therefore would not enter here, for fear of forfeiting his interest in the paradise he anticipated after death, but turned aside without a close inspection of this tempting scene.

Damascus has a peculiar importance in connection with the progress of christianity in these parts. It has already been visited by the agents of the Bible and Missionary Society. Being the great market where eastern and western merchandise is changed; the general rendezvous of Islam caravans from the north and east, in progress to Mecca; and rendered comparatively a safe residence by the efficiency of Mehomet Ali, it opens one of the most important and extensive fields of missionary labor.

Another Paul may yet preach Christ in Damascus, and the moral aspect of this delightful country may present as cheering an aspect as the rich displays of its natural scenery.—*Boston Recorder.*

THE MISSIONARY SPIRIT.—Richard Baxter had the true missionary spirit. How his soul yearned over the perishing heathen, appears from the following extract:—"There is nothing in the world that lieth so heavy upon my heart, as the thought of the miserable nations of the earth. It is the most astonishing part of all God's providence to me, that he so forsaketh almost all the world, and confineth his special favor to so few; that so small a part of the world hath the profession of Christianity, in comparison of heathens, Mahometans, and other infidels; that among the professed Christians there are so few that are saved from gross delusions, and have any competent knowledge; and that among those, there are so few that are seriously religious, and who truly set their hearts on heaven. I cannot be affected so much with the calamities of my own relations, or the land of my nativity, as with the case of the heathen, Mahometan, and ignorant nations of the earth. No part of my prayers are so deeply serious as that for the conversion of the infidel and ingodly world, that God's name on earth as it is in heaven. Nor was I ever before so sensible what a plague the deviation of language is, which hindereth our speaking to them for their conversion. Nor what a great sin tyranny is, which keepeth out the gospel from most nations of the world. Could we but go among Tartars, Turks, and heathens, and speak their language, I should be but little troubled for the silencing of eighteen hundred ministers in England, nor for all the rest that were cast out here, and in Scotland and Ireland, there being no employment in the world so desirable in my eyes as to labor for the winning of such miserable souls, which maketh me honor Mr. John Elliot, the apostle of the Indians in New-England, and whoever else have labored in such work."

TRUE GREATNESS.

Chief Justice Marshall was in the habit of going to market himself, and carrying home his purchases. Frequently he would be seen at sunrise with poultry in one hand vegetables in the other. On one of these occasions, a fashionable young man from the North, who had removed to Richmond, was complaining violently because he could find no one to carry home his turkey.

Marshall stepped up, and asking him where he lived, said, on being told, "That is on my way, and I will take it for you." When he came to the house, the young man inquired, "What shall I pay you?" "Oh, nothing," said the Chief Justice, "you are welcome, it was on my way and not of any trouble."

"Who was that polite old man that brought home my turkey for me?" inquired the young man of a by-stander. "That is John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States." "Why did he bring home my turkey?" "To give you a severe reprimand, and teach you to attend to your own business," was the reply.

True greatness never feels above doing anything that is useful, but especially, the truly great man will never feel above helping himself. His own independence of character depends on his being able to help himself. Dr. Franklin, when he first established himself in business in Philadelphia, wheeled home the paper which he purchased for the printing office, upon a wheelbarrow, with his own hands.

Family Circle.

"IT IS TOO MUCH TROUBLE." From the American Mother's Magazine

I know a lady who has been a mother for ten years, and I have been familiar with the system of discipline she has practiced in her family during the entire period.

The mother practiced according to her theory. Her child lived under the influence of it for some years. I never saw a clearer demonstration of any proposition than was exhibited here.

Years passed away, and a change came over the spirit of that family. God entrusted to the care of that mother other immortal minds.

"I know it—I know it," said she; "but I can't help it. A thousand times twice told I have deplored these consequences, and have endeavoured to avoid them.

"But why will it not do now?" I inquired. "Because," she said, "it is too much trouble."

Here, then, was the secret. The education of those treasures for God and heaven cost too much trouble! And here, I am persuaded, is the cause of many a failure in maternal efforts.

Mothers! be not weary in well-doing. There is danger of it. There is danger that your solicitude to see your children share in the pleasures of genteel life, perhaps—or to see them admired by the gay, and the fashionable, and the worldly—will occupy so much of your time.

"But you have other duties," you say. So you have. But take care that you do not make too much of them. Take care that the world does not occupy too large a space in your heart.

PARENTS SHOULD VISIT THE SCHOOL.

There is perhaps no part of parental duty more sadly neglected than this. "Out of sight out of mind," seems to be the maxim of too many parents as they send their children day after day to the school-room.

To the intelligent and faithful parent, no place is dearer than the school-room. He has deposited there his dearest treasure, compared with which the wealth of a thousand Indies is as dross.

What parent would trust his cattle or sheep, or even his swine to the keeping of another, without visiting them occasionally to see how

they were thriving or fattening? What parent will lease his farm to another without well-secured bonds that it shall be faithfully tilled.

Parents should visit the school that they may be acquainted with the teacher of the children, and be better able to use their co-operative influence with him.

Parents should witness for themselves the management of the school. Much of the difficulty that frequently exists between parents and teachers, is the legitimate result of ignorance on the part of parents, respecting the real management of the school-room.

Now, if parents were fully acquainted with the teacher of their children, and with his management in the school; if they were as willing and frank to converse with him respecting the errors as about the virtues of their children, in nine cases out of ten, these petty difficulties, which so often mar the teacher's happiness, and many times impair his influence, would perish in their chrysalis state, or rather they could never exist.

Parents, you should visit the school that you may witness whatever is praiseworthy or censurable on the part of your children, and thus be able to encourage them in the former, and deter them from a repetition of the latter.

You should visit the school that you may learn something of the teacher's duties, his labors and his trials, and that you may cheer his tried and drooping spirits amid the multiform and never-ending trials and perplexities of his profession.

As the faithful teacher labors week after week, sparing neither physical nor mental strength in whatever can benefit his pupils, as he feels himself careworn and weary, it is pleasant and encouraging to hear a cheering word from those whose interests are so closely allied to his own—from parents.

You should visit the school as a duty to yourselves, to the teacher, and your children, as a duty prescribed by your Creator, and one which you cannot neglect with impunity.

If you feel a desire to see your children improve, manifest that desire by visiting them at the school-room.—Vermont School Journal.

EARLY FORMATION OF GOOD HABITS.

If a child is neglected till six years of age, no subsequent education can recover it. If to this age it is brought up in ignorance and dissipation, in all the baseness of brutal habits, in that vacancy of mind which such habits create.

NARRATION.

Accustom a child, as soon as it can speak, to narrate his little experiences, his "chapter of accidents," his griefs, his fears, his hopes: to communicate what he has noticed in the world without him.

the sphere of his intuition; and to observe and note events will become one of his first pleasures.

Geographic and Historic.

GREEK MARRIAGES OF CONVENIENCE.

There is a regular importation to Athens every year of young Wallachian ladies who have arrived at a marriageable age, and ample means are thus afforded us of an insight into their manners and customs.

HINDOO MARTYRDOM.

Colonel Tod, in his annals of Rajast'han, thus describes a voluntary martyr.—"We have seen one of those objects, self-condemned never to lie down during forty years, and there remained but three to complete the term.

SWALLOWS.

These mysterious visitants, creatures of instinct, are by many persons supposed to perform their eccentric gyrations from mere caprice, while in reality they are amongst the very best friends of mankind.

dread, or fear of them, from the religious regard they bear to their preservation. If it were not for such beautiful and graceful birds our crops would be totally annihilated by insects.

CARAVAN OF MECCA.

We now proceeded to meet the body of the caravan, which was coming on at a steady pace, the attendant Bedouins generally hovering on its flanks, but sometimes much in advance.

THE ORANGE.

The orange originally came from Asia, but is now cultivated in Italy, Spain, Portugal, and the warm regions of Europe, as well as in the West Indies.

The Press and General Review.

THE FRENCH CANADIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

COLPORTAGE.

This means of spreading the knowledge of Divine truth is almost peculiar to the evangelistic efforts of our own day; although we believe, it was to some extent resorted to, during the period of that glorious reformation from Popery, in the sixteenth century.

At present it is found to be one of the most effective instruments that a gracious God has put into the hands of a reviving church, for the accomplishment of her great work. Colportage has several important advantages to recommend it—It helps, in some measure, to supply the deficiency in the number of ministerial laborers so severely felt at the present day. It enables the church to avail herself of the gifts of a numerous class of her members, which otherwise, would be comparatively lost to her. It enables her to send the Gospel to many whom she could not reach by any other means.

The persons employed are nearly of the same class of society with these among whom they labor. They are not dressed in a better style, nor do they make pretensions to superior rank. The people, therefore, feel at ease with them, and freely enter into conversation and discussion—no unimportant matter, especially in a country where the people have been trained to regard their religious teachers as almost superior beings, and to receive their instructions without question.

Another advantage is, the comparatively small expense at which this mode of evangelization is carried on—no unimportant one, either, when we consider the small amount of funds that has hitherto been available for the dissemination of Gospel truth.

We may add further, that, so far from supplanting the regular Gospel minister, the Colporteur is found to be his very best pioneer—the breaker up of his way—churches, with their pastors, everywhere rising up on his track.

This means has, therefore, been extensively resorted to in France, Germany, Switzerland, and Belgium. In the United States, hundreds of Colporteurs are employed, chiefly by the American Tract Society; and in the thinly peopled—new settled—districts of the far West, where there is a most painful and alarming destitution of the ordinary means of grace, untold good is being accomplished.

The same system the French Canadian Missionary Society has (as is well known) been endeavoring to apply in Canada. The result has been encouraging. There are indeed, peculiar difficulties to be encountered here. A large proportion of the people are unable to read. Strong prejudice also, on their part, and determined opposition on the part of the priests, stand in the way. The Missionaries are maltreated, and many Bibles, Testaments and other books have been committed to the flames. Still these obstacles, with the exception of the third mentioned, begin to give way. Many of the young are receiving instruction and can now read to their parents; and there is decidedly a spirit of inquiry abroad among the French Canadian people, which a few years ago no one could have hoped to see.

The number of Colporteurs at present in connection with the Society is five. Of these we are sorry to state that two, Mr Marie and Mr Vessot are, in the meantime, prevented from laboring, as usual, the sympathy and the prayers of the members of Christ's body, are requested in behalf of these two dear and faithful brethren.

Three more were employed during the winter months with encouraging success. They have returned for the Summer to their farms and their families. Two of these are Canadian habitants, the third is a native of France. All were brought to Christ through the instrumentality of the Society's Missionaries.

Taken together, these three labored about 7½ months. The total number of books circulated by them in that time was 4 Bibles, 73 Testaments, 7 Volumes and 396 Tracts.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

D. AMARON.

In this Journal for February Mr Amaron states that he and Mr Aubin, in the beginning of the month made a missionary tour in the neighborhood of S., in which they sold a few New Testaments and tracts but found the people generally careless about their souls' salvation. In returning to S., on the Saturday evening, they stayed to take supper at a Canadian house by the road side, to the inmates of which they had sold a new Testament in passing.

"The master of the house," says the Colporteur, "told us of several miracles which had been recounted by the bishop and the vicar-general in the Church of S., which will give the friends of the gospel an idea of what these poor priests teach their parishioners to lead them in the way of salvation.

"Two boys were playing on Sabbath day, or holiday, in front of a church. One of them, from some cause, becoming angry, began to curse and swear, and then the other reproving him said—how is it that you are not ashamed to swear in that manner before the house of

God, in the presence of the good God? (this was a statue on the front of the church) In his anger, the wicked youth seizing a stone, threw it with force against the image, that it broke off the arms. The moment that it fell, the young man sunk down in the earth up to the girdle. The priest came to convert him, but without success—he only swore the more terribly.

"At length came the bishop, or vicar-general for the same purpose, but found himself equally powerless. After many ineffectual endeavors, this dignitary, perceiving that there was nothing but a medal that prevented him from sinking into the earth altogether, took it away and he was swallowed up in a moment."

Another story was that the Virgin Mary once appeared to a nun (une religieuse) complained very much that she was not prayed to—stating that she had her hands full of grace for sinners, but that no body sought it from her. She committed a medal into the hand of the nun soliciting her to address herself to her that she might intercede for sinners. Other medals were immediately struck from that one—hence the virtue of medals.

The Religion of Money.

Romanism displays its worldly character at once in its craving and intriguing to obtain money-grants and charters from the Legislature in its skilful management of its rich penitents and in its wenching, as the instance that follows, their coppers from the hands of its poor:

"A woman, considerably advanced in life, told us that one day her husband found a dead sheep in his field, and as he did not know to whom it belonged, he thought the best thing he could do was to gather up the wool and carry it to the church and sell it in order to have a mass said for the benefit of souls in purgatory; but unhappily, all he could obtain for it was only 23 sous (11d) "When my husband" said she, "put the money into the hands of the priest, he exclaimed this is not enough, there is a copper wanting, a mass costs a shilling"—"Very well," said my husband, put you that to it M. le Cure, you are rich. No, he replied, do so yourself. So my poor old man was obliged to take a copper from his own pocket to give it to the priest. Ah, it is easy to see, she concluded, that our priests care for nothing but money."

PROCESSION OF THE FETE DIEU.

Translated from the Melanges Religieux.

The last Sabbath might well be called a day which the Lord had made expressly for the procession of the most Holy Sacrament. The day was called superb, and the Catholic faith poured itself forth in splendid demonstration. Four processions displayed their magnificence in the streets of our city. The morning was appointed for the procession from the Cathedral and the Parish Church, and the afternoon for that from St. Peters, in the Quebec suburbs, and from the new deaf and dumb asylum of the Holy Child Jesus to St. Louis hill.

Everywhere there were decorations appropriate to the localities, splendid ceremonies, unmingled joys, and demonstrations lively and affecting. The members of the various charitable and pious associations marched under their respective banners and flags; bands of joyful musicians echoed to the choirs of singers; troops of young virgins inarched with liveliest delight under the standard of the spotless lamb, legions of little children richly apparelled and beautiful as angels, fixed every eye and touched every heart.

The procession from the Cathedral, headed by Monseigneur the Bishop of Martyropolis, went along by St. Denis Street, as far as the church of our lady of Bonsecour, and returned to the Cathedral by Craig St. Sanguinet Street and St. Catherines Street. These streets were gaily decked and ornamented with triumphal arches. The band of the Temperance Society, in elegant costume (black pantaloons and blue jackets laced with gold) executed numerous pieces of music, while little children, with voices pure and melodious, sung anthems, of the composition of Father Lambillotte. The Church of Bonsecours was magnificently decorated. Its rich but modest splendor, its brilliant illumination, the perfume of its incense and its flowers might suggest the image of the bosom of the glorious Virgin Mary, the first resting place (repositoir) of the Incarnate God.

The procession from the Parish Church, headed by Monseigneur, the Bishop of Montreal, passed, at the same time, along St. Francois Xavier street and the port, as far as the Church of the Grey sisters, then by McGill st. to St. Patrick's church, and at last returned to the Parish church by Craig street, &c. The God of Peace, (le Dieu pacifique) amid pious hymns passed through that same part of our city, which last year rang with so many vociferations. Many mouths prayed and sung, many hearts felt and tasted. His honor the Mayor at the head of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, his Honor, Judge Mondelet at the head of the bar, the church wardens, the magistrates and the principal citizens escorted the canopy (dais). The church of the Grey Nuns was adorned with that elegance which characterises the taste of that interesting community.

The procession presented a spectacle peculiarly magnificent when it spread itself out on

the spacious streets, McGill and Craig, but above all, on the declivity of the smiling hill which is now crowned by the sumptuous church of St. Patrick. The eye rested with delight on those rich ornaments which reflected as far as the rays of the sun; upon these white vestments which covered the young clergy who exerted themselves so expertly in offering to the Lord the incense of the whole city, and upon so many banners and standards floating majestically on a soft and gentle breeze.

At three o'clock in the afternoon the procession in the Quebec suburbs took place. The establishment there, which every day is making new developments, was never more thronged nor more religious than on that day. Monseigneur the Bishop of Martyropolis presided over the ceremony. The entire population had been urged on by a noble emulation to clean and embellish the streets, and had decorated them with evergreens and triumphal arches; and in a considerable part of Montcalm street, you walked on a carpeting of branches and flowers. The march of the procession was performed in the most perfect order, and in the midst of a great expression of piety. The band of the Canadian Fire Company heightened the splendor of the ceremonies and of the sacred songs, making the air resound with great and harmonious melodies. In the crowded ranks of this immense concourse, one distinguished above all, the long lines of the girls of the Congregation all dressed in white; the handsome company of the scholars of the Brothers of the Christian Schools of this suburb, with their floating flags and pendants, and then the little children crowned with flowers, who had been so much admired at the procession of the Cathedral, in the morning.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, commenced the procession from St. Louis hill, headed by Monseigneur the Bishop of Montreal. This ceremony contrasts with those of the city by its entirely rural character but rivals them in its elegant preparations and its pious demonstrations.

[To some of our readers the above may need a little explanation. They may be ready to inquire what is the Fete Dieu? What is the object of all these processions—all this show and ceremony? The Fete Dieu (the festival of God) is what English Roman Catholics call the feast of Corpus Christi (i. e., body of Christ). It is the festival celebrated in honor of the consecrated wafer, used instead of bread in the Sacrament of the Supper, and, according to the absurd and superstitious notions of Papists, transubstantiated by the act of consecration into the body and blood, soul and divinity, of the Lord Jesus Christ; in other words, made God, and in fact, called by the Canadians le bon Dieu (the good God.) The Church of Rome interprets literally the words of the Saviour—"this is my body"—and then infers that the blood, the soul and divinity, must be there also as the person of Christ cannot be divided. If this is Christ, the inference is easy that he must be worshipped. Hence many of the abuses of the Church of Rome. Hence the sacrifice of the mass. Hence the adoration of the bread, called the host (or victim). Hence the procession of the Fete Dieu, when the wafer is carried through the streets amidst music and incense, and the humble prostration of its devoted worshippers. Hence, also, the clergy of Rome are Priests. And hence are they exalted far above the rank of ordinary mortals—the exaltation of the Priest being one grand object, or the one grand object of Romanism.

Read the two following quotations on this subject, the first from a Pope, the second from a Cardinal—

The hands of the pontiff, says Pope Urban, are raised to an eminence granted to none of the angels, that of creating God the Creator of all things, and offering him up for the salvation of the world.

Whoever saw such things, explains Cardinal Biel, He who created me has given me, if I may so speak, the right of creating himself; and he who created me without my participation, is created by my instrumentality.

Are we guilty of calumny when we assert that this doctrine is blasphemous, and that the practices resulting from it are idolatrous? Can we appeal with too much earnestness to all who regard the glory of the one true God, and know the value of immortal souls in behalf of the perishing multitudes enslaved by the system of which these form a part?—Record.

DISGRACEFUL PERSECUTION IN QUEBEC.

(From the Quebec Mercury.)

The congregation of the Church of Scotland, in this city, have recently fitted up a small building in Ste. Marguerite Street, St. Rochas as a chapel to be used for Divine Service, partly in the English and partly in the French language. Every night that this chapel has been opened, the service has been disturbed by an assemblage of riotous and ill-disposed persons, and on Thursday evening last the mob proceeded to throw large stones at the windows, and threatened to demolish the building. Three rioters were taken up by the police, but it was found impossible to continue the religious service; and the French Missionary, who is employed by the Scotch Church to read and explain the Scriptures to such as are disposed to avail themselves of his services, was waylaid by the wretches, and would have been killed, but for the assistance of a companion, who heard his

cries: as it was he was severely cut and bruised. We trust the law will be found sufficiently strong to put down such disgraceful proceedings and to bring to punishment the parties that have induced an ignorant population to act in so shameful a manner. The parties concerned, are we understand, determined to ascertain, whether religious liberty exists in Quebec, only in name, and whether it be not as lawful to defend as to decry the Protestant religion—Some weeks ago, the use of the Hall of Assembly was given, by the public authorities, to Mr Brownson, to denounce and condemn Protestantism, and the Protestant churches. And he did so certainly with good will. Yet no Protestant complained, or thought of insulting him or those who attended him. Is it, then to be tolerated, that a humbl Swiss missionary is not to be permitted to read and explain the Scriptures, in a building, furnish him with a religious congregation, to whom he is responsible, except with the certainty of insult, and at the risk of his life?

We understand that the service, to-morrow evening, will be protected by the police, but it is unutterably disgraceful to St. Roch's that it should require to be so.

We learn that four of the rioters have been tried and convicted, but at the kind intercession of one of the suffering parties (Mr Charbonnel), allowed to escape with the payment of a slight fine and costs. Others awaiting their trial.

REVIEW OF PUBLIC EVENTS.

From British Banner, June 26.

In Ireland, for a few weeks, all sorts of religious controversy have been merged in the one common contest for what is called Tenant Right—a very practical, common-sense sort of confederacy. The tenant-at-will system must operate grievously wherever it obtains. It is incompatible with every species of agricultural or social improvement. Men are not to be expected to build houses, which, the moment they are completed, the landlord may claim; or to make drains and plant fences, from which, on their being finished, they may be driven. Cases are specified of individuals expending a thousand pounds in the improvement of a farm, and immediately after being turned out. The wonder is, that such a state of things has been permitted so long to exist. In this matter, the popish clergy, with their characteristic ardor, are taking the lead, and are joined, to a large extent, by the Presbyterian Ministers; for in Ireland religion is business, and business is religion.

The Pope is at work again, after the old fashion, and has just issued what he calls an allocation, full of bitterness and malice against the whole Protestant world. According to that Allocation, while the Pope was absent from Rome, the worship of the true God was extinguished, and "a filthy idol was set up as the object of Pagan worship, with which Devil worship was duly inaugurated." Ferdinand II., King of the two Sicilies, obtains particular praise for the service he rendered to the Pope in his exile. Louis Napoleon and his soldiers, of course, come in for a large share of popular approbation, for having overthrown the principles of liberty, and once more converted Rome into a dungeon, extinguishing its lights, and driving into banishment its best men. The Emperor Joseph of Austria, accordingly, is likewise particularly blessed by the Pope, nor is Her Majesty, the Queen of Spain, forgotten. It is pleasing to find, that Old England comes in for no share of the benediction. Long may she be visited with the curse of the Vatican, rather than its blessing! There is something dreadful in the fell vehemence with which the Man of Sin thunders against the distributors "of the Bible, the preachers of the Gospel, and Protestants generally." Clearly, nothing is wanted to kindle fires throughout every land for the destruction of the saints, but power.

It comes out in various forms, that the hopes of England's conversion, which Catholics entertained some time back, are somewhat modified. It is now believed it will take a longer period than was at first supposed. But of the ultimate success no doubts are entertained. It was hoped that the English people would see the truth and beauty of the Catholic faith, and hasten to be extricated from their Protestant bondage; but large allowances made for Saxon pride and popular stupidity, something is set down to the score of selfishness, since it is considered, that, so long as the gorgeous Establishment maintains its golden influence in any respectable family, the conquests of truth must necessarily be few. The Church of England in Ireland is meanwhile rather quiet.—The heads of it, as well as its member, having a temporary respite enjoy themselves. Such is the case, particularly with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who seem to have a very snug berth of it! From a Return made to the House of Commons, it appears there are three Commissioners, with salaries of £1,000 each per annum, a Secretary with £600, and a Treasurer with £500, a First Clerk and Book-keeper, with £520 between them, with sixteen clerks, a hall-porter and an office-keeper, all enjoying salaries much beyond those of the bulk of the Protestant Ministry in Ireland, and consuming unitedly £6,454-14s. 7d. Such is the sum that is being annually paid for working the Irish Ecclesiastical Commission, while it is necessary for the Christians of England to contribute, of their

hard earned substance, to send the Gospel to its perishing millions. But the Law aspect of this Commission deserves notice. In the direction of Solicitors and Law Clerks, there is spent a sum of £1,985, 18s. 2d., while the house of these Commissioners is set down at an annual cost of £509 8s. 11d. To this there are addenda of odds and ends of £713 3s. 2d. This is a matter of value as connected with the subject of Commissions generally, a thing for which modern statesmen have a particular partiality; but it will show the public that in creating a Commission they are opening up a large amount of convenient patronage to the Government of the day, and adding to a ravenous aristocracy.

Ecclesiastical.

Canadian Wesleyan Methodist N. Connexion Church. CAVAN CIRCUIT CHAPEL OPENING.

It is pleasing to find the Ministers of Christ diligently and successfully accomplishing their allotted work. The Conference is over; and to their several charges the Ministers have repaired. A guilty world, lying in the arms of the wicked One, afresh presents its claims to the sympathy of the Ambassadors of Christ; and, although deeply revolting, the aspect of that mass of corruption, they can neither gaze with indifference nor withhold the helping hand. They devote their energies, their lives, their all, to this work; and, while they go forth bearing precious seed, with tearful anxiety, the Lord pours out his Spirit upon the people, and revives the spirit of his Ministers, by sheaving them tokens of good.

The following brief extract from a letter written by the Rev. J. Bell, and dated Manvers, July 22nd, 1850, will we doubt not, be interesting to many of our readers.

"On yesterday we had a blessed time at the opening of our new Chapel, at Broad Road, in this Township.—Brother Reed, from the Newcastle Mission, preached an excellent Sermon in the morning; which was followed by a Love Feast, and the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; about ninety surrounded the table of the Lord. In the evening I preached, and the Sermon was followed by a Prayer Meeting. During the day and evening the Lord was present to heal and bless His waiting worshippers, and to send terror into the hearts of his enemies. The services of this occasion will not soon be forgotten.

"The Chapel is neatly and comfortably finished; and will, I have no doubt, be a great blessing to that part of Manvers; and its central position with regard to many of our classes, renders it of considerable importance to our cause in this place; as it will be very convenient for Quarterly Meetings, &c. Next Saturday and Sabbath we will have a Field Meeting in the North part of this Township."

LETTERS.—Revs. J. Bell, N. C. Gowan, W. Bothwell, J. Carry, T. Cosford, H. Fowler, Esqrs; Miss Appleton.

The Watchman.

Monday Evening, July 29, 1850.

The Time for Improvement

Respecting this subject, numerous and difficult are the enquiries, which arise in the contemplative mind. Accustomed from childhood to view the period allotted to the development of the mental powers, and the cultivation of the intellect and the heart, as bound up within very narrow limits, the mass of the human family are destitute of a stimulus to personal application, and brought under a weight of discouragement, which a more rational view of the subject would readily banish from the mind. Unquestionably it is well for the youth to attach the greatest importance to the proper employment of that golden period. Nor can it be deemed an extreme to impress upon his mind, the incalculable disadvantages to which the waste of the "Spring time" of his existence will subject him through the subsequent stages of his being. But the idea that when the few dreamy days of childhood have fled, and when the gray tinsel of youthful beauty has faded from the brow, the hours of improvement have vanished forever, is opposed to truth and calculated to discourage and restrict those discursive juvenile efforts which are so highly promotive of the improvement of the mind.

Rather let us contemplate human existence as made up of a series of stages, all capable of improvement and each essential to the attainment of the highest good in the subsequent stages. Embracing this view of the subject no quarter remains for indolence. For while the non-improvement of previous stages places one under disadvantages, it does not involve actual disability; and a farther continuance in a state of inactivity, will, of course, heighten the penalties attending past negligence. But the principal recommendation of this view of the subject is—that at all times and under all circumstances, it exhibits the present as emphatically the time for improvement—a view which if entertained and suffered to exert its legitimate influence on the minds of mankind, would translate millions of human beings from a state of obscurity and degradation to spheres of intelligence and usefulness.

Let this matter be once and forever settled in our minds, that the present is always a time for improvement; and that disability arising from past omissions cannot exonerate us from our responsibility to improve our talents.

To the principle we have laid down a fearful exception may be taken. There is a point in the ca-

reer of the "slothful servant" where the talents entrusted are withdrawn, and where the work of improvement is for ever suspended. Fearful issue! who can contemplate his own exposure to that penalty without shuddering with horror, from a calamity so appalling! The very fact that "such our fearful case may be," should deter every man from indulging a passing moment's ease, to the neglect of the duty of self-improvement.

Care should be taken in discussing this subject to distinguish between mental training and the acquisition of knowledge. Both are included in the term improvement; but the former should always take precedence of the latter. To reverse this order, is an outrage against nature and common sense, and an error which cannot fail seriously to affect the success of a man's application. The youth should not be in haste to glance at the surface of "all knowledge," before he has formed habits of thinking and observation. With reference to the mind, an experienced guide has properly observed, "cham down the rover;" and as well might undisciplined recruits expect to succeed in storming the garrison defended by well-trained troops, as the youth to expect to accumulate knowledge without the fixed habit of thinking—a habit by no means easily acquired.

In conclusion, let the reader reflect on his responsibility, his privileges, and the rapidity with which he is passing through the several stages of his earthly existence; and if, in view of these things, he can procrastinate the work of improvement, we pity his condition. But if stimulated to work while it is called to-day, in order to accomplish the greatest possible improvement of his powers, though much of his life may have been spent to little account, he has everything to hope and nothing to dread. We would caution our readers against imagining personal improvement to be the end of their existence. Rather let it be considered the means to the attainment of the great end of our existence; and then we shall never lack a motive to exertion.

The "Canada Christian Advocate."

RETIREMENT OF THE REV. T. WEBSTER FROM THE EDITORIAL CHAIR.

At the late General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, the Rev. G. Shepard was appointed Editor of the C. C. Advocate in the room of the Rev. T. Webster, who for six years past has devoted his time and talents to the management of that Journal. With Mr. W.'s successor we have no personal acquaintance; nor can we judge as to the degree of efficiency with which his task will be performed. He has entered upon his work with evident indications of that animation with which a man usually enters upon the duties of a new station.

With regard to Mr. W. the case is widely different. Having for years fearlessly contended for what he considered right, and sustaining an honorable position among his contemporaries, he has emphatically "put off the harness."

His efforts to promote the practical and unqualified working of the Voluntary Principle in Canada, and to subvert the whole system of State endowments, will not soon perish from the memory of Voluntarys. Nor less assiduously did he devote himself to the interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church,—both with regard to its polity and practical working; maintaining meanwhile such a demeanor toward other Churches as was calculated to command their respect and conciliate their esteem.

In his connexion with the Press while fearless in the avowal of his own sentiments, his distinguished candor and liberality could not fail to impress favorably, even his opponents. On numerous occasions have the press noticed in the most flattering terms, the efforts of Mr. Webster in the cause of true liberty; and in his retirement from the onerous duties of his editorial career, we have no hesitation in stating he bears with him the respect and good wishes of the members of the press generally in Canada. His work was peculiar; especially since the Advocate became the recognized organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church:—(for we consider the Editor of a denominational Organ, occupies the most critical position in the corps editorial,) yet, even in this position, by prudent caution he has been enabled with credit to himself and advantage to the church, to accomplish his allotted task. We heartily wish his successor an equally successful career.

We have inadvertently omitted to acknowledge, at an earlier date, the receipt of the following publications, viz., "Correspondence on the subject of the School Law for Upper Canada, between Members of the Government and the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Canada West;" An "Essay on the Advantages of Canals to the Farmers of Canada, by J. GORDAN BROWN;" and "The Atonement of Christ, chiefly in relation to the Great Question, Was it for all mankind or for the elect only? &c., by ROBERT PEDER." This last production is controversial, and travels over ground, which has long been recognized as the great field of conflict between Arminians (so called,) and Calvinists. The Rev. Mr. Peden, Minister of the Free Church,

having been censured by his Brethren in the ecclesiastical courts of his own denomination, appeals through the medium of this Pamphlet, to the public, "not so much," he tells us in his preface, "for his own vindication as in defence of what he firmly believes to be Christ's truth." On the whole we solicit a careful perusal of Mr. Peden's little work, satisfied, that to what extent severer the reader may concur with or differ from the author, the cause of truth will be subserved by devoting attention to the subjects discussed.

French Canadian Missionary Society.

In its work of mercy this association is, with diligence and zeal, accompanied by some distinguished tokens for good, prosecuting a most onerous and arduous enterprise. Our readers are doubtless well aware that the object of this Society is to enlighten and save the French population of Lower Canada from the thralldom of Roman Catholicism and to bring them to the Saviour. For years this work has been slowly, yet certainly progressing, although assailed by the tongue of ineffectual and resisted by the almost unbounded influence of priestcraft. The July number of the *Missionary Record* has come to hand; and so important do we consider the object of the Society and so anxious are we that our readers should be interested in its progress that we have excluded other matter from our Press Department, in order to make pretty lengthy extracts from the *Record*.

The Address of the Rev. W. Bothwell is Bayham, P. O. Mr B. will find the *Minutes* and *Watchman* at the DERHAM P. O.

Review of News.

In Britain the public attention has been directed to the death of Sir. Robert Peel, an event likely to effect seriously the position of the several political parties in Britain. The present ministry will probably lose some supporters who looked upon the deceased Baronet as a Leader and whose countenance of the Whigs depended principally on his course. Nevertheless, and amid the recent hostile acts of the Peets, it is supposed the ministry are likely to retain their position.

No arrangement had been made between the Americans and Portuguese Government; but it was supposed the decided stand taken by the American Minister, would bring the Queen's government to terms.

France has resumed a new aspect. The Assembly has come to a decision which disfranchises some millions who have been electors of that Body as at present constituted.

Reports of crops are generally favorable.

A good deal of interest has been excited in the governmental movements of the neighboring union. The assumption of the Presidential Chair by Vice President Fillmore, and the formation of a new Cabinet, are events which cannot fail to exert considerable influence on the welfare of the Republic. With Webster at the head of the Cabinet, it is, we imagine, difficult to predict the manner in which the Slavery question will be treated.

Our Canadian Legislature presents evident indications of the termination of the present Session. The new postal arrangements are to be introduced on the 6th of October. That day will be hailed with satisfaction, we imagine, by all. That the new measures is not what it ought to be, we are fully satisfied; yet it will be received as a step in the right direction. Our great objection is to the absence of a clause prohibiting Sabbath desecration in every part of the Post Office department.

During the past week the Sons of Temperance made a grand demonstration in this City. The procession and Festival and speechmaking were quite imposing. The Order is proceeding from conquest to conquest.

Additional names in Business Directory.

Patrick Freeland, *Barrister, Attorney at Law, &c., &c.* W. J. Taylor, *Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker.* Jas. Manning, *Groceries, Provisions, &c.* John Henderson, *Boot and Shoe Maker.* A. R. Leonard, *Painter, &c., &c.* John Hugginbotham, *Boot and Shoe Maker.*

New Advertisements.

J. S. Stacy, *Professor of Penmanship.* Wm. Hurdle, *Watch Maker, &c., &c.* H. Jones, & Co., *Forwarding,* 185d. J. Manning, and H. Scovell, *Berkshire Mutual Health Association.*—(notice next week.) J. Manning, and H. Scovell, *New York Protection Insurance Company.* Toronto Necropolis. Wm. Bailey, *Hair Cutter, &c., &c.*

Announcements.

Cavan Circuit.—Services will be held (D.V.) at the following places, at the dates specified below:—
9th Concession Cavan, Aug. 10th, & 11th, Qr. Meeting. Clark, near Mr. John Kerr's, 7th Con., Aug. 17th, and 18th, a Field Meeting.
Cartwright, Sept. 1st, a Field Meeting.
N. B.—Preachers on other Circuits who make arrangements so as to attend any of these services will confer a great favor by doing so.
J. BELL.
Manvers, July 22, 1850.

Arrival of the Atlantic.

The American steamer *Atlantic* arrived at New-York on Sunday morning at 4 o'clock. The best passage on record viz.—10 days and 4 hours from dock to dock. Cotton advanced 18. 8d. Flour advanced 6d a Is.—Flour firm. Slight advances in American provisions.—Coffee 1s. dearer.

The demand of the American Government on Portugal, continues to excite attention. The Berlin papers are filled with accounts of the Danish treaty; no party in Germany seems satisfied with it.

In the London market on the 6th inst., there appeared to be no change in American exports. A man named Alfred Walker was arrested under suspicious circumstances in Paris, a loaded pistol was found on him, and he declared it was his intention to shoot the President. He is said to be insane. The *Asia* is at Halifax. On Friday, the *Elizabeth* was wrecked on Fire Island; she is a total loss; she is from the Mediterranean. Eight lives were lost, among them the Countess Osolli, and Margaret Fuller, late correspondent of the *Tribune*, in Italy.

Arrival of the "Asia."

New York, July 21—10 A. M.

The *Asia* arrived at Boston 6 15-60 o'clock P. M. Tuesday. Pate, the man who struck the Queen has been transported for 7 years.

Liverpool July 13.—Market for grain firm at previous rates, with moderate sales. American provisions dull, but on the whole the market rather firmer than last week—demand for shoulders slightly improved. Pork—No alteration save prices steady—market closed firm. No change in tallow—no quotations.

The Sons of Temperance.

A Public Demonstration of the Sons of Temperance, on occasion of the Quarterly session of the Grand Division of Canada West, took place in this city yesterday. The weather, which was wet in the morning, cleared up at mid-day, and became very pleasant. The procession formed at the Temperance Hall, about two o'clock P. M., and marched to the Parliament Buildings, and then through the principal streets to the Temperance Hall, where addresses were delivered by the Hon. P. S. White, of Massachusetts, P. M. W. P. and the Rev. Mr. Boyd. The procession numbered about 165 persons including about 80 Members of the Grand Division, and 120 of the Cadets of Temperance. In the procession we noticed Divisions of the Order from Hamilton, Cobourg, Whitby, Streetsville and several other places besides visitors from the United States. Several bands of music were in the procession.

In the evening there was a soiree at the Temperance Hall, which was densely crowded. After the party had taken tea, the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Boyd, the Hon. Mr. White, and the Rev. Mr. Stone; Their speeches were eloquent in the highest degree—occasionally exciting the tear of sympathy, and then convulsing the auditory with laughter. There were some happy allusions, particularly that made by Mr. White, with reference to the Duke of Wellington, when at Waterloo he pronounced the magic words—"Up, Guards, and at them!" and which was received with successive rounds of applause. Three volunteer bands were in attendance, and "discoursed the music of sweet sounds" after each address. About eleven o'clock, thanks having been voted to Mr. Boyle, the Chairman, the meeting separated, evidently much delighted with the proceedings of the evening.

The number of Members of the Order as stated by Mr. White, is 400,000, including 4200 Ministers of the Gospel.—*Patriot*.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

From the printed votes and proceedings.

SATURDAY, July 20.

Several Petitions were received and read; Mr. Burritt reported on the bill to extend the right of appeal in certain cases in Upper Canada; and the Bill and Report were committed for Monday next.

Hon Mr Badgley introduced a Bill to protect from injury, Electro-Magnetic Telegraphs in this Province; second reading Monday next.

The Bill to facilitate the swearing of *Experts* and Arbitrators appointed by the Courts of Justice in Lower Canada, and of Witnesses and others to be heard before them, was read the second time; and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time on Monday next.

The Bill to repeal certain provisions of the Quebec Trinity House Act, and to exempt Masters of Vessels belonging to the District of Quebec from taking Pilots in certain cases, was considered in Committee; and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time on Monday next.

The Bill to repeal two certain Acts therein mentioned, relating to Agriculture, and to provide for the remedy of abuses prejudicial to Agriculture, was read the second time, and committed for Monday next.

The Bill to authorize the exchange of certain Turnpike Road Debentures, held by the Montreal Savings Bank for others of the same total value, but being respectively for smaller sums, was read the second time; and amended in Committee; and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time on Monday next.

The Bill to amend and render permanent as amended, the Act to regulate the Inspection of Beef and Pork, was read the second time, and amended in Committee, to be reported on Monday next.

The Bill to incorporate the Kingston Fire and Marine Insurance Company, was considered in Committee; and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time on Monday next.

The Bill to authorize the formation of Companies for the establishment and management of Cemeteries

tenes in Upper Canada, was read the second time, and referred to a Select Committee.

The Bill to authorize the Union of the Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company and the Lake St. Louis and Province Line Railroad Company, and for other purposes connected with the said Company, was read the second time and referred.

The Bill to incorporate the Association called La Societe Lachasique de St. Michel, was read the second time and referred.

The Bill to incorporate the Catarqui Cemetery Company, was amended in Committee; to be reported on Monday next.

The Bill to amend and consolidate the Act providing for the organization of the Notarial Professions in Lower Canada, was considered in Committee; further consideration on Monday next.

The Bill to incorporate the Toronto Necropolis was amended in Committee; to be reported on Monday next.

The Bill to incorporate a Company for making a Railroad from the Village of Industry in the Township of Rawdon in Lower Canada, was amended in Committee; to be reported on Monday next.

The Bill to incorporate Peter Patterson, Esq., and others, under the name of the Quebec and Richmond Railway Company, was amended in Committee; to be reported on Monday next.

The Bill to continue and amend the Ordinance concerning the erection of Parishes, and the construction and repair of Churches, Parsonage Houses and Church-yards, was considered in Committee; and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time on Monday next.

The Bill to continue and extend the Montreal and Lachine Railroad, and to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Grand Junction Railroad Company, was again considered in Committee; and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time on Monday next.

The remaining Orders of the Day were postponed till Monday next.

And the House adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, July 22.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

The Bill for regulating the office of Coroner, and that for introducing a uniformity in official oaths, were read a third time.

The Post-Office Bill was then taken up.

Hon Mr Leslie stated, that in consequence of the act of Parliament authorising the transfer of the Post Office department, the other colonies had passed Bills similar to that which was then before the House, which will go into effect at the expiration of September quarter, which ends on the 5th October next.

Hon Mr Blaquiere enquired, whether any provision could be made relative to a subject which was of importance to Upper Canada; he meant, the delay which arises owing to the transmission of the English mails through the Lower Province, in which the commercial community were deeply interested; and whether any power was placed in the hands of the Local Government to effect an arrangement?

Hon Mr Goodhue said the details of the Bill could be regulated by the Governor General in Council.

Hon Mr Leslie replied, the transfer of the English mails was provided for by treaty.

The House then went into Committee of the whole, for the consideration of the Bill; and having passed several clauses, reported them to the House, and obtained leave to sit again on the remainder to-morrow.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, 23rd July.—10 o'clock A. M.

Two petitions were brought up and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr Guzy, it was resolved, That when this House adjourns, it stands adjourned till three o'clock in the afternoon of this day.

On motion of Mr Cameron of Kent, an Address was voted to His Excellency, for a copy of despatch which authorized the erection and endowment of Rectories in this Province, and also copies of any Despatch or Despatches which have at any time been received from the Home Government relative to the subject of Rectories.

The Bill to permit Lands in Upper Canada to be conveyed to Trustees for Burial Places, was read the second time; and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

The Bill to authorize the Trustees holding Lands upon which Churches are erected in Upper Canada, to mortgage the same to pay off the debts due by such Churches, was read the second time; and ordered to be engrossed; and read the third time to-morrow.

The Bill to amend the Act for taking the Census of this Province and obtaining statistical information therein, was read the second time, and committed for Thursday next.

The Bill for incorporating certain Charitable, Philanthropic and Provident Associations, and for the effectual protection from fraud and misappropriation of the funds of the same, was read the second time on Thursday next.

Adjourned for want of a quorum, till three o'clock.

TUESDAY, July 23.

Governor General's visit to the Council.

The Speaker read a letter from the Provincial Secretary, stating that His Excellency will visit the Council to-morrow, for the purpose of giving his assent to several Bills.

Sabbath Desecration.

The House took into consideration the Report of the Committee to whom was referred several Petitions, praying that measures be adopted to secure the better observance of the Sabbath.

Hon G. S. Boulton hoped, that the question would engage the serious attention of the Government, and that all Post Office labor would cease on the Sabbath. Great Britain had lately adopted that course, and he saw no reason why it could not be followed in Canada. It was one which involved no party feelings, and he expected that the House would act with unanimity. Since the Report had been presented, several Petitions of a similar nature to those referred to in the Report, had been received by both

Houses, and the observance of the Sunday was now occupying the serious attention of the country. He hoped the report would be adopted.

Hon Mr Leslie said, he regretted to state, that the Government had found, that they could not put a stop to all labor in the Post Office on the Lord's day, without doing an injury to the exigencies of the public service. It was true, that all labor in Post Offices had lately been prohibited in Great Britain, by the Imperial Parliament, but that change was even now found injurious, and was giving great dissatisfaction. He would, therefore, move in amendment to the motion for the adoption of the Report, that, in the opinion of this House, the question of prohibiting all Sunday labor in the Provincial Post Offices, if found consistent with the exigencies of the public service, is one deserving the utmost attention of the Government.

Hon Mr Speaker spoke in favor of the amendment. He said the late change which had been made in the House of Commons on this question, was in a thin House, when a great many members were absent, and from the remonstrances which had since been made, he believed that it would shortly be repealed. But though the prohibition of Sunday labor in the Post Office might be applicable in Great Britain, it was no reason that it should be equally so in Canada. He knew it would not, in consequence of the present difficult and imperfect state of communication in many parts of the country. He did not believe that the people would be made religious and to have respect for the Sabbath by shutting the Post Office, or that they would be induced to treat that day with respect by opening it. He contended that the adoption of the recommendation in the report would be injurious and unjust to the people. The greater the restriction placed on the Sabbath, the less would the people be disposed to observe it. He wanted to know what harm there could be in a poor man calling at the Post Office after attending Church, which perhaps is situated many miles from his residence, and which he may be unable to visit at any other day in the week? Religious yokes had a tendency to deter people from becoming religious, and that would be the consequence of the proposed change. He could not forget the remark of the pious and good Fencion, when repumanded for allowing his Parishioners to dance during a certain portion of the Sabbath,—"I wish," said he, "to let these poor people be happy on one day in the week, to enable them to forget their unhappiness during the remainder."

Hon Mr DeBlaquiere said, when at Kingston he was applied to by a large body of the inhabitants of that city to attend a meeting for the better observance of the sabbath, and he told the persons who had applied to him, that it was necessary that they should suggest to the Government what course could be pursued which would enable the Post Office to be shut on that day, without doing injustice to the commercial and agricultural interests of the country. He was surprised to see that, in the desire to secure the better observance of the sabbath, the public had omitted to notice a much greater desecration of that day in the opening of taverns, &c. While he approved of an expression of the House to the effect that it disapproves of sabbath desecration, yet he could not support the Report, and he would however suggest that the amendment should be so altered as to convey to the Government the wish of the House that the Lord's day should be respected, without recommending it to endeavor to attain that respect by following any particular course.

Hon Mr Irving regretted that the amendment did not go far enough. He had no patience with the fanaticism of some people with regard to the Sunday. Whenever he saw people arrogating to themselves greater courage or more religion than others, he always believed it arose from the fact that they possessed neither courage nor piety. The hon. gentleman described in a very characteristic manner the sufferings and injury the closing of the post office on the sabbath would occasion to many persons.

Hon G. S. Boulton did not believe that the public in England were against the change which had been introduced there. He had hoped that the Report would have been adopted unanimously.—After expressing a few arguments, which he said, went to show the advantages which would result from abolition of Sunday labor in the Post Office, he repeated his conviction that the adoption of the Report would be both wise and advantageous.

Hon Mr Fenio spoke in favor of the amendment.

Hon Mr DeBlaquiere moved, in amendment to the amendment, to the effect that an address be presented to the government, recommending it to adopt such proceedings to secure the proper observance of the Sabbath as will not interfere with the interests of the public.

Hon Mr Goodhue said, he was of opinion that a course could be adopted which would lessen the labor now performed in the Post Offices on Sunday, without having them closed altogether. He was not prepared to vote for the report.

The House divided on the amendment to the amendment, which was negatived. The amendment was then put to the vote and carried.

POST-OFFICE BILL.

The House went into committee of the whole on the postponed clauses of the Post Office Bill and reported them with amendments, which were adopted by the House. The Bill was then ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

From the printed votes and proceedings.

Four Petitions were brought up, and laid on the table.

Several Petitions received and read:—

The Hon. Mr. Hucks delivered to Mr. Speaker, a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, which was read by Mr. Speaker, and is as follows:—

ELGIN AND KINGARDINE:

The Governor General transmits to the Legislative Assembly, a Statement of the probable Revenue and Expenditure of the Province, during the year ending 31st of December, 1850, together with Estimates of the sums required for the service of the same year; and, in conformity with the provisions

of the 57th clause of the Union Act, he recommends these estimates to the House of Assembly.

Government House, Toronto, 22d July, 1850.

On motion of the Hon Mr Hucks, the Message of His Excellency, with the accompanying documents, were ordered to be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

The following Resolutions, passed in committee on Friday last, were reported, and agreed to:—

1. Resolved,—That it is expedient to repeal so much of the Act of the Parliament of Upper Canada, 2 Vic. ch. 11, intitled, "An Act to authorize the erection of an Asylum within this Province, for the reception of insane and Lunatic Persons," as authorizes the imposing of an assessment of one-eighth of a penny in the pound for the purposes of the said Act; and to substitute for the said rate a tax of sixpence in the hundred pounds, on the actual value of all taxable property in Upper Canada, assessable to the actual value thereof, and a proportionate rate on the yearly value of all property assessable according to the yearly value thereof, such tax to be applied—Firstly: To pay the interests on all Debentures issued on account of the Lunatic Asylum and now outstanding, and also the interest on all Debentures which may be issued under the authority of Parliament to complete the said Asylum or for the purpose of procuring a site for, and of erecting, any other public building in Upper Canada, for any institution of general importance to the inhabitants of that portion of the Province. Secondly: To the formation of a Sinking Fund, not less than £1,200 per annum, towards paying off the principal of such Debentures. Thirdly: Towards the support of the said Lunatic Asylum, and of any other such institution as aforesaid, in such manner as shall be directed by Parliament.

2. Resolved.—That it is expedient to appropriate out of any moneys arising from the Fund raised under the Act aforesaid, such sums as may in the present year, 1850, be required to defray the expenses of the said Lunatic Asylum, in addition to the Parliamentary Grant for the said year.

The following Resolution, passed in Committee on Friday, was reported:—

Resolved.—That it is expedient to impose a Duty, not exceeding twenty per cent. ad valorem, on Foreign Reprints of British Copyright Works; such Duty to be applied by such regulations as may be tabished by the Governor in Council, for the benefit of Briti h America.

Hon Mr Hucks moved, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution carried.

Hon. Mr. Hucks then introduced a Bill to impose a Duty on Foreign Reprints of British Copyright Works;—second reading Wednesday next.

The following Resolutions, passed in Committee on Friday last, were reported and agreed to:—

1. Resolved.—That it is expedient to amend the Acts 8 Vic. c. 75, and 10 and 11 Vic. c. 56, by repealing the Tariffs of tolls, rates and wharfage dues established by the last mentioned Act, and establishing another Tariff instead thereof, and making certain changes in the mode of collecting the same, and in the provisions respecting the commutation thereof made by the Act 12 Vic. c. 119, which last Act it is expedient to repeal.

2. Resolved.—That it is expedient to enable the Commissioners for improving the Harbor of Montreal, to pay interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on the sum of seven thousand pounds, which they are authorized to borrow by the third section of the Act 10 and 11 Vic. c. 56, instead of five per cent. per annum, as limited by the said section; and to authorize the said Commissioners to borrow, under the provisions of the said Acts; and for the purposes thereof, a further sum of two thousand five hundred pounds, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum; such interest to be guaranteed by the Province, in like manner and on like conditions as other moneys borrowed by the said Commissioners under the said Acts.

3. Resolved.—That it is expedient to place the improvement of Lake St. Peter and the deepening of the channel of Isle Platte under the management of the said Commissioners, and to authorize them to borrow for that purpose a sum not exceeding thirty thousand pounds currency, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum; but that neither the payment of the principal nor of the interest on the sum to be so borrowed, should be guaranteed by the Province, but should be paid out of the surplus proceeds of a tonnage duty, not exceeding one shilling per ton, for each time of passing; which it is expedient to enable the Governor in Council to impose on all vessels passing through Lake St. Peter, drawing ten feet of water or upwards, after deducting the expenses of completing, keeping in repair, and managing the said improvements, and such sum as may be necessary to form a sinking fund of not less than two per cent per annum, for paying off the said loan, and also out of any surplus of the proceeds of tolls, rates and wharfage dues, and other moneys coming into the hands of the said Commissioners, after deducting all charges of the same.

Hon. Mr. Hucks then introduced a Bill to alter the Tariff of Montreal Harbour Tolls, and to provide a fund for improving Lake St. Peter; second reading to-morrow.

The Bill to amend and explain the Acts therein mentioned, relative to Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange, was read the second time and referred.

The engrossed Bill from the Council, intitled, "An Act to provide for the formation of incorporated Joint Stock Companies, for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," was considered and amended in Committee; and ordered to be read the third time, as amended, to-morrow.

Mr DeWitt moved, That the Bill to enable the judgment creditors of Public officers to seize a portion of the Salaries and Emoluments of such officers in certain cases, be now read a second time.

Mr Guzy moved in amendment, That the Bill be read a second time this day six months. Lost.

The Bill was then read a second time, upon a division of Yeas 26, Nays 14, and committed for to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon, a guard of honor, consisting of two companies and the Band of the 71st Highlanders, formed opposite the Par-

liament House in anticipation of the arrival of His Excellency. At half-past three, His Excellency, accompanied in his carriage, by the hon Col Bruce, arrived—his two Aides de Camp, and Col Antrobus were in attendance.

At half-past three, the members of the Legislative Council being assembled, and His Excellency having taken his seat on the throne, he was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that His Excellency being present, the following Bills were assented to in Her Majesty's name by His Excellency the Governor General, viz:

An Act to alter the rates at which certain Silver Coins shall be a Legal Tender.

An Act to facilitate Reciprocal Free Trade between this province and the other British North American Provinces.

An Act to extend the period for the Election of Commissioners under the Act for the improvement of the River du Chene.

An Act to amend an Act passed in the fifth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the fourth, intitled, "An Act to prevent the unnecessary multiplication of Law Suits and increase of Costs in Actions on Notes, Bonds, Bills of Exchange and other Instruments."

An Act to oblige the Trinity House of Quebec to lay down Buoys to mark the shoals in the North Channel in the River St Lawrence, and to facilitate the Traverse from Capo Tourment to Isle aux Reaux.

An Act to incorporate the Hamilton Gas Company.

An Act to authorize the Inhabitant Householders holding Lands in the new Settlements on the borders of the Saguenay forming the second Municipal division of that County, to establish a Municipal Council therein and for other purposes.

An Act to extend the period limited for certain purposes in the Montreal Registry Act.

An Act for rendering a Written Memorandum necessary to the validity of certain promises and engagements.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Slander and Libel.

An Act to remove an error in the Act, dividing the County of Berthier into two Municipalities.

An Act to empower Municipal Corporations to subscribe for Stock of the Great Western Railroad Company, or otherwise to aid in completing that undertaking.

An Act to amend and explain the Act relative to the said Lines in the Township of Osgoode.

An Act to extend certain Provincial Acts to Foreign Merchant Vessels when within this Province.

An Act to amend an Act intitled, "An Act to incorporate "La Societe St. Jean Baptiste de la Cite de Quebec."

An Act to establish a Survey in front of the Ninth Concession of Cornwall, (From Lot Number Twenty-two Westwardly to the limit of the Township) as the governing line of the said Concession.

An Act to divide the County of Huntingdon into two Districts for the Registration of deeds.

An Act to determine the mode in which the side lines in certain Concessions in the Townships of Edwardsburg shall be run.

An Act for the protection of Mill Owners in Upper Canada.

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Lower Canada Agricultural Society.

An Act to extend the time for paying up the increased Capital Stock of the Bank of Upper Canada.

An Act to authorize the Company of Proprietors of the Champlain and Saint Lawrence Railroad to extend the said Railroad, and for other purposes.

An Act to alter and amend the Act requiring Mortgages of personal property in Upper Canada to be filed.

An Act to amend the Ordinance incorporating the "Advocates Library of Montreal."

An Act to facilitate the admission of Evidence of Foreign Judgments and certain official and other documents.

An Act to remove doubt as to the right of the Crown to recover costs in certain cases in Lower Canada.

An Act to amend and to continue as amended the Laws regulating the Inspection of Flour and Meal.

An Act to incorporate the Quebec Workmen's Benevolent Society.

An Act to encourage Emigrants from Europe to the United States to use the Saint Lawrence route.

An Act to extend the Acts for the formation of Companies for constructing Roads and other Works, to Companies formed for the purpose of acquiring Works of like nature.

An Act for the better establishment and maintenance of Common Schools in Upper Canada.

An Act to transfer to the Municipal Council of the Municipality of the Town of Three Rivers, the administration of the Common of the said Town, and for other purposes.

An Act further to amend an Act to incorporate the Saint Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, and to extend the powers of the said Company.

An Act for making one uniform provision, respecting certain Official and other Oaths to be taken in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to amend the Law respecting the Office of Coroner.

An Act to relieve Ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, from the obligation to obtain Special Licenses in order to keep Registers of Baptism, Marriages, and Burials in Lower Canada.

An Act to revive and continue for a limited time the Act making provisions for a Geological Survey of this Province.

Just five minutes past four His Excellency re-entered his carriage, the guard of honor presenting arms, and the Band playing the national anthem. There were but very few persons present on the

arrival of the Governor General, and every one was very quiet. On His departure there were perhaps seventy or eighty on the steps of the Parliament House, who gave a fair cheer as he drove off.--The Council then proceeded with business as usual.--Pat. int.

THIRD READING OF BILLS

The Bill to define the boundary line between the Townships of Walpole and Woodhouse; the Bill to amend the mode of proceedings in the Courts of Lower Canada with regard to Writs of Prerogative; the Bill to facilitate the appointment of Excers and Arbitrators in Lower Canada; and the Acts to transfer the management of the Provincial Post Offices to the Provincial Government were each read a third time and passed.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

From the printed Votes and Proceedings.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

Three Petitions were brought up, and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr DeWitt, an Address was voted to His Excellency, for his warrant in favor of the Clerk of the House for Five Thousand Pounds, towards defraying the Contingencies of the House.

Hon. Mr. Hincks reported on the Bill to make certain alterations in the Territorial Divisions of Upper Canada; and the Bill and Report were committed to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Cameron of Cornwall, reported on the Bill to amend the Law, simplify the practice, and reduce the expence of legal proceedings in Upper Canada; and the Bill and Report were committed for Thursday next, and the Bill as reported to be re-printed.

Hon Mr Baldwin introduced a Bill for the more effectual Administration of Justice in the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada;--second reading Friday next.

On motion of the Hon Mr Hincks, the House went into Committee, to consider the expediency of amending the Currency Act, 4 & 5 Vict. cap. 93, and passed the following Resolution, which was reported and agreed to:--

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the Currency Act, 4 and 5 Vict., cap. 93, so that the dollars of certain nations and dates, which now pass current under the said Act, for five shilling and one penny currency, may pass for five shillings and no more, the parts of such dollars being reduced in current value in the same proportion; and so that the Governor in Council shall be empowered to cause Provincial silver coins to be struck, which shall respectively pass current for 5s., 2s. 6d., 1s. 3d. Currency in sums not exceeding £2 10s. Currency, and the intrinsic value whereof shall bear the same proportion to their nominal value; and also to cause Provincial gold coins to be struck which shall respectively pass current to any amount for £1, and 10s., Currency, and the intrinsic value whereof, respectively, shall bear the same proportion to the intrinsic value of the British sovereign, as the sums for which they are respectively to pass shall bear to one £1 4s. 4d. Currency.

Hon Mr Hincks then introduced a Bill to amend the Currency Act of this Province; second reading to-morrow.

On motion of the Hon Mr Hincks the House proceeded to take into consideration the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General, delivered to both houses of the Provincial Legislature;

And the same was read again.

The Hon Mr Hincks then moved, that a Supply be granted to Her Majesty;

Resolved,--That this House will to-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider that Motion.

On motion of The Hon Mr Hincks, the House went into Committee, to consider the expediency of amending the Law relative to Licenses for Taverns and Beer Shops in Upper Canada, and to give power to the Municipal, authorities in that portion of that Province to regulate Taverns and Beer Shops, and to fix the duty to be payable thereon, and to make better provision for the issuing of such Licenses; and passed a Resolution, which is to be reported to-morrow.

The five following engrossed Bills were read for the third time and passed:--

Bill to amend, and render permanent as amended, the Act to regulate the inspection of Beef and Pork.

Bill to amend and continue the Ordinance for the inspection of Fish, and Oil.

Bill to incorporate the St Johns Academy.

Bill to revive and continue the Act of Incorporation of the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Company.

Bill to Incorporate the Toronto Necropolis.

The House resumed the further consideration of the amendment, which was, on Friday last proposed to be made to the question that the report of the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to establish a more equal and just system of Assesmen in the several townships, villages, towns and cities in Upper Canada be now received;

And which amendment was, "That the Bill be re-committed for the purpose of making the following amendments thereto; viz:

"To amend the 16th clause, so as to prevent the division of townships into Assessment Districts.

"To add a clause, to require every person, when called upon for that purpose, to give to the Assessor a correct account of his taxable property, and to provide a penalty for the refusal thereof.

"To amend the 18th clause, so as to make it the duty of the several County Clerks or Clerks of the Peace to prepare blank Assessment Rolls for the Township Assessors, which Rolls shall contain separate columns for, 1st, The name of the taxable designation. 3rd. number of lot. 4th. Number of acres. 5th. Total value of the real estate. 6th. 7th. Value of ditto. 8th. Number of horned cattle, three years old. 9th. value of ditto. 10th. Value of pleasure carriages and sleighs, and carriages and sleighs kept for hire. 11th. Value of stock of merchants, manufacturers, tradesmen, or mechanics. 12th. Value of steamboat stock or other vessels used for conveying freight or passengers. 13th. Total valuation of personal property.

"To amend the 46th clause, by leaving out the

words 'both for taxes chargeable' in the 39th line, and the words 'and for assessments imposed under By-laws of Municipal Councils' in the 40th and 41st lines."

On motion of the Hon Mr Hincks, the said amendment was amended, by leaving out the words "for the purposes" and inserting the words "to consider the expediency."

The amendment to the original question, as amended, and also the original question, as amended were then agreed to.

The House accordingly again went into Committee on the bill, and made further amendments thereto. The Bill was then reported; and the amendments were read, and agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be engrossed and read the third time to-morrow.

The Bill to continue for a limited time therein mentioned, the Act for the better defence of the Province, and to regulate the militia thereof, was read the second time; and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

The Bill to vest the Harbor of Cobourg in the Municipality of that town, was read the second time, and referred to a Select Committee.

And the House adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

From the printed Votes and Proceedings.

THURSDAY, July 25.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

Four Petitions were brought up, and laid on the table.

Mr Boulton of Toronto moved, That the House do now resolve itself into a Committee, to consider and report upon the propriety of providing for the erection and support, within the limits of Upper Canada, of the following Institutions:--An Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, an Asylum for the Blind; a House of Refuge and a School for the reformation of Juvenile delinquents--the expence of which to be defrayed out of the Consolidated Revenue of the Province, or by a direct tax on the people of Upper Canada, not exceeding, in the pound; to be levied and collected in the same manner as the tax for the support of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. Cauchon moved, the previous question, viz: Shall the main Question be now put?--Yeas 14; Nays 35.--Mr. Boulton's resolution was therefore lost.

A Petition of the Clergy and Laity, Members of the United Church of England and Ireland in the Province of Canada, was brought up, received, and read; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Trinity College."

Hon. Mr. Cameron of Cornwall, then introduced a Bill to incorporate Trinity College--second reading Monday next.

A Message was received from the Legislative Council, agreeing to the five following Bills, without amendment:--

Bill to incorporate the Kingston Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

Bill to enable the Commissioners for defining the boundary line between the Townships of Walpole and Woodhouse to perform the duty assigned to them by the Act in that behalf provided;

Bill to explain and amend the Act dividing the County of Rimouski into two Districts for the registration of Deeds;

Bill to amend and continue the Ordinance concerning the erection of Parishes, and the construction and repairing of Churches, Parsonage Houses and Church Yards;

Bill to authorize the exchange of certain Turnpike Road Debentures for others of the same total value, but being respectively for smaller sums.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

FRIDAY, July 26.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Committee to whom was referred the Bill to incorporate the Vaughan Road Company, reported the same without amendment. The Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

The Committee reported favorably on the Bill to incorporate the Toronto Mechanics' Institute, which was also ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

BYTOWN AND MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The Bill to incorporate the Bytown and Montreal Telegraph Company was read a third time and passed.

TORONTO AND LAKE HURON RAILROAD.

The order of the day was read for the second reading of the Bill to revive the Act incorporating the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad.

HON. MR. SPEAKER stated that the object of the Bill was to continue for four years longer the period in which the proposed Road must be completed.

HON. MR. GORDON enquired whether the orders of the House had been complied with, in the present case, with respect to the length of public notice which is required to be given before an Act of Incorporation can be obtained from the House? He thought it would be advisable to refer the Bill to a Select Committee, to ascertain that point.

HON. MR. DE BLAQUIERE thought it would be better to make that enquiry of the Law Clerk.

HON. MR. MACKAY expressed a similar opinion.

HON. MR. DE BLAQUIERE would move the second reading of the Bill.

HON. MR. ROSS said, he would move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee for the purpose of ascertaining whether the rules of the House had been complied with in regard to it. He did not see why a Bill of so much importance should be pushed through.

The motion was then carried for referring the Bill to a Select Committee, to ascertain whether the rules of the House had been complied with. The Committee is composed of the Hon. Messrs. Mackay, Boulton, and Ross.

MILITIA BILL.

The Bill to continue the Militia Law, was read a second time, and ordered to be read a third time on Monday next.

Hon. Speaker stated that the object of the Bill was to continue the Militia Law for three years longer, and if in the meantime, a war should arise between England and

the United States, it then provides for its existence until the termination of the war.

Hon Mr Tache spoke in favor of the Bill, and of the great advantage of militia-men.

SECOND READING OF BILLS.

The Bill to cede lands to certain persons for Burial Grounds, was read a second time, and ordered to be read a third time on Monday; the Bill to provide for the formation of Joint Stock Companies for Roads and for other works; the Bill to incorporate the Toronto Necropolis; the Bill to amend the law respecting the inspection of Beef and Pork; the Bill to incorporate the St J-h's Academy; the Bill to provide for the extension of the Montreal and Lake Huron Railroad; the Bill to regulate the Inspection of Fish and Oil; the Bill to enable Louis Comte to recover a sum of money due him; and the Bill to enable parties to recover sums due for labor performed on certain roads in Lower Canada, were each read a second time and referred to select committees.

Joint Stock Companies.

The House concurred in the amendments made by the House of Assembly, to the Bill to provide for the formation of Joint Stock Companies for manufacturing, mining and other purposes.

Victoria College.

The Bill to remove the site of Victoria College from Cobourg to Toronto was read for the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

On motion, it was ordered that the House meet to-morrow (Saturday) at 11 A. M., and that the orders which had been fixed for Monday, be then taken into consideration, with the exception of the Assessment Bill.

The House then adjourned.

Toronto Market Prices, July 27.

Corrected weekly for the Watchman.

Table with 4 columns: Item, S. D., S. D., S. D. Items include Flour per brl, Wheat per bushel, Barley per bushel, Rye per bushel, Oats per bushel, Oatmeal per bbl, Pease per bushel, Potatoes per peck, Beef per lb, Veal per lb, Pork per 100 lbs, Bacon per cwt, Hams per cwt, Lamb per quarter, Mutton per lb, Fresh Butter per lb, Firkin Butter per lb, Cheese per lb, Lard 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. TWOHAY,

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.



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.

All these diseases have each something in common, each some principle of CONTINUITY, which, amid all their apparent variety, establishes their unity of type, one remedy alleviates or cures them all; and that remedy is

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. Females at a certain age should never be without them.

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., &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.

Dear 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.

DR. URQUHART: 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 miraculous, 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 as 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.

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, for 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. He therefore most respectfully requests those who are desirous of availing themselves of his services on this occasion, that they will do so with as little delay as possible. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain, and made to move, and match the sound eye perfectly. Squinting cured in one minute, with guaranteed 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.

RECORDS REWRITING 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 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.

The York Paper Mill. AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SCHOOL BOOK, ACCOUNT BOOK, PAPER AND STAT. VERY WAREHOUSE, Yonge Street, Toronto; and King St. Hamilton

THE Subscribers having leased the York Paper Mill, and purchased the entire Stock-in-Trade, Types, Presses, Book-binding Tools &c., &c., of the late firm of EASTWOOD & CO., are now able to supply the Trade, Country Storekeepers, School Teachers, &c., &c., with Writing and Wrapping Paper, School and Account Books, Stationery, &c., at the lowest price, and on the most liberal terms. The highest price paid for Rags, in Cash, Exchange or account. Warehouse, same place as occupied by Eastwood & Co. J. Eastwood, Jr., the managing partner at Toronto, has for several years past conducted the business of the late firm of Eastwood & Co., and will endeavor to merit a continuance of the support given to that firm. J. EASTWOOD, Jr., & Co., Toronto. C. L. HELLIWELL, & Co., Hamilton. Toronto, Jan. 21, 1850.

R. D. WADSWORTH. YORK STREET, HAMILTON, C. W. AGENT IN WESTERN CANADA FOR THE FOLLOWING PERIODICALS:

Table listing various periodicals and their prices, including 'Missionary & Sabbath School Record', 'Canada Temperance Advocate', 'Canada Christian Advocate', 'Ecclesiastical & Missionary Record', 'Montreal Witness', 'Christian Guardian', 'The Watchman', 'Sunday School Guardian', 'Journal of Education', 'Canadian Agriculturist', and 'Journal of Medical & Physical Science'.

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 at the Town Hall, London, C. W., by HENRY ONLY, Pastor, 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.

For the Watchman. DEAR SIR, Will you have the kindness to announce in your next issue the following appointments? I intend, should willing, to hold a quarterly meeting At Henrysburg on the 20th and 21st July. " Bolton " 27th " 28th do. " Dunham " 3rd " 4th August. " Goulburn " 10th " 11th do. " Mallory Town " 17th " 18th do.

I also intend to preach at the following places, as preachers in charge to fix the places and hours. At Potton on the 25th and 26th July. " Stanstead " 29th " 30th do. " Stukely " 31st July and 1st August. " Kemptville (Ox'd circ't) " 13th do. " 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. Histon would make arrangements to meet me at Mr Irwin's, McGill Street, Montreal, on Friday the 19th July, and the Rev. N. C. Gowan to meet me at Bytown on Friday the 9th of August. I remain yours, respectfully, H. O. CROFTS. London, June 19, 1850.

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 these 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 just 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 unimpeachable 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 capacities, and the great number of cures in diseases of all sorts which its use has effected. Persons desirous of using it as a medicine, should take it before breakfast; one or two glasses as may be required. The Water can be procured Bottled or by the Gallon. JOHN GOEDIKE, Agent.

MERCHANTS' LINE To Montreal, St. John's & Burlington, Vermont. THE Subscribers have arranged with the Champlain and St. 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 confidently 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.

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

AGENTS WANTED THROUGHOUT CANADA! Sears' New Pictorial Works for 1850. Great chance for Book Agents to clear from \$500 to \$1000 a year!

BOOKS OF UNIVERSAL UTILITY. SEARS' NEW and POPULAR PICTORIAL WORKS; the most splendidly illustrated Volumes for families ever issued on the American Continent, containing over FOUR THOUSAND ENGRAVINGS, designed and executed by the most eminent Artists of England and America. The extraordinary popularity of the above volumes in every section of the Union, renders an agency desirable in each one of our principal towns and villages. Just published SEARS' NEW and POPULAR PICTORIAL DESCRIPTION OF THE UNITED STATES! Containing an account of the Topography, Settlement, History Revolutionary and other interesting Events, Statistics, Progress in Agriculture, Manufactures and Population, &c., of each State in the Union, illustrated with Two Hundred Engravings of the principal Cities, Places, Buildings, Scenery, Curiosities, Seals of the States, &c., &c. Complete in one octavo volume of 600 pages, elegantly bound in gilt, pictorial muslin. Retail price, \$2.50. THE PICTORIAL FAMILY ANNUAL, 400 pages octavo, and illustrated with 212 Engravings;—designed as a valuable and cheap present for parents and teachers to place in the hands of young people, in attractive bindings. THE HISTORY OF PALESTINE, from the Patriarchal Age to the present Time. By John Kitto, editor of the London Pictorial Bible, &c., &c. ALSO, NEW EDITIONS OF SEARS' Pictorial History of the Bible—Pictorial Sunday-Book—Description of Great Britain and Ireland—Bible Biography—Scenes and Sketches in Continental Europe—Information for the People—Pictorial Family Library—Pictorial History of the American Revolution—An entirely new volume on the Wonders of the World. PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE! Each Volume is illustrated with several hundred Engravings, and the Bible with one thousand.

AGENTS WANTED throughout Canada to sell SEARS' NEW and POPULAR PICTORIAL WORKS, universally acknowledged to be the best and cheapest ever published, as they certainly are the most saleable.—Any active agent may clear \$500 or \$1000 a year. A capital of at least \$35 or \$50 will be necessary. Full particulars of the principles and profits of the agency will be given on application, either personally or by letter.—The postage must in all cases be paid. Please to address, ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, 128, Nassau Street, New York. To Publishers of Newspapers throughout Canada; Newspapers copying this advertisement, ENTIRE, well displayed, as above, without any alteration or abridgment, (including this notice) and giving it a few INSIDE INSERTIONS, shall receive a copy of any of our \$2.50 or \$3.00 works, (subject to their order) by sending direct to the publisher. No letter will be taken from the office unless post paid.

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 ASSORTMENT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS, In Canada West.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, VESTINGS, AND GENERAL DRY GOODS, IMPORTED DIRECT FROM BRITAIN, BY OURSELNES. 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:

Table listing various clothing items and their prices, including Men's Linen Summer Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Mole-skin Trousers, Boy's Linen Coats, Boy's Fancy Vests, White Shirts, Cloth Caps, Red Flannel Shirts, Cotton Under Shirts, Felt Hats, and various fabrics like Muslin, Parosols, and Shawls.

Materials for Ladies' Dresses, every variety in Orleans, Alpacas, 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.

Printing Establishment. BOOK & JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH, AND ON REASONABLE TERMS, AT THE WATCHMAN OFFICE, Post Office Lane. Catalogues, Blanks of every kind, Circulars, Way Bills, Bill Headings, Insurance Policies, Steamboat Bills, Stage Bills, Hand Bills, Business Cards, Pamphlets, Posters, Bills of Lading, Funeral Letters, &c., &c., &c., &c. Having recently purchased a varied assortment of Fancy Type, the proprietor of the Watchman Office trusts that parties patronizing him, will not be disappointed as to style, despatch, or terms.

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 no 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. THOMAS THOMPSON. Toronto, May, 1850. 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.

WANTED, BY THE YOUNG MEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY, in connection with Bond Street Baptist Chapel, a COLPORTEUR, to travel in the Back Woods of Canada. Particulars may be learned by addressing, Post Paul, to Mr. D. GEORGE, care of JOHN G. JUDD, Toronto. May 27, 1850.

For Sale. 200 ACRES of excellent land in the Township of Chatham, C. W., at the little Bear Creek, being lot No. 19 in the 9th Concession; there is a good road leading from the village of Louisville to it,—it was chosen in 1825, and sold in 1833 for £35; the buyer also paid £25 for doing the settlement duties. The purchaser by paying half the purchase money, will have the privilege of paying the other half in yearly instalments. Apply to Thos. Bell Esq. Land Agent, or to John Webb both of this City. Toronto, May 20, 1850.

Birth.
In Hamilton, C. W., on the 24th inst. Mrs. Seymour of a daughter.

Married.
In Nassawega, on the 27th of May, by the Rev. C. Child, Mr. Edward Thomas to Miss Letitia Rogers, both of Nassawega.

At the same place, on the 30th of May, by the same, Mr. Robert Watson to Miss Charlotte McCughan.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. J. S. STACY,
Professor of Penmanship,
(Writing Master at Pe Normal and Model Schools, and Knox's College.) Toronto.

Is prepared to give instruction in the above Art, at his Rooms, No. 67, YONGE STREET, (over the Store of Mr. Eastwood, paper warehouse). Class for Ladies, every day, from half-past 3 to half-past 4 o'clock, P. M.; for Gentlemen, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from half-past 8 to half-past 9 P. M.

J. S. S. will guarantee to complete his pupils in this accomplishment in *Twelve Lessons of one Hour Each*, with ordinary care and ability, on the part of the pupil. Private Lessons can be given at the Pupil's own residence, or at the Class Room, if desired.
Toronto, July 13th, 1850. 28-12m.

WILLIAM HURDLE
Would most respectfully intimate to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto and surrounding country, that he has opened a Shop on King street, directly opposite Messrs. Northam's Music Store, where will be found a good assortment of

Gold and Silver Watches, English and American Jewelry,
Of the finest description, **PLATED GOODS CLOCKS** &c., to which he would solicit an early call, his motto being "small profits and quick returns."
N. B.—All descriptions of Watches, Jewelry, and Clocks repaired.
Toronto, July 17, 1850. 28-1f

FORWARDING, 1850.
H. JONES & Co., renew the offer of their services as **Forwarders and Commission Merchants.** They are well prepared with Steamers, to forward all Barges, to Forward Property from Lakes Erie and Ontario, to Montreal, Quebec, or Lake Champlain. Their long experience and constant attention to business, will, they trust, ensure them a share of public patronage.
H. JONES & Co., New Produce Stores, Canal Basin, Wellington Street, Montreal.
W. J. MACDONELL & Co., 22, Front Street, Toronto, or the Telegraph Office.
H. & S. JONES, Kingston.
H. & S. JONES & Co., Brockville.
Montreal, April, 1850. 28-s.

THE NEW YORK
Protection Insurance Company,
ORGANIZED UNDER THE GENERAL INSURANCE LAW OF THE STATE, WITH A
CAPITAL of \$200,000,

ALL PAID UP and safely invested in State Bonds: having established an Office for FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE, in the City of Toronto, and having appointed the undersigned Agents, with full power to issue POLICIES on both FIRE and MARINE RISKS, would respectfully solicit the patronage of Merchants, Forwarders, and others, requiring Insurance.
The Rates and Conditions of Insurance will be as favorable as those of any responsible Company doing business in this City, all Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
JOHN STRYKER, President.
T. JONES, Jr., Secretary.
J. MES MANNING } Agents.
HIRAM SCOVELL }
Office, Mammoth House, opposite the Market, King-st.
Toronto, July 22, 1850. 28-1f

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

RATES OF YEARLY PAYMENTS.

BETWEEN FIFTEEN AND FIFTY.	
\$2.00 per year,.....	draws \$2.00 per week.
3.00 " " " " " "	3.00 " " " " " "
4.00 " " " " " "	4.00 " " " " " "
5.00 " " " " " "	5.00 " " " " " "
6.00 " " " " " "	6.00 " " " " " "
BETWEEN FIFTY AND SIXTY-FIVE.	
\$2.50 per year,.....	draws \$2.00 per week.
3.75 " " " " " "	3.00 " " " " " "
5.00 " " " " " "	4.00 " " " " " "
6.25 " " " " " "	5.00 " " " " " "
7.40 " " " " " "	6.00 " " " " " "

OFFICERS:
MERRICK ROSS, Pres't. | B. F. JOHNSON, Sec'y.
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. By paying in advance \$1.50 a initiation fee, and the first year's payment within thirty days will secure a Certificate of Membership for life.

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. 28-1f

WOOD ENGRAVING.
J. WALKER,
WOOD ENGRAVER.
PUNCH OFFICE, YONGE STREET.

ALL Designs for Publications, executed with neatness and despatch; also, Advertisement Heads, House Fronts, Society's Seals, Labels, &c.
Toronto, May 30, 1850. 25-1m.

WILLIAM BAILEY,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Cutter and Dresser, Wig and Toupee Manufacturer, No. 3, Wellington Buildings, King Street East, Toronto, near the Fork and Front Streets, Burial Ground, London, Plaster of Hair, Ear Drops, Watch Guards, Brooches, Bracelets, Rings, &c., &c.

HAS constantly on hand a well-selected assortment of Ladies' Frontlets, Plain Bands, Front and Back Combs, 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.

Children's Hair carefully Cut and tastefully arranged. Families attended at their own residences, at 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 imbibed 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 accidental,) when applied to the pimples, blotches, tumors, punctured, cut, burned, scalded, or in any way irritated skin. It is also assured that it acts upon the pores, those ventilators and escape pipes of the system, and assists to dispel the malarious morbid elements of disease through these important channels. So much for Theory. Experiment proves that the article is an invaluable remedy for all external humors 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 thus 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 site chosen upon for the Toronto Necropolis, (which is situated in 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 Sumach 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 surveying 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 lairs in all the different blocks, and fixed the prices, varying from 5s. to 25 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 on 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,
614, Yonge Street.
Or to JOHN ROSS, Superintendent,
On the ground.
Toronto, July 22, 1850; 28-1m

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

J. R. ARMSTRONG'S
CITY FOUNDRY, 117 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
Constantly on hand, Cooking Stoves of all descriptions; also, Parlor, Coal and Box Stoves, of the newest patterns. Potash Kettles, Coolers, and Sugar Kettles, together with Castings of almost every description, to be sold low, either at wholesale or retail. 27-12m

H. BURT WILLIAMS,
FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,
NO. 140, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
Coffins, Grav Clothes, Scarfs, Crapes, Gloves, &c., kept on hand. Hearse and Carriages kept for hire.
N. B.—No extra charge for Coffins delivered within ten miles of the City. 27-12m

J. HALL,
IMPORTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN
DRY GOODS,
Corner of King and Church Streets, Toronto

"THE BEE HIVE"
CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS STORE,
KING STREET EAST,
OPPOSITE THE ST. LAWRENCE HALL, TORONTO.
JOHN P. O'NEIL, PROPRIETOR.

GEORGE B WYLLIE,
IMPORTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN
DRY GOODS,
18 ADELAIDE BUILDINGS, KING STREET, EAST
[Next Door to the British Colonist Office.]

PATRICK FREELAND,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN
CHANCERY, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. &c.
OFFICE, NO. 6, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS,
King Street, Toronto.

W. J. TAYLOR,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONABLE
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
97, YONGE STREET, TORONTO. 28-1f

JAMES MANNING'S
CHEAP CASH STORE,
MAMMOTH HOUSE, OPPOSITE THE NEW MARKET
TORONTO.
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, TEAS, &c. &c.

JOHN HENDERSON,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
NO. 88, YONGE STREET, TORONTO,
First Shoe Shop South of T. Elgin's Tavern. Every description of Boots and Shoes made to order, and a large supply always on hand.

N. R. LEONARD,
YONGE STREET, SECOND DOOR SOUTH OF QUEEN STREET, TORONTO,
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter; Gilder, Glazier, and Paper Hanger; Looking-glass and Picture-frame Maker. 28-12m

JOHN HIGGINBOTHAM,
LATE OF QUEBEC—FROM DUBLIN,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cheap and Fashionable Boot and Shoe Warehouse, 45, Yonge Street, opposite Armstrong's Foundry, Toronto.
All orders executed on the most approved style, and shortest notice. 28-12m

GENERAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOCTOR FOWLER,
SURGEON DENTIST,
HAS the honor of announcing his arrival in Toronto, with the intention of establishing himself in the City as a
SURGEON DENTIST.

Dr F. feels confident that from many years' study and some of the most celebrated Surgeon Dentists in England and Scotland, and from a subsequent professional practice of Twelve Years in Britain, he will be able to give ample satisfaction to all who may honor him with their confidence.

Doctor F. has for the present rented the premises No. 40, King Street, West, adjoining the Cabinet Warehouse of Messrs. Jacques & Hay, where he will be found at all hours of the day, devoting himself exclusively to the several branches of Dental Surgery.
Toronto, July 22, 1850. 27-12m.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PLACE
FOR REALLY GOOD AND

DURABLE HATS,
IS TO BE FOUND AT
JOHN SALT'S
HAT DEPOT,
VICTORIA ROW, TORONTO.

WHERE Good and Fashionable Hats are always on hand, to suit the views of the most economical, as well as the most costly and elegant article (only 5 ounces in weight) for those gentlemen who wisely consult their comfort and appearance, more than the saving a few shillings in price.
July 19, 1850. 27-2m

JUST RECEIVED,
At the Dublin and Manchester House,
Ex "Viceroy" Steamer from Galway.

A LARGE Assortment of Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, in Kid, Patent Leather, and Summer Cloth, &c., from the celebrated House of Carlton & Sons Dublin.
THOMAS ATKINSON,
No. 3, King Street.
Toronto, July 4, 1850. 25-1f.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

WORKMAN BROTHERS & Co.,
GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
36, KING STREET, TORONTO.

JAMES FOSTER,
BOOT & SHOE ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 4, City Buildings, King Street,
TORONTO.
January 21st, 1850.

Wm. McDougall,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, CONVEYANCER, &c. &c.
TORONTO, CANADA WEST,
Office, King Street, two doors West of Yongo Street
Toronto, Jan. 21, 1850.

J. NASH,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR & DRAPER,
FORMERLY WEEK'S HOTEL.
KING STREET, HAMILTON.

MR. A. G. McLEAN,
Barrister, &c. Office removed to Liddell's Building,
Church Street.
Toronto, Jan. 6, 1848. 24-12m

R. H. BRETT,
161, KING STREET, TORONTO,
General Merchant, Wholesale. Importer of heavy Hardware, Birmingham, Sheffield, and Wolverhampton. Shelf-ware, Earthenware and Glassware, in Crates & Hhds. Also, Importer of Teas, Sugars, Tobacco, Fruits, Spices, Oils, Paints, Glass, Gunpowder, Shot, Candle-Wick, Twine, Batts, Stationery, Combs, Beads, &c., &c. 24-12m

McDONNELL & Co.,
Daguerrean Rooms, opposite the Farmer's Hotel, No. 192, Main Street, Buffalo, and No. 48, King Street Toronto, over Mr. Thomas J. Fuller's. Ladies & Gentlemen will please call and see their numerous specimens, whether they want Pictures or not. Likenesses set in Cases, Frames, Lockets, Pins and Rings, &c. &c. Taken in all sorts of weather. Daguerreotype Apparatus, Plates, Cases, Chemicals, and every article used in the business, for Sale, Wholesale and Retail. 24-12m

PEARCY & MURPHEY,
House and Sign Painters, Glaziers, &c., &c., No. 57 Yonge Street, Toronto, over Mr. G. B. Spencer Foundry. 24-12m

DENTISTRY.
CHARLES KAHN,
Surgeon, Dentist, King Street, 2 doors West of Bay Street informs the Inhabitants of Toronto and vicinity, that he is prepared to insert artificial teeth from a single one to a full set, equal in usefulness and beauty to natural teeth. 24-12m

WHITTEMORE, RUTHERFORD & Co.
WHOLESALE MERCHANTS,
GENERAL DEALERS IN GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS.
Agents for the Hartford, Etna, and Protection Insurance Companies. 25-12m

BRITISH SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
66, KING STREET, TORONTO.
GRIFFITHS & PENNY
Would respectfully invite the attention of the Military Gentry, and Public generally, of Toronto and Canada West, to their most elegant and fashionable assortment of Saddlery and Harness, which for taste, quality of price, are not to be surpassed by any other House in the Province. Trunks of the best description, constantly on hand, and MADE TO ORDER, at the shop notice. 24-12m

JAMES MINK'S
LIVERY STABLES,
MANION HOUSE, ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO.
Horses and Carriages supplied at the shortest notice, and at moderate rates. 24-12m

JOHN TYNER,
BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,
Has removed to No. 54, Yonge Street, two doors South of the Phoenix Foundry.
Toronto, May 20, 1850.

The Watchman,
PUBLISHED ON
Monday Evenings
BY T. T. HOWARD.

OFFICE, Post Office Lane, Toronto, Canada West

—TERMS—
Annual Subscription, in advance, 10
Ditto, when not paid in advance, 12
12 papers to one address per An., each, in advance, 5
Members of the Gospel and other influential persons respectfully requested to act as Agents for the Watchman.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Six Lines and under, 2s 6d for first, and 7d for each subsequent insertion.
Over Six Lines, 4d per Line for first, and 1d for each subsequent insertion.
All Advertisements should be accompanied by directions stating the number of insertions required; not, they will be inserted till countermanded in terms and charged accordingly.
A liberal discount will be made to persons advertising by the year.
Communications to be addressed to T. T. Howard, Box 321, Toronto, P. O., and invariably post paid, less from parties who act as Agents gratis or who wish literary articles for publication.

ROBERT BOYLE, Printer.