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# The Watchman.

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

VOL. I.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, MONDAY, JULY 8, 1850.

No. 25.

## Poetry.

### THE WISH.

I ASK not golden stores of wealth,  
Or rank, and pomp, and state;  
The noble's glittering coronet,  
The mansion of the great;  
I care not that around my brow  
Fame's laurel wreath should twine;  
Or, that on History's glowing page  
My name may proudly shine.  
I envy not the calm retreat,  
From worldly noise and strife—  
The lowly cot—the flower-gemm'd path—  
The simple joys of life:  
I ask not that in soft repose  
My peaceful days may glide,  
As the light bark is borne along  
The deep, untroubled tide.  
But this I ask: that while I live,  
I may not live in vain;  
For I would cheer the aching heart,  
And soothe the mourner's pain—  
Would wipe away grief's bitter tears,  
The poor man's struggles aid;  
And guide the wanderer back, whose steps  
From virtue's path have strayed.  
Then, whether affluence and state  
Shall be my destin'd lot,  
Or 'neath the humble cottage roof  
I dwell, it matters not—  
If I, by self-denying love,  
Earth's weary ones can bless,  
And deepen, as I pass along,  
The stream of happiness.

## Miscellany.

### TAKING UP AN EVIL REPORT.

One of the most striking illustrations of taking up and believing an evil report of a good man, slight evidence of its truth, that we have known, occurred in the case of a minister's acquaintance, a few weeks since. He occupied a room as a study, during the week, at some distance from his dwelling. Immediately back of his room, and opening into it, was one occupied as a sleeping apartment by two young merchant's clerks. As he did not occupy his study at night, or upon the Sabbath, and it was cooler and more pleasant than one back of it, the young gentlemen very frequently sat in it at such times. Being fond of the game of chess, they sometimes occupied their evenings in that way; and on one occasion went so far as to finish a game that had been played to a very late hour on Saturday night, on Sunday morning in the minister's study. The window opened upon the street in such a way, that a good lady in an upper chamber, on the opposite side of the street, saw them—she was filled with an holy horror, as she ought to have been, at seeing a minister's study thus profaned upon the Sabbath, and without investigating the matter as to who it was that was engaged in the game, she intimated her belief to a friend that one of the parties was the minister. This friend reported it as a secret to a third party; that the minister only played chess, which she considered as a base gambling, but that he did it upon the Sabbath. After it had gone through two or three other hands, it had grown so much, that he now currently asserted that the minister played cards upon the Sabbath. Several people vowed that they never would hear him again, although they admitted, in the first place, that they had always considered him an excellent man and a good preacher. Matters went on, until a young man who was very ill, stated to an intimate friend of the minister, that his mind had once been very much impressed by a sermon that he had heard the minister preach—and that he now would be glad to see him, but for the report which he had heard of his gambling upon the Sabbath. This friend promptly deied the report, and attempted to get it back to its origin. He called upon the minister, and stated the report which was circulated in reference to him. He denounced the young man as a base slanderer, as he never was seen by him on the Sabbath; and it was only by the gentlemen's coming forward and explaining his fault, that the whole matter was cleared up, and harmony restored to the parties.

### A CRUEL BRIDAL.

A long history of oppression, cruelty and the most remarkable passage is that which relates to Anne the Czarina of Russia, who died in 1740; and what is most extraordinary, that the nobility submitted to her and the degradations which she inflicted

upon them, without a murmur. The most painful instance of this kind was that of Prince Galitzin, who, on petition to Anne, was permitted to return to Russia from exile, during which he had changed his religion. The same day Galitzin, although upwards of forty years old, was ordered to take his place amongst the pages a few days later he received a notification that the empress, contented with his services, had been pleased to raise him to the dignity of her third butler. "The custom of butlers," says an historian, "was then in full force in Russia; the empress had six, three of whom were of very high birth and when they did not lend themselves with a good grace to the tom-tomeries required of them by her or her favorites, she had them punished with the *battogues*." The empress appeared well satisfied with the manner in which the prince fulfilled his new duties; and as he was a widower, she declared she would find him a wife, that so valuable a subject might not die without posterity. They selected for the poor wretch's bride, the most hideous and disgusting creature that could be found in the lowest ranks of the populace. Anne herself arranged the ceremonial of the wedding. It was in the depth of one of the severest winters of the century, and, at great expense, the empress had a palace built of ice. Not only was the building entirely constructed of that material, but all the furniture, including the nuptial bed, was also of ice. In front of the palace were ice cannons, mounted on ice carriages. Anne and all her court conducted the newly-married pair to this palace, their destined habitation. The guests were in sledges drawn by dogs and reindeer: the husband and wife, enclosed in a cage, were carried on an elephant. When the procession arrived near the palace, the ice cannons were fired, and not one of them burst, so intense was the cold. Several of them were even loaded with bullets, which pierced thick planks at a considerable distance. When everybody had entered the singular edifice, the ball began—it probably did not last long, and the bride and bridegroom were left in this wretched place with scarcely any clothing, having retired to their wretched couch in presence of Anne. The company went away, and sentinels were placed at the door of the nuptial chamber, to prevent the couple from leaving it before the next day! But when the next day came, they had to be carried out; the poor creatures were in a deplorable state, and survived their torture but a few days.

### TO BE REMEMBERED.

Time once past never returns; the moment which is lost is lost for ever.

It is important that we form a proper estimate of human life; we should neither load it with imaginary evils, or expect from it greater happiness than it is able to yield. The former will rob us of present enjoyment through the fear of evils to come; the latter will lead us to overlook present advantages in anticipation of greater good to be obtained, of which we are sure to be disappointed.

Be sure not to mistake the love of virtue for the practice of it; and see that you are no less good, than you are the friends of goodness.

The appearance of security is often deceptive; a calm often precedes a storm.

Temperance, by strengthening both mind and body, leads to happiness; intemperance, by impairing both mind and body, produces misery.

The acquisition of knowledge is honorable in all.

Sincerity and truth are the basis of every virtue.

Disappointment and distress are often friends, in disguise. To prepare ourselves to enjoy happiness, we must correct our inward disorders.

### A GENTLE HINT.

I was amused the last morning watch that I kept. We were stowing the hammocks in the deck nettings, when one of the boys came with his hammock on his shoulder, and as he passed the first lieutenant perceived that he had a quid of tobacco in his cheek.

"What have you got there, my good lad—a quid of tobacco?"

"No, sir," replied the boy, "there's nothing at all in the matter."

"O, there must be; is it a bad tooth, then? Open your mouth and let me see."

Very reluctantly the boy opened his mouth, and discovered a large roll of tobacco.

"I see, I see," said the first lieutenant, "your mouth wants overhauling, and your teeth cleaning. I wish we had a dentist on board, but as we have not, I will operate as well as I can—Send the armorer up here with his tongs."

When the armorer made his appearance, the boy was made to open his mouth, while the

chew of tobacco was extracted with this rough instrument.

"There, now," said the first lieutenant, "I'm sure that you must feel better already; you never could have any appetite. Now, captain of the after-guard, bring a piece of old canvass."

"I some sand here, and clean his teeth nicely." The captain of the after-guard came forward, and putting the boy's head between his knees, scrubbed his teeth well with the sand and canvass for two or three minutes.

"There, that will do," said the first lieutenant. "Now, my little fellow, your mouth is nice and clean, and you'll enjoy your breakfast. It was impossible for you to have eaten anything, with your mouth in such a nasty state. When it's dirty again, come to me, and I'll be your dentist."

### THE LORD'S PRAYER.

THY KINGDOM COME.

But to descend to particulars, what are the points in which I think myself at liberty to judge according to the maxims of the world and my own ideas, and not according to those of God? the world and its followers reprobate all those maxims of the gospel, though dictated by the Spirit of God, which prescribe detachment from the riches the pleasures, the honors of the earth; which enforce the necessity of self-abnegation and of carrying one's cross; which enjoin the love of God and our neighbor carried to a perfection, that banishes self-love as far as is possible; which extol meekness, patience, humility, and purity of intention, which, in fine, condemn *concupiscence of the flesh, concupiscence of the eyes, and the pride of life*. Now, can I assert with truth, that in all these points, and many others of the like nature I judge according to the Spirit of God, without any regard to my own private judgment, or that of the world? Can I flatter myself that it is a matter of little consequence for a Christian to form, with regard to any of these points, a judgement different from that of God? In fine, can I clearly determine and what is not essential in those points, and mark out the precise limits, where, without risk of salvation, we may cease to pass the same judgment of it, as God does, and begin to judge according to our own ideas and those of the world?

With respect even to persons who pretend to devotion, God is very far from reigning over the mind of the greatest part of them, and from regulating their ideas and their plans of conduct in matters of piety. If such persons were directed solely by the Spirit of God, they would pay more attention to the reformation of their interior than to the exposure of their exterior; to the prayer of the heart, than to that of the lips. They would take more care to fulfil the duties of their respective stations, than to load themselves with a multiplicity of superfluous irksome practices; to be plain and docile, than obstinate and headstrong. They would labor more to conceal, than than to publish their good actions; to bend to their inclinations; in fine (for the detail were endless,) to condemn, and correct themselves, than to watch, censure, and reform others. They would form a more just noble, and exalted idea of christian perfection, and would not descend to trifling, insignificant observances, which create trouble and scrupulousity; nor affect principles, either excessively rigid, or unwarrantably lax, and indulgent to corrupt nature. Were the kingdom of God established over our mind, it would not suffer us to change incessantly our plan of conduct, but would maintain us in a perfect uniformity and evenness of temper, and a serene peace and joy, which nothing could trouble or impair.

### CONVERSION OF A PAPIST.

We have the following incident from "A. C." An Irishman named Quinlan, with his wife and family, settled in Granville, Nova Scotia, he and his wife were rigid papists, but as there was no Roman Catholic society there, when Sabbath came he attended the Baptist meeting, and heard Elder D Harris preach from the text, "Other foundation can no man lay than that which is laid, which is Jesus Christ." The truth was brought home with divine power, and though he struggled hard to cling to his old system, his props one by one gave way, and he sank down under deep conviction,—after which he was brought into the liberty of the gospel, and began praying in his family; his wife was so highly offered, that she told him she would not live with a heretic—and intimated her intention of putting the affairs of his family in as comfortable a state as possible and then returning to Ireland. Ultimately she offered to live with him if he would not pray in the family. He with a confidence that God would open her eyes, promised that he would not, except with her consent. He continued some time to retire

to the fields or woods and pour out his soul to God—till at last the Hearer of prayer touched her heart, and she one day cried out, "O Quinlan pray for me." The spell was broken, he returned to his house to pray. She too found peace and pardon through the Redeemer.—United in the faith of the Gospel, they were united in their obedience, and were received into the Baptist church in that place, where they adorn their profession by a godly walk and conversation.

### PRIVATE THOUGHTS.

Who is there almost that does not wish God was less pure in his nature, less strict in his commands, less exact in his justice, less terrible in his vengeance, than he is? And is not this wishing that he was what he is not, and disliking what he is? And what is this, if the soul durst speak out the horrid truth, but even hating God.

Nothing in nature is more unknown to man than himself.

It is the common opinion with regard to natural evil, that it is sufficiently accounted for, if happiness prevails upon the whole; that this mixed state of things is unavoidable, and therefore no impeachment of the goodness of God; and that no man, or number of men, however miserable, have any right to complain, if happiness is the result of the general system. I do not understand this; it seems to me little less than blasphemy. How is it possible for so much as one conscious being to be miserable, but by its own fault.

If a man is a sinner, why does he not believe it? And if he is not, why does he confess it? What a strange jumble of blindness and hypocrisy? We confess what we do not really believe, and yet really are what we confess.

We aggravate the faults of others to have a pretence for hating or despising them, and for the pleasure of self-comparison.

Striving against nature is like holding a weather-cock with one's hand; as soon as the force is taken off, it veers again with the wind.—Adam.

### WHY I TAKE ONE RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER MORE THAN ANOTHER.

1. Because the paper I take has a character. When a man has no opinions of his own; is always timidly in the wake, rather than taking the lead in forming a correct public sentiment on important moral subjects, we set him aside as wanting in character. Just so with a paper. It deserves not the support of an independent, well-disposed mind.

2. Because my paper has *magnanimity*. It admits the possibility of erring in its estimates of men and things, and manfully corrects both its mistakes and its misstatements.

3. My paper is *courteous*. Differ as it may and often does in sentiment with others, it always treats them in such a manner as to compel their respect. Even the cuffed cur is compelled to acknowledge the kindness as well as the justness of the blow.

4. My paper is *instructive*. It always sets my mind agoing like a train of cars led by a powerful engine.

5. My paper is *benevolent*. Its very atmosphere is to my heart what the breath of spring is to vegetation. It makes me a better man; feeling and acting more kindly towards my race.

6. It is *energetic*; nerving all the powers to obey the dictates of light and love.

Hence, I not only take it in preference to others, but call it *my paper*. It has imperfections, and so has my yarn; but those of the latter are yielding and gradually disappearing under an improved culture, and I doubt not such will be the result with the former. One thing is very certain, mine is a great deal better since I adopted the practice of *paying for it in advance*.—From an American Paper.

### THE AXE.

The other day I was holding a man by a hand as firm in its outward texture as leather, and his sunburnt face was as inflexible as parchment; he was pouring forth a tirade of contempt upon those people who complain that they can find nothing to do, as an excuse for becoming idle loafers.

Said I, Jeff, what do you work at?—You look hearty and happy; what are you at? Why, said he, I bought an axe three years ago, that cost me two dollars; that was all the money I had. I went chopping wood by the cord;—I have done nothing else, and have earned more than six hundred dollars; I have drunk no grog, paid no doctor, and have bought a little farm in the Hoosier State, and shall be happy and married next month to a young girl that has earned two hundred dollars by spinning and other industrious pursuits.

## Family Circle.

## FIRMNESS AN ESSENTIAL QUALIFICATION

Mothers who would rear such souls as Samuel, should have something of the firmness and self-control of Hannah. It is a great mistake to suppose firmness inconsistent with the purest and strongest affection. Firmness is indispensable to accomplish the ends with which true affection seeks. They blended beautifully in the character of Hannah, and are both essential qualifications for a mother. Instead of weakening, they mutually aid and strengthen each other. The impatient, the irritable, and ill-natured are far more likely to be fickle, unstable, and driven about by every momentary impulse, than the affectionate and kind. A want of self-denying firmness is doubtless one of the greatest and most common defects in maternal character at the present day.

Sometimes the love of ease and self-indulgence is so strong, as to produce an aversion to the relationship itself. There is no greater perversion of natural feeling, and all right principle than to regard children as a burden and an obstacle to the mother's enjoyment. Such a sentiment springs only from the most depraved and narrow selfishness, and where it exists there is little hope of efficient intellectual or moral training. The same want of self-denial prevents many mothers from acquiring that knowledge of their duties which all should possess. The facility with which such knowledge is acquired is a striking characteristic of the age. Books and periodicals are multiplied; sermons are preached, and maternal associations organized for the benefit of mothers. Among these may be found a tincture of impracticable theorizing, yet they embody much valuable information, and the mother who avails herself of these means of improvement is far better qualified for her duties than one who does not. What is the excuse for their neglect? Simply that other pursuits are more gratifying to the taste or inclination. If duty be consulted, no claim upon a mother's time and care can come in competition with her children's welfare. Their bodies, their intellects, and their souls are committed to her culture, and if she is needlessly and willfully ignorant of their physical, mental or moral structure, and the best means of their development, she is guilty of delinquency that will probably bring upon her negligence its own retribution. I believe most confidently that much sickness and death would be prevented if mothers understood the functions of the human system, and strictly consulted its nature and necessities in the nurture of their children. Not less confidently do I believe that the intellect might be developed more rapidly without hazard to health—that much vice and folly might be prevented and a more symmetrical and vigorous moral development secured, if mothers had sufficient firmness and self-denial thoroughly to qualify themselves for their duties. Let a mother make it her constant study, not how to make her children admired, but how to make them healthy, wise, and good; let her improve all the facilities within her reach for this end, and she will reap her reward. A vigorous, intelligent, and virtuous household, will rise up and call her blessed.

But if self-denying firmness is needed to acquire a knowledge of duty, how much more so in reducing it to practice. Instruction, to be of much avail, should be regular and systematic. How small is the proportion of mothers that firmly carry out a system of daily, or even weekly instruction, and why is it neglected? Not because any one doubts its utility or importance, but from mere negligence, or at the best, from the pressure of other cares, but what right have other pursuits to interfere with the instruction of children? No sensible mother will pretend that can be more important. Others, in less favorable circumstances, have found time for the regular and faithful discharge of this duty. The true secret of its neglect in almost all cases is a want of self-denying firmness on the part of the mother.

But the greatest evil resulting from this self-indulgent indecision of purpose is yet to be considered. It is a baleful influence upon the discipline of the household. The mother that does not govern herself will never govern her children. She may be unnaturally severe, or unreasonably indulgent, but she never will maintain her authority. She will correct from passion, or caress from impulse. She will utter a command perhaps about some trifle, but is too much occupied, or too inefficient to see that it is obeyed. The child discovers that her course is governed by no fixed rule, and learns to despise her injunctions. At length an occasion occurs when it is highly important that she should be obeyed, but the child does not readily discriminate between one command and another, having often disobeyed with impunity, concludes to take its own course. But the mother is now in earnest, and, after exhausting in turn her stock of threats and bribes, she becomes excited, and applies the rod. The contest grows serious—the child has its own way too often to be easily driven from its purpose, and the mother feels determined for once to conquer. If, however, the child is obstinate, she will probably at length give up in despair, and then farewell to obedience, in any circumstances, unless the child please. Even if it yields in such a struggle, it is with a tempor-vexed and soured, and a deter-

mination to recompense the experiment of trying how often it can disobey without punishment. There seems to be in human nature an inherent recognition of the right of possession, and the child that long has had its own way feels truly misused when compelled to yield. No command of sufficient importance to be uttered is too trifling to be obeyed, and obedience always promptly enjoined and secured, soon becomes a habit both easy and natural. All government, whether in family or state, to be efficient, must be stable. It must have fixed laws, and the penalty of transgression must be uniform and certain. It is obvious that to obtain such government the mother will have occasion for much firmness and much self-control. It is not less obvious that without government there can be little valuable instruction, or order and comfort in the household. Ungoverned children seldom make much improvement in mind or morals. They grow up to be wayward and unhappy; they become disorderly members of society, and sometimes are made to experience the penalty of civil laws from having learned to despise those of the household.—*Mother's Mag*

## THE INDULGING OF CHILDREN.

There are but two ways of subduing the passions of children, namely, by force and reason, but there are many ways which are daily used to inflame and strengthen them. When a child is accustomed to have all he asks for, he soon becomes unreasonable in his demands, and at last expects impossibilities. Now, which is most eligible, to keep the passions regulated, and prevent their making great resistance—or to suffer them to rise to such a height that all our future care will not be sufficient to check them? Parents, therefore, should by all means accustom themselves to deny their children some things, even such as are innocent and reasonable, not, indeed, to gratify a cruel pleasure, for that they should abhor, but to make them familiar with disappointments that they may brook them the better. Besides, by this method, every grant from the parents will be esteemed a favor, and be received with gratitude; whereas, to grant every thing they ask, destroys the very spirit of compliance, and ceases to be a favor. A little judgment and experience will show parents how to vary these grants and denials; and if children are under any degree of regulation, nothing is more easy. This by no means implies that children are not sometimes to have what they like—far from it; but the regulation which I am speaking of makes their lives comfortable and easy, and at the same time furnishes parents with frequent opportunities of discovering their various inclinations and propensities, and puts it in their power to confer many little favors upon them, which otherwise they would not be sensible of. There are two sorts of meat at table equally innocent; in such a case, parents may sometimes, without impropriety give a child his choice. This indulgence, when allowed without claim or rudeness in the child, looks graceful, and gives him spirit, with a pleasing air; besides, it affords parents an opportunity of discovering whether a child has any natural antipathy, any unquerable aversion, to certain kinds of food, or anything in his constitution that has a repugnancy to particular meats which, though he may like them, always make him sick—all which must be distinguished from humor and daintiness.

But it will be impossible to gain this knowledge if my first principle, obedience, is neglected. If a child is suffered to have his own humor, what a fantastical figure does he make at the table! The mother shall be thrown into confusion at her child's behavior, and, by attending to his humors, scarce eat any dinner; one minute he will have one kind of meat—the next, another—this piece is too fat—that is cut in the wrong place; by and by he will have something else—at last he grows sullen, and does not eat half his dinner. Obedience obviates this confusion, and makes all calm and regular. Obedient children take what is given them, and eat it without reluctance or reserve. While children see they are not to be humored, parents will be at leisure to attend to them, and may easily observe what food should be generally given, and what avoided; and thus parents might have half-a-dozen of children with peace and pleasure, while the opposite behavior makes one a plague to the whole table. This attention to children will likewise discover what companions they like, and often why they like them; by which means parents will be able to determine what their dispositions are, which will furnish them with hints for granting or denying certain acquaintances. The same rule should be observed by parents through the stated actions of the day; i. e. at rising, breakfast, dressing, school, dinner, supper, and bed-time; all are to be under such regulation that no opposition or untowardness obstruct the order of their designs. These I call the stated actions, because they are things which constantly and regularly return; and parents should by all means habituate their children to consider them as acts of obedience and duty, which must be readily complied with.—*Rev. Rest Knipe's Lectures. Edinburgh, 1783.*

THE DEATH OF CHILDREN.—The death of a child, is, to the mother's heart like the dew on a plant from which a bud has perished. The

heart lifts up its head in freshened greenness to the morning light, so the mother's soul gathers from the dark sorrow through which she has passed, a fresh brightening of her heavenly hopes.

## Geographic and Historic

## LETTER TO NORTHERN ELEPHANT.

In the year 1799, a Tangusan fisherman observed a strange, shapeless mass projecting from an icebank, near the mouth of a river, in the North of Siberia, the nature of which he did not understand, and which was so high in the bank as to be beyond his reach. He next year observed the same, which was then more disengaged from among the ice, but was still unable to conceive what it was. Towards the end of the following summer, 1801, he could distinctly see that it was the frozen carcass of an enormous animal, the entire flank of which, and one of its tusks, had become disengaged with the ice. In consequence of the ice beginning to melt earlier, and to a greater degree than usual in 1803 he left year of this discovery, the enormous carcass became entirely disengaged, and fell down from the ice crag on a sand bank, forming part of the coast of the Arctic Ocean. In the month of March of that year, the Tangusan carried away the two tusks, which he sold for the value of 50 rubies, and at this time a drawing was made of the animal. Two years afterwards (1809), Mr Adams went to examine this animal, which still remained on the sand bank where it had fallen from the ice, but its body was now greatly mutilated. The jets of the neighborhood had taken away considerable quantities of its flesh to feed their dogs; and the wild animals, particularly the white bears, had also feasted on the carcass; yet the skeleton remained quite entire, except that one of the fore legs was gone. The entire spine, the pelvis, one shoulder blade was found at a short distance. The head remained covered by the dry skin, and the pupil of the eye was still distinguishable.

The brain also remained within the skull, but a good deal shrunk and dried up, and one of the ears was excellent preservation; still retaining a tuft of strong bristly hair. The upper lip was a good deal eaten away, and the under lip was entirely gone the animal was a male, and had a long mane on his neck.

The skin was extremely thick and heavy, and so much of it remained as required the exertions of ten men to carry away, which they did with considerable difficulty. More than thirty pounds weight of hair were gathered from the wet sand bank, having been trampled into the mud by the white bears while devouring the carcass; it consists of three distinct kinds: one of these is the stiff black bristles a foot or more in length; another in thinner bristles or coarse flexible hair, of a reddish brown color; and the third is a coarse brown wool, which grows among the roots of the long hair. These afford an undeniable proof that this animal belonged to a race of Elephants in habitating a cold region, with which we are now unacquainted, and by no means fitted to dwell in the torrid zone.

It is also evident that this enormous animal must have been frozen up by the ice at the moment of its death.—*From Petersburg Journal du Nord, No. 30, by Mr Adams.*

## OUR WONDROUS ATMOSPHERE.

We must now strive to conceive of the atmosphere as a whole, and to realize clearly the idea of its unity. And what a whole! what a unity it is! It possesses properties so wonderful, and so dissimilar, that we are slow to believe that they can exist together. It rises above us with its cathedral dome, arching towards the heaven of which it is the most familiar synonyme and symbol. It floats around us like that grand object which the apostle John saw in the vision—"a sea of glass-like unto crystal." So massive is it, that when it begins to stir, it tosses about great ships like playthings, and sweeps cities and forests, like snow flakes to destruction before it. And yet it is so mobile, that we have lived years in it before we can be persuaded that it exists at all, and the great bulk of mankind never realize the truth that they are bathed in an ocean of air. Its weight is so enormous that iron shivers before it like glass; yet a soap-bell sails through it with impunity, and the tiniest insect waves it aside with its wing. It ministers lavishly to all senses. We touch it not, but it touches us. Its warm south-winds bring back color to the pale face of the invalid; its cool west winds refresh the fevered brow and make the blood mantle in our cheeks; even its north blasts brace into new vigor the hardened children of our rugged clime. The eye is indebted to it for all the magnificence of sunrise, the full brightness of mid-day, the chastened radiance of the gloaming, and the "clouds that cradle near the setting sun." But for it, the rainbow would want its "triumphal arch," and the winds would not send their fleecy messengers on errands round the heavens. The cold weather would not shed its snowy feathers on the earth, nor would drops of dew gather on the flowers. The kindly rain would never fall, nor hail-storm nor fog diversify the face of the sky. Our naked globe would turn its tanned and unshaded forehead to the sun, and one dreary monotonous blaze of light and heat dazzle and burn up all things. Were there no atmosphere, the

evening sun would in a moment set, and without warning, plunge the earth in darkness. But the air keeps in his hand a sheaf of his rays and lets them but slowly through his fingers, so that the shadows of the evening gather by degrees, and the flowers have time to bow their heads, and each creature space to find a place of rest, and to seek for repose. In the morning the garish sun would at once burst from the bosom of night, and blaze above the horizon, but the air watches for his coming, and sends at first but one little ray to announce his approach, and then another, and by and by a hand, and so gently draws aside the curtain of night, and slowly lets the light fall on the face of the sleeping earth till her eyelids open, and, like man, she goes forth again to labor till the evening.—*British and Foreign Quarterly Review for February*

## AN ENCOUNTER WITH A BOA-CONSTRICTOR.

I was just loading my towing-piece, when I observed an object on the white mud of the river, which gleamed in the sun's rays like a coil of silver: it was a serpent basking in the sun.—We rowed toward the spot, and Count Oriolla fired at it from a distance of thirty to forty paces: he missed it with the first barrel, but wounded it in the tail with the second, which was charged with large shot No. 2. This seemed to rouse the creature, our boat grounded almost at the same moment, a little higher up than where the serpent lay, but some intervening bushes prevented our keeping it in sight. We all eagerly jumped into the river, followed by most of the crew; Counts Oriolla and Bismark were overboard in a minute, but as the real depth of the water seemed to me very problematical, I leaped quickly on to a withered branch of an enormous prostrate tree, which served as a bridge to shore. Although I had little hope of coming up with the serpent, I advanced as fast as I could along the slippery trunk,—a thing by no means easy, on account of my large India-rubber shoes, which the swollen state of my feet had obliged me to wear for some weeks past. Just then I heard the report of a gun on my left, and instantly jumping into the morass, warm from the sun's heat, sinking into it up to my knee at every step, and leaving one of my shoes in the mud, I hastened in the direction of the sound. Count Oriolla, who was the first to leap out of the boat, ran to the spot where he had wounded the serpent, and caught a sight of the reptile as it was trying to escape into the forest. Suddenly it glided into the mud under the trunk of a prostrate tree, and at that instant the Count struck it with a cutlass, which, however, merely rased the skin: he then threw himself at full length upon the creature as it was sliding away, and thrust the steel into its back, a few feet from the tail. The Count vainly tried to stop the monstrous reptile, which dragged him along, though the cutlass had pierced its body and entered the ground beneath. It was fortunate that the serpent did not bend backwards, and entwine its bold pursuer in its folds, nor less so that Count Bismark, the only one who was armed with a gun, came up at this critical moment; climbing over the trunk of the tree, he faced the enemy, which, hissing, lifted its head erect in the air, and, with great coolness, gave it a shot a *bout* poured through the head, which laid it apparently lifeless on the ground. My companions described the creature's strength as wonderful, writhing in immense folds, and flinging its head from one side to another in its efforts to escape the well aimed stroke of Count Oriolla; but a few moments after the shot, which carried away its lower jaw and a part of the head, the serpent seemed to arouse from its stupefaction, and Count Bismark hastened back to the boat to fetch Mr. Theremin's gun. All this was the work of a few minutes. I had hardly left the boat more than two or three minutes, when I stood behind Count Oriolla, on the trunk of the tree, with the serpent coiled up in an unshapeless mass at its roots. I could scarcely wait to hear what had passed, but seized a heavy pole from one of the men who gathered round, to have thrust at the creature's head. Raising it up, it now seemed to summon its last strength, but it vainly strove to reach us on the tree. I stood ready, armed with a cutlass, to thrust into its jaws, while the Count stirred up the serpent, provoking it to the fight; the creature's strength was, however, exhausted. Count Bismark now returned, and shattered its skull with another shot, and it died in strong convulsions. Though I could not share with valiant companions the honor of the day, I was fortunate enough to arrive in time for the "hallali." Our prey proved to be a large boa-constrictor, measuring sixteen feet two inches in length, and one foot nine inches in circumference; the sailors called it a "sucuriju." In skinning and dissecting it, a dozen membranaceous bags of eggs were found in its body, containing young serpents, some still alive, and from one to two long. The Counts kindly presented me with the beautiful skin, which was spotted with yellow, and black, and covered with small scales; this trophy of their valor now forms the chief ornament of my residence at Montebello. As soon as the task of skinning was accomplished, which the thickness of the animal's scaly covering rendered very difficult, we again set sail, soon after twelve o'clock, and continued the ascent of the Amazon, carrying off the skin of the boa in triumph, spread out upon the roof of our boat.—*Prince Adalbert's*



The Press and General Review

EPISCOPALIANISM.

The Bishop of Exeter will now, it is to be hoped, rest satisfied that he cannot, by a side-wind, revive for any practical purpose either the Upper or the Lower House of Convocation, and that he, in his high station, is just as amenable to the Queen's ordinary tribunals as the meanest of her subjects. In his relentless persecution of Mr Shore, he had the satisfaction of thrusting that victim of his episcopal wrath into Exeter gaol, but, after his scarcely less vindictive persecution of Mr Gorham, he will have the mortification of insinuating his more fortunate object of his ecclesiastical bigotry into the vicarage of Brampton Speke; besides, it is very sincerely to be trusted, paying him his legal costs. And by his discomfiture, that great principle of comprehension which has so long adorned the Church of England, is re-established and confirmed.

In the midst of the high church confusion worse confounded, which has followed the decision in Mr Gorham's case by the Privy Council, two things are very apparent. First, that the noise, the turmoil, and the disorder are entirely clerical; and are confined (even amongst the clergy) to a couple, or at most to three bishops, to a few tractarian archdeacons and a crowd of silly curates, whom Oxford has let loose on society, whose reading is greatly in advance of their judgment, and who, seemingly, will remain all their lives what certainly they now are great boys. Secondly, that these ecclesiastical rioters, in spite of all their protestations, their memorials and their flood of pamphlets, have not agreed on what it is they want.

They are all, it is true vastly dissatisfied with the composition of the appellate court which rebuffed the dogmatic tyranny of Bishop Phillips: so dissatisfied, indeed as to be nearly as rebellious and revolutionary in speech as the Chowlers and Growlers of the Crown and Anchor Tavern. But, unlike that red agricultural conclave, they know not what they want.

Some bawl out for Convocation; others shout for a Synod; one turns to the Bishops for help another demands the interference of the Laity to coerce the bishops into furious courses; this pamphleteer places all his hope in dogmatic teaching; 't'other is strongly of opinion that in the greater excommunication only is there any safety. Canon Townsend, of Durham, notwithstanding the cool 5000*l*. a-year he gets out of the Church for teaching the doctrines of the Reformation, posts off to Rome and begs Pio Nono to add to his own troubles and instruct us heretics, by summoning a General Council; whilst Professor Maurice, of King's College, issues penny tracts in Fleet-street, recommending his reverend brethren to visit his tailor's shop somewhere near Oxford-street, and there to learn that *Christian Socialism* is the remedy for all their ecclesiastical woes as for all our national griefs. Mr Sewell, of Oxford, and late of St. Columba's, Ireland, contemptuously and angrily rejects and repudiates Convocation; stamping his foot he denounces it as "a civil creation—a clerical parliament—an institution for purposes of finance—to which the church owes her present trouble!" After the fashion of the Cameronians, nothing less than "a synod of God's ministers, for proclaiming His word," will satisfy this gentleman who seems to know a little of everything but the Bible; though "with what form and precise jurisdiction," he intends to clothe his synod, when he gets it, he says, a "question for the profoundest research!" Mr Bennett, on the other hand, implores the Laity of Belgrave to arise and mob Buckingham Palace—to set the church right in this her danger. "The remedy," he, with comical mystery, assures that pious but polka-loving locality, "is with you!" His neighbor, Mr Irons, of the less fashionable, and, we fear, the also less moral Brompton, is much of the same mind. For he thinks that "a Bishop does not understand theology one shade better for being a bishop, nor a priest for being a priest," whilst Mr Keble, rising in audacity, boldly denies that the bishops "are representatives of the general mind of the church." Nor is this denial of Mr Keble's with him the mere proposition, he draws from it a practical conclusion, almost as revolutionary as the decision Ledru Rollin came to when he resolved to the *blouses* of Paris, that the Roman expedition being an infraction of the constitution, imposed on them the obligation of rebellion. For, argues Mr Keble, the bishops not being the representatives of the general mind of the church, the church never assented to the powers of this Judicial Committee; and for want of its assent, and because the act clothing it with powers was passed in the session in which ten Irish bishoprics were suppressed, it is the duty of the church to resist the decrees of that tribunal. And, in like manner, Mr Maskell, Mr Dodsworth, Mr Neald (all but Dr. Pusey, struck dumb by the decision it may be presumed), indulge in what poor Sydney Smith (oh, that he were still with us to pillory such ecclesiastical puppyism) used to call their "little books of nonsense."

To calm the perturbation, to smother the rebellion, and to avert insurrection of these red men of the Church of England, our busy Diocesan has introduced a bill into the House of Lords—not to send them all to the treadmill ecclesiastical—but to erect a purely spiritual court, of bishops only, to determine any ques-

tion of doctrine or tenets of the church of the realm arising either in a criminal or civil suit. In such an enactment the first thing that strikes one is the strange inaccuracy of its language. "The church of this realm!" There is here either ignorance very extraordinary, or (more likely) pretensions very presumptuous. For of "this realm" the ecclesiastical establishment of the southern division of this island is not the only church. Before the union with Scotland the "realm" consisted of England only, after that union, it included all Great Britain, subsequently to the union with Ireland, the word "realm" signifies the united kingdom, and the difference between the meaning of the terms "realm" and "dominions" is, that whilst the former is exclusive, the latter is inclusive of the colonies and transmarine dependencies. Now, as the established church of this part of the kingdom is not the established church of the northern portion of this island, it is only by an abuse of terms that the church of England and Ireland can be called "the church of this realm."

But the pretence on which the bill is founded is, that a court, composed of spiritual persons is necessary to give satisfaction to the church in the determination of such questions. Now, admitting for an instant this to be so, Bishop Blomfield ought, if there be any such necessity, to have plucked up courage to have gone much further than he proposes to do. For, after all, his new tribunal of bishops is only to have appellate jurisdiction; the bill still leaves original jurisdiction over "questions of doctrine or tenets of the church of this realm," to be exercised by laymen officiating as judges in the ecclesiastical courts. There is an inconsistency here quite fatal, we submit, to the assumption in which the bill originates, and wholly at variance with the theory that in criminal or civil suits questions of doctrine ought to be decided by churchmen. For, enact the Bishop's bill, and nine-tenths of these questions will still be decided by lay judges; it will only be where length of purse enables a litigant to appeal, that the episcopal court will come into operation.

But the pretence is wholly unfounded. There is no general wish for any such court on the part of the church. The ultra high churchmen, as we have seen, repudiate it as wholly insufficient for the emergency or crisis to which, in their excited imaginations, the church has been brought; and the low churchmen are utterly opposed to any measure, be it what it may that will increase the power of the bishops one jot: whilst to the constitution of "this realm," a court composed of spiritual persons is utterly repugnant: it would be intolerable alike to all our national traditions and to our legal habits. On this last point, indeed, Bishop Blomfield himself would appear to have misgivings, for his bill only directs his episcopal tribunal to certify its opinion to the Judicial Committee, and though it goes on to enact that the opinion "shall be binding and conclusive for the purposes of the appeal," and provides that it "shall be specially reported by the said Judicial Committee to her Majesty in council," it adds the important words, "together with their advice to her Majesty on such appeal." Now, if the opinion so certified "shall be binding and conclusive for the purposes of the appeal," and yet, notwithstanding the Judicial Committee has to report the opinion to the Sovereign, with their own advice to the Crown on such appeal, it is quite possible—nay, at present it would be most probable—that the "advice" of the Judicial Committee would clash with the "opinion" of the bishops, and in that event the Sovereign would have to choose between the "opinion" and the "advice." But the Sovereign, in such a dilemma, would be bound to seek responsible aid in determining which to prefer. So that this precious bill might ultimately force the decision of "questions of doctrine or tenets of the church of this realm," on the political cabinet for the time being! Such are the absurdities bishops commit when they meddle with matters of this sort.

The bill is, in truth, a measure to place the sovereign in a "fix," to increase the discord and troubles of the church, to produce collision between the bishops and the highest judges of this realm," to exasperate the laity, and to introduce an entirely new principle into our national system of judicature. It will, if passed, settle nothing, and it may unsettle everything.

One thing, however, it certainly would do. It enacted—increased greatly the power of the bishops; and that probably is the very best reason which can be given for its summary rejection. By recent legislation, the episcopal order has obtained enormous powers over the temporalities of the church; and these powers a committee of the Commons has reported they have abused to their own personal and private advantage. By the absurd prejudices of the high church party, the bishops are in possession of inordinate authority over the great church societies furnished with wealth by the laity, to which they contribute sparingly and meagrely themselves; and of which their management was so objectionably offensive, as to lead to the formation of other societies independent of their control. And now it is proposed to give to the bishops legal jurisdiction "to determine any question of doctrine or tenets of the church of this realm, arising either in a criminal or civil suit." Why, give them this and they will be little short of masters of the realm.

It is not in an age when, for the church of

England, pretensions almost papal have been propounded, that the power of the bishops ought to be augmented. It is rather at such a time that the more rational views of the new Dean of Bristol, the Rev. Gilbert Elliott ought to prevail—viz., that it is "a church which is created by the law, and which may be changed by the law"—*Daily News*.

PROTESTANT DISSENTERS' DEPUTATION.

Yesterday a meeting of the members of this deputation was held at the King's Head Tavern, Poultry, for the purpose of taking into consideration the provisions of the Metropolitan Interment Bill, so far as they affected the interests of dissenters. Mr John Remington Mills having taken the chair, stated that in view of the clauses of the government measure were so objectionable that the committee had thought it necessary to call a special meeting of the Deputies upon the subject. After referring to those parts of the bill which were obnoxious to dissenters, in common with the great majority of the inhabitants of the metropolis, he said, that the clauses to which they particularly objected were those making provision for the compensation of the clergy of the church of England. No one denied that some alteration in the present system of interment was necessary, but it would be most unjust towards dissenters if the operation of any measure of public utility should subject them to additional grievances. Such, however, would be the effect of the government measure, if passed in its present form. Now they enjoyed the privilege of burying in their own grounds without the payment of fees to any clergyman, but under this bill they would be liable to a tax which would be levied to pay the annuities of the clergy, if the fees were insufficient for that purpose, and under the management of the Board of Health nothing but a deficiency could be expected. The committee had had an interview with Sir George Grey, and had represented their objections to the measure. He promised to take them into consideration, but held out no hope of any alteration in the bill. Under these circumstances, the committee had agreed upon a series of resolutions, admitting the necessity of some regulation of intra-mural interments, but condemning the details of the government measure, and protesting against any infringement of the rights hitherto enjoyed by dissenters. These resolutions were adopted by the meeting, and embodied in a petition to the House of Commons. A resolution was also passed directing the committee to draw up and print a letter, forcibly setting forth the objections of the deputies to the measure, and to forward a copy, with the chairman's signature attached, to every member of parliament, previous to the next debate on the bill.—*London Daily News*.

Ecclesiastical.

DRUMMOND AND GOULBURN CIRCUIT.

The labors of another Conference year have nearly closed: as far as they have gone, they have entered upon the records of eternity; and their effects will only be fully known in its bright light. In all human probability, my connexion with the church upon this Circuit, is about to close, perhaps forever. Assisted by brothers Curry and Wright, I have been serving the church in this place as Pastor, for the now closing year; it is therefore my duty to review the past, and as such a multitude of thoughts crowd my mind, I will try to throw them into some kind of order, beginning,

First with the origin of this Circuit. Seventeen years ago, as a church, we were nearly unknown to the people of this extensive Circuit—about that time the Rev. James Brennan became the Pioneer and Apostle of the New Connexion to this part of Canada. Never did the venerable men who then sat in Conference, make a better selection than that of brother Brennan, for the purpose of facing enemies, meeting objections, and opening up a new cause in the midst of deadly hostility. Few men, if any, then traveling, could have done as well—no man could have done better. A real hero, no foe could daunt him, no work discourage him, no difficulty stop him.—He spared no sacrifice of time, talent, labor, or money to secure the establishment of our principles in this section of Canada. For three successive years he toiled, wrote, preached, and labored upon this Circuit. He gained the love of scores, carried away with him the applause of hundreds, and with most here, memory still holds him in her shrine. He succeeded in opening up a number of preaching places, and in gathering in a few to the Church. He was succeeded by a sage, the venerable, holy Hales. Here again the wisdom of the "Sanhedrin" was displayed; Brennan who was full of zeal, eloquence, and courage, was followed by Hales, meek as Moses, loving as John, faithful as Peter, who could help but love him? Loved he was, and to this day loved he is. Under his unassuming but cautious Superintendency, the Circuit still increased; prejudices were surmounted, difficulties overcome, enemies lessened, and friends increased. Then came — but no; let the name be sealed up in the quiescence of eternal silence; poor unfortunate, unhappy man, God forgave him and save every clergyman from the love of spirit-as liquor. Then the Circuit got a deadly wound; some times since it did appear as if the "deadly wound" were healed, or about so to be; but from the time that brother Hales left the Circuit, though there have been some zealous, eloquent, and holy men upon it, yet it has never reached that point in success at which it had arrived under the labors of Brennan and Hales.

Second. As to its state when I undertook its Superintendency, I am sorry to say that I did not find thinks

in a prosperous state. The few, and they were very few, who were from principle attached to us, were sunk in despair, in consequence of seeing the Circuit, year after year, getting worse and worse, until it had dwindled away so far that upon the Drummond Circuit, there was not a single Class Meeting, no Circuit Steward, no Class Seward, no Class Leader, no Exhorter, and but one Local Preacher, and ten scattered members, so called. Confidence was sunk in the Conference, the very name of the Connexion was a reproach in the mouth of many; indeed, so far had things gone, that I will not for shame sake publish them; but an idea may be formed when one of our best friends, Mr. G——, seeing no prospects of better days, advised one of my colleagues, brother Curry, who happened to see him before I did, to leave the Circuit if he wanted to get anything for his labor, and to go and try in some place where the body was not known, to raise up a cause, for that here all hope of prosperity was now gone; indeed so appalling was the state in which I found the Circuit, that I returned to my place of residence, to recommend the Annual Committee to appoint brother Curry and myself to another sphere of labor, where at least we might have, if nothing more, the hope of raising an interest. At some appointments upon the Circuit, party feelings, family discords, jealousy of neighbours, old difficulties, &c., &c., were "eating as doth the canker." Indeed, there was nothing but division, leanness of soul, inactivity, want of discipline, and destitution of nearly everything essential to the prosperity of the Christian religion, in connexion with Methodism. This being the state of the Circuit when I arrived, I saw

Thirdly, That extra means were necessary in order to raise the Circuit, if indeed it could be raised, I therefore employed myself and colleagues in holding protracted meetings—all of which were successful to some extent—and it is admitted by all that one of the most extraordinary revivals of religion, that has ever been heard of in all this region, has been upon this Circuit during the present Conference year. Not scores only, but hundreds have, since last June, bowed the knee of humiliation and penitence at the footstool of mercy, and have been led to concentrate their thoughts and feelings on those moral features of character and conduct which affect their relationship and interests with Him, whose laws they had broken, and whose pardon they were imploring. At our regular meetings in some places upon the Circuit, I saw the plain indications of extensive revivals—I was not disappointed, first came the falling drops, then the teeming showers, and now the torrent of mercy is rolling on through the Circuit. In our protracted meetings our old and well-tried brethren, Couc. and Montgomery, together with our new ally, brother McElroy, have made themselves extensively useful; such zeal and perseverance as have distinguished their labors, in the blessed work of saving souls, will not, cannot lose its proper reward.—To inform your readers that this revival had been progressing in the midst of opposition to New Connexionism, and that she receives her proportion of what our Heavenly Father promised to His disciples, "persecutions also," would only be publishing what is every day occurring in our history. Those that will live godly in Christ Jesus, shall, while human nature is human nature, while the heart is unregenerated, while worldly feelings, and worldly principles, and worldly interests, and worldly love predominate in the mind, "suffer persecution;" but it is not to be wondered at that those persons who do not enjoy experimental religion should think that some in our revivals were speaking and acting under the influence of a temporary insanity; nothing is more disagreeable to opponents of experimental godliness, than revivals of religion; because nothing is so far beyond their comprehension, and nothing is so unconquerable; and it is because of this incomprehensible and unconquerable power of revivals that so much is said about them. In some of these meetings we have seen the mighty arm of the Lord made bare, for the time was come to honor His Zion, to collect many of His chosen ones, and to beautify His spiritual temple, by adding to it many, very many, living, choice stones. Wherever we erected the woody banners, the mighty God of Jacob was with us, and the word of His truth has been confirmed with signs and wonders, the right hand of our God has done valiantly. Some of Zion's most barren and solitary places have been glad, and have budded and blossomed like the garden of the Lord. He who binds the strong man armed, in answer to the prayer of faith, came in mighty power, and removed the moral night from the minds of scores, and in some places the communities have become vocal with the praises of Israel's King. At many of these meetings the great deep of the heart was entirely broken up, and the greatest depths of penitential sorrow were manifested, and as might be expected, from the above fact, the conversions were generally clear and bright, these facts I record, as an Ebenezer to the Lord.

Fourth. The obstacles in the way of this mighty and blessed work, have been neither few nor small; and them may be recorded, first, the extent of the Circuit and its consequent difficulty of proper management; the Circuit as at present constituted is, I believe, the largest in the Province, it embraces the following thirteen Townships:—Emsley, Drummond, Bathurst, Lanark, Ramsay, Pakenham, Fathroy, Huntly, Goulburn, Richmond, Gore, Marlborough, and Beakwith; in a new country like this, with horridly bad roads, the difficulty of travelling through such a number of large Townships, is self-evident. Another obstacle we had to contend with lies in the fact that the discipline, (if I am correctly informed) has never been enforced upon this Circuit, and there is a consequent ignorance of, and even prejudice against it; this has been a sore trial to me in my Superintendency of the Circuit. Another obstacle to our progress has been the want of active, intelligent business men to sit in our Leaders' and Quarterly Meetings; but thank God, this is being overcome, and we are now getting in some who will soon take a lead in this respect. Another difficulty we have had to contend against is the sad want of chapels, if we assemble in a private dwelling, there exists, perhaps in that neighborhood, a prejudice against the family who kindly open their house for preaching,

therefore the people will not come out; if we meet in school houses, they are often too small, and nearly always too filthy for a respectable congregation, not unfrequently in an uncentral position for preaching, this makes against us and can only be remedied by the erection of comfortable chapels upon the Circuit. Another obstacle we had to contend with here in the bigotry existing against us in this part of the country. I will relate a few facts to illustrate it. There is a Methodist chapel built near Richmond, which was put up upon the following conditions, at least so I am told, namely, "all denominations shall be allowed to preach in this house, except the Roman Catholics and the Ryanites, or as they call themselves, the Canadian Wesleyans." This is illustrative of the feeling of the "Old Connexion," in these parts, towards us. Again, at one of our appointments, it was said publicly that they "would as soon have a broom-stick to baptize a child as a Methodist Preacher." This is illustrative of the high church Pusoyite bigotry. Again an individual, a member of the Methodist church, who is regarded by many as a pious, God-fearing person, once said, after a service whereat we had no singing, "I would have raised the tune for them, did I not believe that it would be committing sin to assist them so far." What think you would the holy, catholic spirited Wesley say to this professed follower of his? Verily he would say, as he had said in his excellent sermon on bigotry, "you convict yourself of bigotry, by your unreadiness to believe that any man does not cast out devils who differs from you." Indeed if ever there was a people to whom Wesley's sermons, on "a caution against bigotry," ought to be preached, it is to those who are called by his name in this part of Canada. The Wesleyans, in general, I love and venerate, they are a holy, useful, and God-honored people; and perhaps for the last century, have done more for the evangelization of the world, than any other christian church; but those who are called Wesleyans here, have the name but not the spirit of Wesley. From the bigoted we have had a great amount of untoward influences to withstand; happily their prosperity has been insignificant, and the issue comparatively harmless. Another of our obstacles was, as before intimated, a want of brotherly love, of neighborship, a sad deficiency of that charity which would sooner cover than expose the failings of brethren and neighbors. In consequence of these things, a part of our labors, have been prosecuted under somewhat unfavorable and discouraging circumstances; but I think that, at least, in regard to the last mentioned particular, there is a better spirit now prevailing; certain it is that the old spirit is not so much developed as formerly, and I entertain a hope that all will cease from strife, love as brethren, and in the "unity of the spirit and bond of peace, come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty."

To be Continued.

# The Watchman.

Monday Evening, July 8, 1850.

## THE PULPIT.

The fame of the Pulpit, as the means of disseminating divine truth, has outlived that of almost every other institution of equal antiquity. The dispensation under which it was first employed remains embodied only in the archives of a history long since completed by the abrogation of its solemn ceremonies and the introduction of a brighter era and a more glorious display of the divine character and will. Amid all the changes which thousands of years have produced in the earth, there stands out in bold relief an institution which has been transmitted through the Patriarchal, the Prophetic, the Apostolic ages; and which though often desecrated to the basest of purposes, retains enough of the vigor of youth to shake the nations. It is almost needless to say that by the term *Pulpit*, we intend to designate the method of teaching divine truth by public, oral, discourses. This popular mode of enlightening mankind has usually been successful or abortive according as the character and capabilities of the Preacher or the condition and spirit of the people have been favorable or prejudicial to the great end of pulpit exercises. Undoubtedly so far as the preaching of the gospel secures the salvation of lost sinners, its efficiency is attributable to the energy of the Holy Ghost accompanying the word when faithfully delivered, and cordially received. But while we admit that "Paul may plant and Apollos may water, but God giveth the increase," we cannot abandon the rational conviction that proper qualifications if not indispensable, are at least highly important and desirable in the minister of the Gospel. Assuming as unquestionable positions that he who preaches Christ must possess a good natural understanding, a renewed heart, a knowledge of the scriptures, a ready utterance and a capability of communicating his thoughts, if not thence at least intelligibly, we shall confine our remarks in this paper to the necessity of intelligence as a qualification for the work of the sacred ministry.

At the very outset, an inquiry arrests our attention—How can a man teach having never learned? Vain is it for an opponent to inform us that—"It does not require much intelligence to enable a minister to warn sinners to flee from the wrath to come."—Such an assertion may be fully met by the inquiry—does this include the complete circle of ministerial labor? Far be it from us to derogate that part of the ministerial work which includes the awakening and conversion of sinners. But certainly no individual who forms proper conceptions of this sacred

calling can suppose the ministers duty complete when he has been rendered the honored agent under God in "turning the sinner from the error of his way." The mind renewed by divine grace must be filled with knowledge, "taught in all things" pertaining to the Kingdom. The first lessons of heavenly wisdom must be followed by deeper and yet deeper researches in the mines of truth; until having reached the measure of the stature of "an Israelite indeed" the disciple of Jesus is "thoroughly furnished unto all good works." With all this process of spiritual training may we inquire—Has the Minister of Christ no part to act? Undoubtedly he has; and deeply must he be initiated into the knowledge of God—His works, His ways, His word, and well skilled in the knowledge of the human heart, in order to perform this work efficiently. He who would teach the people must be accustomed to think and speak and act, as the ignorant rabble whose most exalted conceptions are grovelling and sensual, but as one conscientiously allied to the ideal limits of a higher state of existence, and whose sentiments and conversation are moulded according to a more elevated model than the ignorant or the sceptical are capable of conceiving. Of such an one it may well be said that even his ordinary conversation, "ministers grace to the hearers;" but how much more when from the pulpit—

"By him the violated law  
Speaks out its thunders; and by him  
In tones as sweet as those which Angels use,  
The Gospel whispers peace."

The career of that intelligent minister, that man who possesses large stores of knowledge and who has consecrated the whole to the service of God and the welfare of mankind, can scarcely fail to exert a renovating influence on the subjects of his ministry. But pre-eminently in his public ministrations the exhaustless resources of truth are laid under tribute, and the vast universe is made to speak the Creator's glory and to "illustrate the things which make for our peace." But with the minister who stands not a whit above the measure of undisciplined minds: in other words who has scarcely begun to learn, the case is entirely different. How, we ask the sticklers for an ignorant priesthood, can such an one instruct or elevate his flock? "Like priest, like people," is an adage no less true than antique. It is utterly impossible for a man to wield a power which he does not possess; to produce an effect without the employment of suitable means. And if knowledge be indispensable to the maturity of the christian, how can the unintelligent minister efficiently "feed the flock of God?"

With regard to the meaning we attach to intelligence, we wish the reader to understand that least of all, if at all, do we mean that knowledge which consists in mere technicalities, whether literary, scientific or professional. We rather intend the training of the mind, an acquaintance with God, and the things of God; with man—his constitution, his relations, his responsibilities, and his capabilities; with the vast universe of God, so far as explored by science and rendered tributary to man's enlightenment and God's glory:—and with these subjects, such an acquaintance as will enable him to render them extensively subservient to the intelligence of others. As to the means of securing this intelligence, various aids may be employed; but it makes little difference whether we frequent the higher seminaries of learning or by more private and unaided effort, obtain the desired eminence. With Moses we may be inducted into all the learning of the schools, or with the contemplative Isaac devote our attention to the study of the works of God, under open heaven; with Saul of Tarsus we may sit at Gamaliel's feet, or with the youthful Timothy receive our training in the maternal home, and under maternal influence. One thing is certain, the qualification to which we refer, can never be attained without great personal effort; nothing less can fix those habits of thought and observation and combination, which are essential to intelligence. To the attainment of this lofty eminence, no "royal road" has been established; and never has mortal succeeded in this enterprise without the utmost "plodding" and perseverance.

It may be that this paper will meet the eye of a minister who is hopelessly settled down, in utter destitution of intelligence. Unenviable, nay deeply disgraceful and fearfully responsible is the position of that slothful, ignorant, minister, who is too indolent, too fond of ease, to put forth effort to supply this fatal defect. But to that minister of Jesus Christ who is anxious fully to qualify himself for his Master's work, we would say give thyself to thinking, to reading, to observation; and in this career while aiming at the highest attainable standard, ply diligently every source of valuable information and see that all thy attainments are humbly consecrated to the service of thy God—so shalt thou be "a good minister of Jesus Christ," "a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth."

### New Advertisements.

Tobacco, Coffee, Paints, Oil, &c. &c.—Hayes Brothers. Wood Engraving—J. Walker. Boots, Shoes, Cloth, &c.—T. Atkinson. Additional name in Business Directory—Whittemore, Rutherford & Co.

### Review of News.

The British steamer *Europa* arrived at New York on the 2nd instant, and reports—markets dull, especially in Breadstuffs—attempted assassination of the President of the French Republic; and that the British Ministry had not resigned.

The tidings of Gen. Lopez's defeat caused a rise in the Spanish funds. Some difference had arisen between the American Minister and the Portuguese Government.

A dreadful hurricane occurred, on the 27th April, in the Bay of Bengal. The banks of the river were overflowed nearly as far as Calcutta.

By our summary of Parliamentary intelligence, it will be seen that a large number of Bills are before the Legislature; the greater part, as usual, possessing interest only to certain localities. The Representation Bill is lost. A Bill to amend the Act of last Session for the settlement of the far famed University question, is to occupy the attention of our law-makers. This is, we believe, quite in accordance with the expectations of the friends of the present Act.

A man named Wilson was killed at the Toronto Races, last week. Fearful exit! When will the lovers of sensuality and pleasure learn to be wise.

Mr. Capreol has again made his appearance before the public as the promoter of the establishment of the Toronto, Simcoe, and Huron Railroad project. He offers to abandon the Lottery scheme. Rather strange this, certainly!

A petition to the Queen emanating from high quarters in the Episcopalian church, and praying for a refusal of the Royal assent to the Address from our Legislature on the Clergy Reserve question is in course of circulation. The Hon Mr Price's resolutions, and of course the address founded on them, by no means meet our views on the subject; and therefore we could not advise the public to petition her Britannic Majesty or the Imperial Parliament to carry into effect the spirit of that Address. But we hope the example of the Episcopals will stimulate the friends of the voluntary system to employ all reasonable effort to secure a proper settlement of this question.

### Died.

In Toronto, on Friday, the 28th ult., Mr. Samuel Campbell, of the Londonderry Inn, Colborne St. aged 42.

## Provincial Parliament.

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, July 1.

Seventeen Petitions were brought up and laid on the table.

Several Petitions were received and read.—Amongst them, several for and against the division of the County of Waterloo, for the abolition of Sunday labor in the Post Office, and for appropriating the Clergy Reserves to the purposes of education.

On motion of Mr Smith of Frontenac the, Petition of Henry Smith, Esquire, late Warden of the Provincial Penitentiary was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr Fortier, the Report of the Superintendent of Education of Lower Canada, for the year 1849, was ordered to be printed.

A Message was received from the Legislative Council, with the two following Bills and requesting the concurrence of this House thereto:—

The bill to prolong time for the completion of the Grimsby Breakwater, Pier and Harbor;

Bill to confirm a certain Survey of the Township of Ameliasburgh, in Upper Canada;

And the said Bills were severally read for the first time.

Hon Mr Price presented, Report of the Progress made in the Geological Survey of the Province for the years 1848-49, and 1849-50;

Also, Returns of Commutations effected within the *Cantons* of Quebec,--of the late order of Jesuits in the districts of Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers,--and of the Seigniory of Lauzon, from 1st January, 1849, to the 1st May 1850.

Hon Mr Boulton reported on the Bill for abolishing Imprisonment for Debt; and the Bill and Report were committed for Thursday next. (The Bill as amended, to be re-printed.)

Mr McFarland reported favorably on the Petition of John McMicking and others, of Stamford, on the subject of Private Lunatic Asylums.

On motion of Mr Prince, the Petition of Robert Lachlan Esq., was ordered to be printed.

Mr Duchesnay obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the Session, on urgent business.

On motion of Mr Stevenson, the engrossed Bill from the Council, intitled, An Act to Confirm a certain Survey of the Township of Ameliasburgh in Upper Canada, was ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Mr Holmes introduced a Bill to facilitate the negotiation of Notes of Hand and Bills of Exchange and to relieve the same, under certain limitations, from the operations of the Usury Laws; second reading Wednesday next.

Mr Chauveau moved, That the 65th Rule of the House be suspended, in so far as relates to the Petition of Jeanne Guérard and others, for an Act to Incorporate the Ship Carpenters of the District of Quebec.--Yeas 26; Nays 5.

On motion of Mr. Mehot, the House resolved to consider in Committee, on Thursday next, whether it is expedient to amend the Quebec Trinity House Act and to alter the Tonnage Dues payable on certain vessels.

On Motion of Mr. Chabot the 67th Rule of the House was suspended in so far as relates to the Petition of the Reverend Louis Proulx and others, praying for an Act to authorize "La Société Ecclé-

siastique de St. Michee" to hold Real Estate and Property producing a certain annual income; and the said Petition was received and read.

Mr Lemieux introduced a Bill to facilitate the swearings of Experts and Arbitrators appointed by the Courts of Justice in Lower Canada, and of Witnesses and others to be heard before them;--second reading Thursday next.

### SHIPPING SEAMEN.

Mr Methot introduced a Bill to repeal the Act regulating the shipping of seamen.

The motion to defer the farther consideration of the Bill, till that day six months, was carried on a division, by 32, to 23.

The Bill to Incorporate the Kingston Fire and Marine Insurance Company was read the second time, and referred.

The Bill to amend and consolidate the Laws regulating the Inspection of Flour and Meal, was read the second time, and amended in Committee; to be reported to-morrow.

The 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, was read the second time; committed upon a division of--Yeas, 19; Nays, 9; a motion in Committee, reported, amendments agreed to, and Bill ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time on Wednesday next.

The Bill to alter and amend the Act requiring Mortgages on personal property in Upper Canada, was read the second time, and referred.

The Bill relating to the Company of Three Rivers was read the second time, and referred.

The bill to authorize the Company of Proprietors of the Champlain and St Lawrence Railroad to extend the said Road, and for other purposes, was amended in Committee;--to be reported to-morrow.

The Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Lower Canada Agricultural Society, was read the second time, ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time on Thursday next.

Hon Mr Hincks presented--Return to an Address of the 26th May last, for expense of Stationary of the Public Departments for the year 1849.

The remaining Orders of the Day were postponed.

And the House adjourned.

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, July 2.

Five Petitions were brought up and laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. Robinson, from the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, reported on the Bill to amend an Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, and other Acts relative to said Company, and to extend the power of said Company, and the Bill and Report were committed for to-morrow.

Mr. Jobin reported on the Bill to amend and consolidate the Act providing for the organization of the Notarial Profession in Lower Canada; and the Bill and Report were committed for Monday next.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Chabot, the Petition of the Reverend Louis Proulx and others, in behalf of *La Société de St. Michel*, was referred.

Hon. Mr. Baldwin introduced a Bill to repeal the several Acts of the Parliaments of Lower and Upper Canada, now in force for the trial of Controverted Parliamentary Elections in the two sections of the Province respectively, and to provide by one general Act for the trial of all Parliamentary Election Petitions;--second reading on the 12th instant;

And also, a Bill for making one uniform provision respecting certain official and other oaths to be taken in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned;--second reading on the 10th instant.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Baldwin, a Select Committee was appointed to examine and report such of the Sessional Orders of the Imperial House of Commons and of this House, as have usually been acted upon by this House, or which it is necessary or desirable should be acted upon by the House, with such alterations in their forms as may adapt them to the practice of this House and the proceedings thereof; and to report the practice of the House of Commons, with respect to their Sessional Orders, with a view to its adoption by this House; and to introduce into the form of such Sessional Orders any alterations that it may be desirable to adopt in them, or any them, for the better accomplishment of the purpose for which they are respectively intended.

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

Bill to amend the Law relating to Slander and Libel;

Bill to remedy an error in the Act dividing the County of Beethier into two Municipalities;

And also, with a Bill intituled, "An act to enable John Counter to obtain a Patent for making Stoves of a new pattern and on a new principle," desiring the concurrence of this House thereto; and the said Bill was read for the first time.

### GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Mr. Prince moved, That five hundred copies, in each language, of the Report of the Progress made in the Geological Survey of this Province for the year 1849-50, be printed in pamphlet form, and that the said Report be translated by a person specially appointed for that purpose; to avoid the numerous blunders that had formerly been made.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Watts reported the following Resolution adopted in Committee yesterday, which was concurred in by the House:--

Resolved,--That it is expedient to exempt from Duty the article of Salt imported into the district of Gaspe for the use of the Fisheries in that district, under such restrictions as may be found necessary to prevent fraud.

The amendments made in Committee yesterday, to the Bill to amend and consolidate the laws regulating the inspection of flour and meal, were reported and agreed to; and the Bill ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time on Thursday next.

The amendments made in Committee yesterday to the Bill to authorize the Company of Proprietors of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad to ex-



and the said Road, and for other purposes, were reported, and agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time on Thursday next.

Hon Mr La Fontaine moved, That the Bill to remove doubts as to the right of the Crown to recover costs in certain cases in Lower Canada, be now read the second time, which was agreed to upon a division. The Bill was then read the second time, ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time on Friday next.

COURT HOUSES AND JAILS--LOWER CANADA.

Mr La Fontaine moved that the Bill for the construction of Court Houses and Jails in Lower Canada, be read a second time.

The Bill was read the second time, and committed for to-morrow.

COMMON SCHOOLS IN U. C.

The House went into Committee on the Bill to regulate Common Schools in Upper Canada.

When the Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, July 3.

Study of Law.

The bill to facilitate and encourage the study of law was read a second time, and referred to a select committee composed of the Messieurs James Morris, Bourret and DeBeaujeu.

BANK PROXY BILL.

The Bill to regulate voting by proxy in Banking and other incorporated societies, was read a third time. The Hon. Mr. McCaulay was the only member who voted against it.

INDEX OF THE STATUTES.

Hon. Mr. Crooks moved that 50 copies of the Index of the Statutes, prepared by Mr. Irving, should be purchased by the House.

After a little discussion, the motion was granted. The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, July 3.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House, a statement of the affairs of the Streetsville Plank Road Company, for the year 1849.

Seventy Petitions were brought up and laid on the table.

A Message was received from the Legislative Council, agreeing to the Bill to empower Municipal and other Corporations to subscribe for Stock of Railroad Companies, or otherwise to aid in completing such undertakings, with several amendments;

And also, with a Bill, intitled, "An Act to restrain and confine within certain limits the system of voting by "Proxy in Banking Institution and other incorporated Companies," requesting the concurrence of this House thereto; and the said Bill was read for the first time.

Donald Cameron's Claim.

Col. Prince moved, That the Petition of Donald Cameron, of Thorah, praying for the adoption of measures to enable him to obtain certain Deeds of Land, be referred to a select committee, composed of Messieurs McLean, Hall, Ferguson, Nelson, and the mover.

Hon Mr. Baldwin presented,--Return to an Address of the 24th ult., for the names of the Members of the Medical Board who have composed their Quarterly Sittings under the Statute of Upper Canada during the last four years.

On motion of Mr Flint, the engrossed Bill from the Council, intitled, "An Act to enable John Counter to obtain a Patent for making Stoves of a new pattern, and on a new principle," was ordered to be read the second time to-morrow.

Walpole and Woodhouse Line.

When the Bill authorizing another survey of the line between the Townships of Walpole and Woodhouse was about to be read a third time, Mr. H. J. Boulton proposed to add the following, by way of Rider:--"Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to affect the right, title, or possession, of any owner or occupier of lands in either of the said Townships."

Mr. Boulton's motion was then negatived by a division of 31 to 9.

Division Courts in Upper Canada.

Mr. McDonald (Glengarry) said, it was his intention, in consequence of suggestions that had been made to move to refer the Bill to consolidate the laws regulating the practice of the Division Courts in Upper Canada, to a select committee.

The Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

School Bill.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, on the School Bill; commencing with the 37th clause.

Mr. Hincks proposed that £500 should be the salary of the Superintendent of Schools; making it the same as it is in Lower Canada.

Mr. Smith, of Durham, was not satisfied with the proposition, and should move a smaller sum, for the purpose of testing the sense of the Committee.

The House divided on the amendment. Yeas, 13; Nays, 24.

Mr. Hincks then moved to alter the original motion. He would now move, that the salary of the Superintendent of Education in Upper Canada, should be the same as that now or may hereafter be enjoyed by the Superintendent of Education in Lower Canada.

The House divided on the motion. Ayes, 21; Nays, 5.

Mr. Hincks moved that the blank in the 34th clause, with reference to the Chief and Second Clerks' salaries, should be the same as may, by law, allowed for similar officers in Lower Canada.

Mr. Lyon moved an amendment, that the first Clerk's salary should be £150.

The House divided on the amendment; Yeas, 12; Nays, 34.

The House divided on Mr. Wilson's amendment, name, y, that his salary should be £175; Yeas, 14; Nays, 29.

In considering the 13th section of the 13th clause which gave the Superintendent of Common Schools power to report with reference to the University of Toronto, and the several Colleges and Grammar Schools, it was agreed to strike out these words, and to limit his duties to Normal, Model, and Common Schools; there being a Bill before the House relative to Grammar Schools, the question as to those institutions, Mr. Hincks said, would then come upon its own merits.

It being one o'clock in the morning, the House adjourned, leaving the three concluding sections, and the thirteen to be disposed of when the House again goes into Committee on the Bill.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, July 4.

School of Navigation.

Mr. Laterec moved that the House should go into Committee on the report of a Select Committee respecting the establishment of a School of navigation at Quebec.

Insurance.

Mr. McFarland introduced a Bill relating to Foreign Insurances;--read a first time.

Middlesex Municipal Council.

Mr. Notman introduced a Bill to confirm certain Bye-laws of the Municipal Council of Middlesex; read a first time.

Census Act.

Mr. Notman introduced a Bill to amend the U. C. Census Act; read a first time.

Mr. Laurin inquired whether it was the intention to introduce a measure for the payment of Jurors in criminal cases.

Mr. Drummond replied that it was not the intention of the Ministry to introduce such a bill this session.

Loans.

Mr. Boulton (Norfolk) moved an address to his Excellency, asking for particulars of the different loans contracted on account of the Province.---Carried.

Tolls on the Chambly Canal.

Mr. Laurin enquired of the Ministry whether it was their intention to propose a reduction of the tolls on the Chambly Canal.

Mr. Merritt said the scale of tolls had been fixed for the present season, and the government did not intend to make any alteration on any of the Canals.

Typhus at Quebec.

Mr. Laurin enquired of the Ministry why Emigrants laboring under attacks of Typhus and Ophthalmia are allowed to come to Quebec, and why they are not detained at Grosse Isle.

Mr. Hincks, replied that by the best returns received from Grosse Isle, there were but two cases of typhus this season. One of the cases proved fatal, and the other patient was at the present moment in hospital. With respect to Ophthalmia, there were several cases on board a vessel named the *Sophia Mackenzie*, but it appeared that it had only made its appearance after the vessel passed Grosse Isle.

Printing Private Bills.

Mr. Cartier moved for exemption of the payment of the usual sum on introduction of the Montreal and Lachine, and St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railroad Bills. Lost.

Mr. Cartier hoped he would meet with better success with his next motion for exemption of payment of the usual sum on introduction of a Bill to amend the Act incorporating Advocates' Library, Montreal.

The motion was carried. Yeas, 40; Nays, 10.

Police.

Mr. Boulton (Norfolk) moved an Address to his Excellency relative to the appointment of certain special Magistrates, and the appointment of a mounted police force.

Mr. LaFontaine said there could be no difficulty in granting the information required by the hon gentleman.

Railroad Stock.

Sir A. Macnab acquainted the House with the nature of the amendments made by the Legislative Council to take stock in railways.

The amendments were read and received the concurrence of the House.

Shrievalty of Montreal.

Mr. Hincks laid on the table the returns of the Sheriff of Montreal, asked for by the House.

Return to an address of the 27th ult., for copies of correspondence between Government and the Hon. L. J. Papineau, on the subject of a certain sum of money which was entrusted to the latter when at Paris, to procure copies of historical documents for the Quebec Literary Society. On motion of Mr. Fortier, the last preceding return was ordered to be printed.

The following engrossed bills were read a third time and passed,--Bill to determine the mode in which the side lines in certain Concessions in the Township of Edwardsburg shall be run; Bill to divide the county of Huntingdon into two districts for the registration of deeds; Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Lower Canada Agricultural Society; Bill to explain and amend the Act dividing the county of Rimouski into two districts for the registration of deeds, Bill to amend, and to continue as amended, the laws regulating the inspection of flour and meal; Bill to authorize the Company of Proprietors of the Chaplain and St. Lawrence Railroad to extend the said road, and for other purposes.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday, 5th July.

Contingent Report.

Hon James Morris said, in presenting a report of the Contingent Committee, that it had recommended the House to award £2. 10s. to the Incumbent of Trinity Church, Montreal. He added that that rev. gentleman had petitioned for £31. 10s. on account of losses he had

allured to have sustained by the withdrawal of certain persons from the church in consequence of the Council having occupied the vestry. He thought the amount suggested by the Report would be a sufficient compensation. It also recommended that 2500l. should be placed at the disposal of the Clerg, for contingent expenses, and that the funds of the House should be lodged at the Commercial Bank; and that the Clerks of the House should be paid monthly instead of quarterly as heretofore.

On motion of the Hon Mr. Taché, the Upper Canada Bank was substituted for the Commercial. The hon. gentleman suggested that amendment because the former Bank came forward in the hour of need, and offered assistance to the Government, while the other Banks had refused to do so. With this alteration the Report was passed.

On motion of the Hon James Morris, Mr. Robert Lemont was appointed Assistant Clerk in the place of J. F. Taylor, Esq., promoted.

Neepigon Mining Company.

The Act to amend the Act Incorporating the Neepigon Mining Company, was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Hon. Mr. Mackay's Motion.

At the suggestion of the Hon Mr. Leslie, the consideration of the motion of the Hon Mr. Mackay, of which notice was given on Wednesday, was postponed to Monday next.

Bills from House of Assembly.

A message was received from the House of Assembly stating, that that house had passed the following bills:-- To define the mode of running certain side lines in Edwardsburg;--To amend the Act relative to the side lines in Osgoode;--To amend the Acts regulating the Inspections of Flour and Meal;--To authorize another survey of the line between the Townships of Woodhouse and Walpole,--and the bill to authorize the Directors of the Champlain & St. Lawrence Railroad to extend the said road. Each of these bills was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next, with the exception of the last, the second reading of which was fixed for Tuesday.

The House then adjourned until Monday.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Friday, July 5.

Mr. Notman moved, to refer the petition for a branch canal to connect the Welland Canal with Lake Ontario at the mouth of the Niagara river, to a select committee; but the speaker stating that it contained an indirect application for government aid, it was withdrawn.

Free Banking.

Mr. Merritt briefly explained the principles of the Bill to establish freedom of Banking; which after some discussion was postponed to Friday next.

Post Office.

The Bill to regulate the management of the Post Office department was read a second time, and referred to a Committee of the whole on Tuesday next, when Mr. Hincks promised to enter into its details.

The remaining sections of the School Bill, with an amendment on the Bill to extend the act Incorporating Road Companies, were passed in Committee.

Common Schools.

On motion of Mr. Hincks, the 19th Section of the School Bill was amended, to the effect, that it shall be the duty of any Municipal Council to grant separate Schools on the petition of 12 or more colored persons, or Roman Catholics; that none but colored persons shall vote in the election of Trustees for their Schools; and that Roman Catholics shall possess the same privilege. The House adjourned at 10 1/2 P. M.--Patriot.

CLERGY RESERVES DEBATE.

Continued from page 189.

He (Mr P.) well remembered standing at the bar of that House, and imploring Members of that House not to place control of the matter out of their own hands to saddle the people of Canada with a state church for many years to come; they voted for it however, notwithstanding and the bill was sent home. It was sent back, however, with the following despatch from Lord John Russell:--"The last of the reserved Bills of the late Session has reference to the long controverted subject of the Clergy Reserves. To this Bill the Royal Assent could not have lawfully been given, until it had been laid 30 days before either House of Parliament. It was not until the 15th August that I received from the Lieut.-Governor the document necessary to enable me to fulfil the requisition of the Constitutional Act of 1791. It was therefore impossible that the Bill could be finally enacted by the Queen in Council until after the commencement of the Parliamentary Session of 1840. But had this difficulty not arisen, there were other motives which would have effectually prevented the acceptance of this measure by Her Majesty. Parliament delegated to the local Legislature the right of appropriating the Clergy Reserves, and the effect of the Bill is to transfer this duty from the local Legislature to Parliament, with a particular restriction. I am advised by law officers of the Crown that this is an unconstitutional proceeding. It is certainly unusual and inconvenient. Her Majesty cannot assume that Parliament will accept this delegated office; and if it should not be so accepted, the confirmation of the Bill would be productive of serious prejudice, and of no substantial advantage. It would postpone indefinitely the settlement of a question which it much concerns the welfare of the Province to bring to a close; besides, I cannot admit that there exist in this country greater facilities than in Upper Canada for the adjustment of this controversy; on the contrary, the Provincial Legislature will bring to the decision of it an extent of accurate information as to extent of the wants and general opinions of society in that country, in which Parliament is unavoidably deficient. For all these reasons Her Majesty will decline to give Her assent to this Bill." He thought that it had been shown that the people

of Canada have invariably insisted on, as the Home Government had acknowledged, their right to settle this question as they pleased, and if they asked to have that power given back again to them which they had surrendered to the Imperial authority, he was sure it would be granted. The Hon member for Toronto had said lately that it was in obedience to public opinion that he had introduced a particular measure; he trusted that hon members would pay regard to public opinion in the matter also--not public clamor, which died away in an hour, but that quiet, decided public opinion formed on a full acquaintance with the subject. To promote the welfare and advance the moral and religious condition of the Province they were bound to support it; they were bound to support it on the great principle of equal rights to all, of whatever creed or denomination. He wished to go to Great Britain to ask the power to dismiss the root of bitterness which had grown up in their midst, which had set church against church, father against son and son against father, to bring back to peace the land in which he dwelt. In a short time he trusted that this subject would be removed never more to be the cause of strife. He had been told that it was not wise to suggest that we should secure the present incumbents their present incomes during their lives. He thought that the proper course had been taken; it was proper that they should show the people of Great Britain that they intended to pay respect to claims of individuals, many of these incumbents having been brought from England on the faith of the Government grant. The reason why this question was not settled long ago, was not that the Upper Canadians or their Assembly were opposed to its settlement but because every effort to do so was frustrated by the efforts of the members of the Church, who thronged the Legislative Council.--All the vexation--all the responsibility resulting from that ought to rest on the heads of those persons; and as he was desirous of peace--as he was desirous of seeing contentment among all denominations of Christians, as he was anxious to make such a settlement as would give satisfaction through out the length and breadth of the land, and he would ask hon gentlemen from Eastern Canada to assist him in establishing peace in Western Canada and to help him making it plain to every man, that he lives under a truly paternal Government, that knows nothing about his religious creed, enquires not into his religious opinions, and cares not about them, but affords him that care and protection to which he is entitled, and only asks in return that he shall live in peace with his fellow men, and that he should deal with them as he would expect that they should deal with him. He would not trespass any longer on the time of the house and would therefore move the adoption of his resolution, reserving to himself the right of reply to any objections that might be made.

Mr Baldwin was glad to see the temper and calmness displayed in the discussion of this subject. He was rejoiced to see it because considerable excitement on the subject existed out of the House which they ought not to be influenced by, but deliberate with that calmness which would give weight to their decision. He hoped that nothing he would say would be calculated to lessen that moderation, which had hitherto been preserved, or excite ill feeling on either side of the House.--He thought it his duty to refer to remarks made by some hon. gentlemen as the consequences which might follow the course that he and other members were about to take on the subject before them.--This was one of the questions upon, which however much they might differ from their constituents, they were bound to carry out their opinions no matter at what sacrifice. He held with Burke, that it was not the duty of a member of the Legislature to be a slavish representative of the opinions of his constituents, he would never be the mere slave of any constituency. He was sent as a representative to protect the interests of the whole community. He would always be willing to give the opinions he had conscientiously formed on every subject to his constituents with the utmost candor, and if they differed with him they had the right of course to dispense with his services. It was so general an opinion in some quarters that representatives ought to be the mere indices of their constituents, that he would read the opinion of Mr Burke, as given in his speech to the people of Bristol: "Certainly, gentlemen it ought to be the happiness and glory of a representative to live in strictest union and closest correspondence and the most unreserved communication with his constituents. Their wishes ought to have great weight with him; their opinions, high respect; their business unremitted attention. It is his duty to sacrifice his repose his pleasure, his satisfaction, to theirs; and above all, ever, and in all cases, to prefer their interest to his own. But his unbiassed opinion, his mature judgment, his enlightened conscience, he ought not to sacrifice to you, to any man, or to any set of men living. These he does not derive from your pleasure--no, nor from the Law or the Constitution. They are a trust from Providence, for the abuse of which he is deeply answerable. Your representative owes you not his industry only, but his judgment, and he betrays instead of serving you, if he sacrifices it to your opinion." In every word of that he fully and entirely agreed. He said then that though members differed with their constituents, they were called upon to dispose of this question irrespective of all regard to their political position. Another idea had been thrown out in the discussion of this question out of doors equally erroneous. It was that members were bound to follow the mere opinion or wish of the majority--a false principle either in politics or morals to which he would never subscribe. No measure could be right which could not be sustained on its own intrinsic right. What was the object of establishing a government--it was not merely to build a machine as a curiosity, it was to protect the right of all men, the minority as well as the majority; the law was the guardian of the right of the few. If the majority had a right, of their own more wish, despotically to control the minority, then it became a question whether the despotism of one man was not less dangerous than the despotism of many.--He did not consider, then, that the mere pleasure of the majority was a sufficient reason for the changes contemplated. Nor was he prepared to admit that mode of reasoning, which would argue that these ends were made valuable by the labors of the peo-

ple: but it by the Constitutional Act they had been granted on the same footing as those given to individuals, he would say that they had no right to withdraw them. Not was there any hardship to the settlers in the Province, who had come here since that Act was passed, prepared, as at least they ought to have been, to submit to its provisions, and having the power of staying away if they objected to them. This was the first time which he had been called on to discuss this question in its present shape. It appeared that there was a large body who conscientiously objected to any endowments being given for the purpose of religion. He need scarcely say that he was not actuated by that opinion—that he had no objection in the abstract to religious endowments. He had difficulties of another nature, however, which as he had advanced in life had even grown greater than in former years. They were in reference to the connection between the Church and the State, that kind of union which made the Church sub-servient to the State. It, then the Constitutional Act had clearly invested the Clergy Reserves in the Church of England, the only difficulty he would have felt on the subject would have been in reference to this connection.—As to the true intention of the Constitutional Act, that had been set at rest by the opinion of the Judges of England in 1840 and the proper course to follow was to adhere as closely as possible to the views and intentions of its framers. It was true, that during the earlier history of the question he would have preferred to adhere strictly to their expressed intentions; he had, however, before the Act of 1840, and continued to think so since, that the most practicable, and at the same time, the course which would confer the greatest benefit on country, and nearest to the intention of the original act, would be to apply them to educational purposes. While he did not consider the Act of 1840 as a final settlement of the question, he considered that it had changed the position of the question very materially, and made a proper settlement much more difficult. He by no means conceived that an Act of Parliament was a mere piece of waste paper to be set aside at any moment. They were not called upon to settle this question definitely at that time, they merely wished to apply to England for the power to do so; some time would elapse before that permission was given. He might not be in that House, in the government, or he might have passed away altogether, when the time arrived; to other hands it would probably be committed, and they were not called upon to discuss the matter.—He considered that none who read the Constitutional Act carefully, could fail to see that the arrangement of Clergy Reserves was not intended as a final one, but to be altered by the Legislature as circumstances required. None knew at the time it was passed of what character the population of the province was to be; they might be Lutherans or Calvinists, or a mixture of all denominations, and it was impossible to decide upon what division of the property should be made. If then the Legislature of Canada had passed a Bill on the question, it could not be considered as a measure of finality, and he did not see why greater finality should be given to an Imperial Act, passed upon the question because the Canadian Legislature had not all the requisite powers. The Imperial power had earnestly desired that the Canadian Parliament should settle the question itself, as was shown by numerous despatches of Lord Glenelg and Lord John Russell; and it was only after the Canadian Legislature had failed in two several attempts to pass bills on the subject, that the Imperial Parliament took up the matter. When this charge was assumed, in order to give anything approaching the character of finality to the Act, the recommendations of the Canadian Legislature should have been strictly followed. Instead of that there were a great number of very serious departures from them on matters so essential that no one could say that the Imperial Act of 1840 expressed the opinions of the people of Upper Canada. He did not agree, either, in the idea that because the elections of 1840 had in some cases been carried by violence and fraud, that therefore the act requiring the Imperial authority to legislate on the subject was invalid. Such an opinion would bring everything into confusion; if the people allowed themselves to be overawed or tricked out of their rights they must stand the consequences. Neither did he think that the majority for the bill being small, justified its alteration; when the majority was made known, that must be taken as the will of the people.—There were technical differences between the two acts which were of very serious importance; but there were others of still greater moment. There was one, which as a member of the Church of England he felt very deeply. By the Canadian act, the Church of England's share of the endowment was to be paid to the incumbents in this country, whereas by the English act, it was handed over to the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts. He would not say that he desired to cast no slight upon the Society, he wished to say every thing in thankful praise of their services to the Christian world, and to the Church to which he belonged, but when a final settlement was about to be made of this question, providing for the management of these funds in all time coming, he did not think it was proper that the clergy and laity of the Church in this country should be entirely excluded, and the power be placed in the hands of a body 3000 miles away. But another serious difference was, that the funds were appropriated in an entirely different manner from that proposed in the Canadian Act. The proposition of the Canadian act was to divide the funds equally among all denominations. If the Imperial authorities considered that the Act of 7 and 8, Geo. IV. vested the right in particular churches which could not be altered, why was it that the United Synod which was also mentioned in that act was excluded in the new arrangement? The principle of the Canadian Bill of 1840 was valuable as being a legislative negative to the idea that there was a dominant church in Canada. He (Mr. Baldwin) did not believe that there was a dominant church in Canada, but if there was, it was certainly the Roman Catholic Church, which by the act of 1790 was established, if any was, and as that act applied to all Canada, then called the Province of Quebec, the Roman Catholic Church was the established church of Upper Canada as well as the Lower Province. He observed that a reverend prelate of

the Church of England, the bishop of London, took that view of the case. It would be with the deepest pain that he would see any claim set up by the Church of England to be the dominant church; it was with much pleasure that he had seen the disavowal by a distinguished member of the other branch of the Legislature, and a strong supporter of the church, of any desire to make such claim. It was the best omen of peace and tranquility for Canada that he had observed for a long time. Why should they desire such a right; they possessed a learned and pious clergy, a laity not backward in liberality for the support of their church; was it not a piece of madness to attempt an unjust supremacy over the denominations by law, which created strong prejudice against the church, and without which they would flourish better than with it? He entirely agreed with the member for St. Maurice in his objections to the distribution of the unappropriated funds being placed in the hands of the government of the day; by the Canadian act a regular rule was given by which the distribution was to be made. It was neither advantageous for government nor church, however good, to have money passing from one to another, there was no provision in the bill which would prevent it becoming a source of the greatest corruption, nothing to prevent government withdrawing money from a church because they had not received its support. If they wished another argument to prove that the act of 1791 did not contemplate a distribution then, but intended that it should be left in the hands of a future Legislature to apply as exigencies required it would be found in the disruption of the church of Scotland, more than one-half of that body having left the communion. That was a fact that the Legislature must have dealt with. He considered that the reasons he had given fully justified them in going to the Imperial authority and asking to be allowed to resume the power of settling this question. Hon members had said that this question had been brought up in order to make political capital—he had never made it a matter of party contest in his life. He could appeal to the hon member from the South Riding whether, when in opposition he had not refused pressing solicitations to bring the question up as a probable means of driving the late administration from power; in which refusal that hon gentleman had joined. He considered it too serious a matter to be touched in a slight manner, and had a horror of seeing it made a subject of party warfare. He saw a smile on the face of an hon gentleman opposite, perhaps he was thinking of the course he (Mr B.) had taken in opposition to the late administration with reference to the investment of the Clergy Lands in the ecclesiastical corporations. He considered that an entirely different question. Whether the proceeds of these lands were given to churches, or whatever was done with them, he had always held that they should be sold by the government, and not be given to the private corporations; and that would be one of the greatest evils which could be inflicted on the country. The very attempt to give them to these bodies was an attempt to disturb the act of 1840 which gentleman opposite now chose to consider as final and not to be broken up. A charge of inconsistency had been made against him founded on the fact that the government were not united on this question, while he had blamed the late administration for not making a cabinet question of a measure on the same subject. All that he had said against the late government was, that it was an evidence of their weakness. He thought it would have been much better had this measure been a government one, but it was sometimes necessary to have open questions. When the cabinet differed upon the question, one of these courses might have been taken. Either those who wished to bring in the measure must have gone out, their colleagues must have gone, or it must have been an opposition question. If the members introducing this measure had gone out, they would have taken the responsibility of breaking up the Administration, which was not to be lightly assumed. They only had reason to complain of their present course who were prepared to say that the Administration should have been broken up on the question, and to trust to the chapter of accidents for settling the matter to their minds. They had not done so, but had taken the same course as many other Administrations in similar circumstances. Mr. Pitt had made the slave trade an open question: Catholic emancipation was an open question with Canning's and Wellington's administrations, and he believed that the ballot was an open question with the present administration in England; it was so at any rate with the Melbourne Cabinet. Every government had difference of opinion among its members—it was impossible to avoid them—but looking to the number of points on which the present Cabinet agreed, and then to the one or two upon which they disagreed, it was certainly their duty to agree to differ upon them. The hon member for Norfolk had referred to Sir Robert Peel's speech against open questions, but on that very debate when Lord John Russell put the question to him whether there should be no open questions, he was obliged to admit that they were necessary. All he objected to was, that open questions under the Melbourne Cabinet were rather the rule than the exception. He could say for himself, and he was sure for his colleagues, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the Inspector General that they would have readily left the Administration if that could have aided in the settlement of the question. For his own part if he saw the matter finally disposed of, never again to be brought up, he would willingly leave Parliament altogether.

Hon. J. H. Cameron observed that had he not known otherwise, he would have inferred from the remarks of the hon Attorney General West, that he intended to vote against the resolutions. Every argument that had been advanced by him went in favor of the opposition. The hon Attorney General had justified the act of making the Clergy Reserves an open question; but in doing so, he surely must have forgotten how often, in 1846, he used to taunt the Attorney General of a former administration, because the latter had made a less important subject—the settlement of King's College—an open question. When Sir Robert Peel introduced the Catholic Emancipation Bill as an open question, after he had so much abused the late Mr. Canning for doing a similar act, it was said that the shade of Canning then rose in the House and was revenged.

And he would say that the Attorney General was now revenged for the course which the hon member had pursued against him. If it was the intention of Government to settle the question, he would ask why it had not been brought before them as a Cabinet measure? He was willing to believe his hon friend, the member for the first Riding of York when he said he was opposed to all religious endowments; but still he would ask why was it not brought before them as a Cabinet question? Could one man of gigantic intellect prevent them from doing so? Could he prevent all the others from voting? Was it possible that they, who rose in a body like a huge cloud to overshadow the small minority on the subject of the House, when unable to agree upon a course to be pursued. He would first consider the question involved in the resolutions in a legal point of view, and secondly in a religious; setting aside the meaning of the words, "Protestant Church," which were to be found in the charter of 1791, because that had been settled by the highest authority. No one could deny that these reserves were there declared to be intended for religious objects, and that the resolutions before the House would divert them from these objects. The manner in which they had been brought into the House was not fair or manly, or honest, and it was only what they could expect from a ministry who told them that the settlement of the question would have to be effected by a Provincial Legislature, so soon as it had power to do so; but who would not tell them the nature of the settlement which was intended. If they (the ministry) were honest, they would have told the House what their views and intentions were. He would like to enquire if any hon member of the Government would rise and tell them what was to be done with the Clergy Reserves when they came into their hands?—Were their proceeds to be devoted to schools, to roads and bridges, to canals or to dykes? They (the government) were celebrated for keeping silence when questions were put to them. (Hear, hear.) The hon Attorney General had stated in his remarks that he was not always prepared to support measures which might be recommended by a reckless majority, and which would sacrifice the interests of the minority. He was glad to hear him say so; and he would bring them up a powerful argument to show that one-third of the population of Upper Canada (which he maintained, the members of the Church of England amounted to) should not be deprived of the rights conferred upon them by the Imperial act of 1840. None of them had petitioned against it; and that was sufficient reason for believing that they were all in favor of it. The Attorney General West had observed that he did not wish that the Church of England should be dominant; and he would ask if she had ever wished to do so? She never did, nor could she do so in this country. He would ask the Lower Canada members, who belonged to the Roman Catholic Church, if they could support resolutions which would despoil the Church of England and other denominations of their property, and divert it for the purposes of secular education, a system, in which the members of that church, did not believe? The Roman Catholic Church was allowed by the treaty to hold certain privileges and properties—but the same power that would despoil the English Church in Upper Canada, could act in the same manner in regard to their tithes. The tide of immigration would some day fill that part of the province with a majority of men of a different religion, who may do the same as was now attempted to be done towards the Church of England. But when that period arrived who could they depend upon for protection. They could not expect support from those who were raising the present cry; but if they wanted the assistance of those on his side of the House he was sure it would be extended to them. There was a small cloud in the horizon which ought to warn them from the course which was now sought to be pursued. If that course was adopted it would despoil these churches of their rights, and would, at no distant day, operate like the return stroke of the lightning and destroy them also. He would ask, was it just or right to take that which was intended for the religious education of the people, and devote it to the purposes of education and general improvement, in many townships the people were not rich enough to support a Ministry. Take this allowance from them and they would be deprived of the word of God. He here read some extracts in support of what he had said. He would call on them to beware of what they were about to do, for did they vote for these resolutions, they would some day or other regret it.

Mr. Boutton rose and moved the following amendment:—

"That the question be now put; but that it be resolved, in the language of the hon Robert Baldwin, in his address to the Electors of the Fourth Riding of the County of York, on the 8th December, 1847, preparatory to the last Election; that "when an adviser of the Crown on a great public question avows a scheme which his colleagues dare not approve, public safety and public morals require that they should separate;" that this question of Clergy Reserves is one, in the language of the same learned gentleman, on the same memorable occasion, in which every man in the country, either directly or indirectly, is interested, and on which a Government is bound to choose its side, and upon that side to use all its power and influence, and that this House perceives with deepest regret that in violation of these great and undoubted principles of political morality, and after the Government, their present Attorney General for Upper Canada, has declared to this House that they have, as a Government, no opinion upon this all-engrossing topic, yet, the hon the Commissioner for Crown Lands, being one of the present Advisers of the Crown has thought fit to bring the stability, the integrity, and morality of the Government into jeopardy, by drawing this House into a discussion of this vital question, upon his own individual responsibility, and either against the declared wishes of his colleagues, or at least without the aid of their power and legitimate influence which, before they came into office, the Attorney General declared, in the most deliberate and solemn manner, it was the duty of every Government to exert."

The amendment was then put and negatived, Yeas, 11; Nays, 53.

**Toronto Market Prices, July 6.**  
Corrected weekly for the Watchman.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour per brl. 196 lbs.	21	3	a	23 3
Wheat per bushel, 60 lbs.	1	6	a	5 1
Barley per bushel, 48 lbs.	1	8	a	2 2
Rye per bushel, 56 lbs.	2	0	a	2 3
Oats per bushel, 34 lbs.	1	7	a	1 8
Oatmeal per bbl. 196 lbs.	18	9	a	20 0
Pease per bushel, 60 lbs.	2	0	a	3 0
Potatoes per bushel,	1	1	a	2 0
Beef per lb.	0	24	a	0 5
Pork per 100 lbs.	15	0	a	25 0
Veal per lb.	0	24	a	0 4
Pork per 100 lbs.	22	6	a	26 3
Bacon per cwt.	30	0	a	40 0
Hams per cwt.	10	0	a	50 0
Lamb per quarter,	1	6	a	3 9
Mutton per lb.	0	3	a	0 5
Fresh Butter per lb.	0	64	a	0 74
Irish Butter per lb.	0	6	a	0 74
Cheese per lb.	0	3	a	0 5
Lard per lb.	0	34	a	0 4
Apples per bbl.	5	0	a	15 0
Eggs per dozen,	0	6	a	0 74
Turkeys each,	2	0	a	5 0
Geese each,	1	6	a	2 0
Ducks per pair,	1	8	a	2 6
Fowls do.	1	8	a	2 6
Straw per ton,	25	0	a	35 0
Hay per ton,	45	0	a	60 0
Fire Wood,	11	3	a	15 0

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**The York Paper Mill.**  
AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.  
SCHOOL BOOK, ACCOUNT BOOK, PAPER AND STATIONERY 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, Bookbinding Tools &c., &c., of the late firm of EASTWOOD & CO., are now able to supply the Trade, Country Storekeepers, School Teachers, &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 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.  
IS AGENT IN WESTERN CANADA FOR THE FOLLOWING PERIODICALS:

Missionary & Sabbath School Record, (per an)	1s. 0d.
Canada Temperance Advocate,	2s. 6d.
Canada Christian Advocate,	7s. 6d.
Ecclesiastical & Missionary Record,	3s. 9d.
Montreal Witness,	10s. 0d.
Christian Guardian,	12s. 6d.
The Watchman, (Toronto.)	10s. 0d.
Sunday School Guardian,	2s. 6d.
Journal of Education,	5s. 0d.
Canadian Agriculturist,	5s. 0d.
Journal of Medical & Physical Science,	15s. 0d.

April 1st, 1850.

**BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETY.**  
UPPER Canada Bible and Tract Society, No. 74, Yonge Street, Toronto.  
JAMES CARLESS, Depository.

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

For the Watchman.

DEAR SIR,—  
Will you have the kindness to announce in your next issue the following appointments? I intend, God willing, to hold a quarterly meeting

At Henrysburg on the	20th and 21st July.
“ Doiton “	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 the 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.
“ Kempsville (Oxley's) “	13th do.
“ Elizabeth Town (Hill's S. II.) “	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.

To be Continued.



TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament. Under the Patronage of His Excellency the Gov.-General. ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Objects of Science, Art, Manufacture &c. will be held on SEPTEMBER next, commencing one week after the close of the Provincial Agricultural Fair, and will continue for three weeks.

The following is a LIST of PRIZES which will be awarded:—

For the best specimen, combining Ingenuity and Mechanical Skill— A GOLD MEDAL of the value of £12 10s., given by His Excellency the Governor General.

For the second best do— A WORK OF ART, value £5, by the Institute.

For the third best do— A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.

For the best Specimen of Decorative Art, manufactured in the Province—combining taste and original design— A WORK OF ART, value £1, by the Institute.

For the second best ditto— A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.

For the best collection of Canadian Insects, Methodically arranged, and to contain at least, between 200 and 300 specimens, the names of the insects not required— A MICROSCOPE, value £2 10s., by Professor Croft, Professor of the Institute.

For the second best ditto— A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.

For the best original Oil Painting— A MEDAL, value £10 or upwards, by the Judges.

For the second best ditto— A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.

For the best Geometrical colored Mechanical Drawing, by a Mechanic or Mechanic's Apprentice— A SET OF MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, value £3, by a member of the Institute.

For the second best ditto— A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.

For the best Original Water Color Drawing— A WORK OF ART, value £3 10s., by the Institute.

For the second best ditto— A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.

For the best Specimen of Mechanical Dentistry— A SILVER MEDAL, value £2 10s., by a member of the Institute.

For the second best ditto— A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.

For the best Specimen of Ladies' Needle Work— A WORK OF ART, value £2 10s., by the Institute.

For the second best ditto— A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.

For the best Specimen of Forged Iron Work, from the Hammer, by an apprentice of not over 5 years standing— A SET OF STOCKS AND DIES, value £2, by John Harrington, Esq., Ironmonger.

The Committee will also award a few discretionary Diplomas, not exceeding six in number, for superior Specimens not herein enumerated.

The above prizes are open to the competition of the Province. All Specimens for competition must be the bona fide production of the Exhibitor.

Should any specimen be exhibited, which may be deemed worthy, by the Committee, of being exhibited at the great Exposition of Manufactures &c. to be held in London in the year 1851, the Committee will make arrangements for meeting the expense of sending them there for that purpose—the owners consenting thereto.

Any further information may be had on application to the undersigned committee of management.

J. E. PELL, V. PARKES, W. H. SHEPPARD, JOHN DRUMMOND, S. A. FLEMING AND W. M. EDWARDS, Secretary.

Toronto, March, 1850.

DOLLAR NEWSPAPER.

THE Montreal Weekly Transcript or Dollar Newspaper, is published at the low rate of ONE DOLLAR per annum, in clubs of seven or more.

SINGLE COPIES FIVE SHILLINGS FOR TEN MONTHS.

The Weekly Transcript contains all the reading matter of the Tri-Weekly Transcript, consisting, in addition to the Political News of the day, of a variety of literary and miscellaneous articles suitable for family reading, everything offensive to morals being carefully excluded—Biographical Sketches—Parliamentary Proceedings, European and American News, Market Prices, &c.

Farmers and Horticulturists will always find in the columns of the Weekly Transcript extracts from the best agricultural publications of the day.

We invite practical farmers to favor us with communications relative to their own experience and discoveries in agriculture, which we shall be happy to lay before the public.

Any person sending a Club of Ten Subscribers, will be entitled to an extra copy for his trouble.

NO CREDIT—CASH ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

All Letters to be post paid, or they will not be taken from the Post Office.

D. McDONALD, Proprietor of the Montreal Transcript.

THE FARMER'S PAPER THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST.

The best and cheapest Farmer's paper published in Canada, and the only one now published in Upper Canada.

THE second volume of the Agriculturist, in its present form, commences January 1850. It is issued monthly, and contains 24 pages, double columns, imperial octavo. During the present year, the advertising sheet will be dispensed with. It will contain numerous illustrations of Machines and Farm Implements, Farm Houses and Cottages &c., Plans for School Houses, and Diagrams in explanations of questions in mechanical science, and natural philosophy.

Great care will be taken in the selection of matter, which relating to Agriculture, Horticulture, Mechanics, Domestic Economy, Education, or general Science. Several intelligent practical farmers and gardeners have promised correspondence, and the editors will be happy to receive communications from all their subscribers. Such as are of interest will be freely published. Two or three gentlemen of high scientific attainments [one of whom is connected with the University,] have agreed to contribute to the columns of the Agriculturist.

Farmers, subscribe and pay for your paper, and then write for it; all parties will thus be pleased and benefited.

The Agriculturist is devoted to the development and advancement of the real interests of Canada. Much good has already been done by this paper, and those which preceded it and of which it is a continuation. But the proprietors of the Cultivator, and the other papers alluded to, suffered great loss, and the proprietors of the Agriculturist have, so far, been out of pocket, besides the time and anxiety spent in its publication. Is the reproach that the farmers of Canada will not support an agricultural paper of any kind, to continue? We hope not. Let those who love their country, and desire its improvement, make a little more effort this year, and the reproach may be wiped out forever.

As an inducement to extra exertion, we offer the following Premiums:

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS! SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS! FIFTY DOLLARS!

Every person who will procure 200 subscribers for the Agriculturist, at the subscription of ONE DOLLAR, and remit the money at the time of ordering the paper, will be paid \$100; for 160 subscribers, \$75; for 120 ditto, \$50; for 75 ditto, \$30; for 60 ditto \$25.

Agricultural Societies, and those persons who obtain paper through the society, are excluded from the above. As we have no travelling agents, the offers are open, and accessible to all, with the exception just mentioned. No papers will be sent us, as the subscription accompanies the order, until the smallest number [60] is realized: after that one-half the price may be retained by the competitor, till the completion of the list which he intends to forward. Who will try? Where is the township of Canada West, in which no young man can be found willing to spend two or three weeks this winter to win at least the \$25 prize?

Agricultural Societies ordering 25 copies and upwards, will be supplied at half a dollar; twelve copies and upwards, 3s. 9d. Single subscriptions, one dollar. Local Agents, who will procure over three subscribers and remit us the subscription, free of postage, will be allowed 25 per cent.

GEORGE BUCKLAND, Secretary Agricultural Association, Principal Editor, assisted by WILLIAM McDOWGALL, Proprietor.

All letters should be post-paid, and addressed "To the Editors of the Agriculturist, Toronto."

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.

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, in full, well displayed, as above, without any alteration or abridgement, (including this notice) and giving it a few lines of insertion, 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 OURSELVES.

GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Paris, London, and New York Fashions Received Monthly.

THE MOST APPROVED STYLE ADOPTED.

IN THE READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT WILL BE FOUND:

Table listing various clothing items and prices, including Men's Linen Summer Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Moleskin Trousers, Boys' Linen Coats, Boys' Fancy Vests, White Shirts, and various hats and caps.

White Shirts, Linen Fronts, Striped Cotton Shirts, Shirt Collars and Fronts, Men's French Silk Hats, Cloth Caps, Leghorn Hats, Carpet Bags and Braces, Neck Handkerchiefs, Gloves & Hosiery, Red Flannel Shirts, Cotton Under Shirts, Fancy Caps, Felt Hats.

1000 Muslin Dresses, from 3s 11d, 1000 Parasols, 2s 11d, 500 Straw Bonnets, 1s 6d, Splendid Scarfs and Shawls, Collar and Neck Ties, Factory Cottons, from 2 1/2d, White Cotton, 3 1/2d, Striped Shirting, Ribbons and Laces, Lace Veils and Falls.

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

N. R. Leonard, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter; Gilder, Glazier, and Paper, Hanger; Looking-Glass and Picture-Frame Maker,

RESPECTFULLY to inform his friends and the Public, that he continues in his old stand on Yonge Street, second door South of Queen Street; where he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Looking-Glasses and Picture-Frames, and a quantity of Paper Hangings.

N. R. L. embraces this opportunity of expressing his thanks to his Friends and the Public for the share of patronage he has hitherto received, and, by constant attention to the orders of those who may favor him, he hopes to secure as formerly, in the various parts of his business, public support. N. B.—A fresh supply of Paper Hangings, of various Patterns, English, French and American, cheap for cash. Toronto, Jan. 21st, 1850.

MAMMOTH HOUSE, OPPOSITE THE MARKET, KING STREET TORONTO.

THOMAS THOMPSON.

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has re-opened the above Establishment with an extensive and well selected Stock of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, &c., which for variety, prices, &c., is he believes, inferior to none in the City, and to which he would solicit a call from his old Friends.

His stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS and SHOES, &c., &c., is now more complete than heretofore, embracing all the New Styles &c., in the several Departments.

It would be impossible to enumerate every article on hand, and as the Subscriber is much opposed to the system of puffing, he would merely request the public to call and examine for themselves.

P. S. The BOOT and SHOE STORE is now in the rear, fronting on Francis Street, with the Sign of the Mammoth Boot.

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 Paid, to Mr. D. GEORGE, care of JOHN G. JUDD, Toronto.

May 27, 1850.

GENESEE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned informs the Public that he has been appointed Agent for the above Company, for Toronto and Vicinity, and is prepared to effect risks on the most advantageous terms.

Office, Mammoth House, opposite the Market. JAMES MANNING. Toronto, May, 8 1850.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE

Teas, Tobacco, Coffee, Paints, Oil, Glass, &c. &c.,

ON FRIDAY, JULY 12,

AT THE STORES OF

HAYES BROTHERS,

Francis Street,

In rear of their premises on King Street, will be offered for Sale at Auction,

- 275 boxes Fresh Teas, (various cargoes)
179 boxes and half boxes Tobacco, assorted, 10's, 8's, 5's, 12's, &c.
10 bags Green Coffee
240 boxes Glass, assorted sizes
20 casks Putty
240 kegs White Lead, some very superior
14 half boxes Glasgow paper
150 boxes Waterford Blue
20 bbls. Crushed Sugar
5 lbsds. London double refined Sugar, in small Loaves
10 tierces Molasses
6 puncheons Molasses
15 quarter casks Boiled Linseed Oil
12 quarter casks Raw Do.
1 quarter cask Purified Lard Oil
30 baskets Salad Oil
15 bags Pepper
1 bags Pimento
26 jars Macaboy Snuff
2 cases In lign in Lots
18 kegs Madder

Epsom Salts, Saleratus, Bed Cords, Halter Ropes, Lemon Syrup, London Mustard, Pickles, Toilet Soap, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

200 Sides excellent Bacon.

SALE PRECISELY AT ONE O'CLOCK.

WM. WAKEFIELD,

Auctioneer.

Toronto, July 4, 1850.

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.

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.

NEEDLES &c.

THE following Works, with 5000 other Vols. of Books in the various departments of Literature, for sale at the BOSTON BOOK STORE, at reduced prices:

- The Gospel its own advocate, by George Griffin,
Prayers, for the use of Families, with a selection of Hymns, " Albert Barnes,
Life and Writings of Dr. Chalmers,
Life of John Calvin, " Thos. H. Dyer,
Fleetwood's Life of Christ and his Apostles,
Miscellaneous Sermons, " Rev. S. Smith,
Coleman's Historical Geography of the Bible,
Lane's Refuge of Lies. B. COSGROVE.
Toronto, June 27, 1850. 24-4m.



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 aim, and the "Merchants' Line" will endeavor to sustain it.

FWOLE, SMITH & Co.,

11, Wellington Street, York Street Wharf.

Toronto, 26th June, 1850. 24-1s.

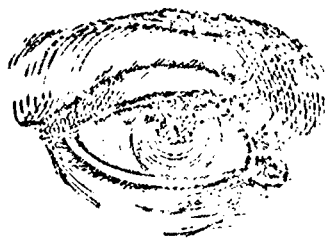
Plantagenet Mineral Waters.

Unrivalled in the World!

THE Proprietor of these excellent Waters, renowned in Lower Canada and the United States, who for millions of gallons have been used, begs to inform the public of Toronto and its vicinity, that he has established a Depot of those Waters in KING STREET, No. 21, next to the FARMERS' BANK, where he will have constantly on hand a fresh supply of those waters—arrangements having been made to receive them weekly direct from the Springs. In offering these waters to the Public of Upper Canada, the Proprietor begs to add that they have last year been analyzed by the Provincial Chemist, T. D. Hunt, Esq., whose report is now published in the papers of this City, together with the immovable certificates of the most eminent members of the Medical Profession in Lower Canada and other places where the Water had been used, testifying to its efficacy and capacity, and the great number of cures in diseases of all sorts which its use has effected! Persons desirous of using it as a medicine, should take it before breakfast; one or two glasses a day may be required. The Water can be procured Bottled or by the Gallon.

JOHN GOEDIKE, Agent.

DR. F. A. CADWELL.



OCULIST AND JURIST.

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 the 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 month, 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 REBUNDING

NO. 65, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

In the rear of Mr John Ben ley's store, (late J. Eastwood, Jr. & Co.)

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

JOS. J. OTTO.

Toronto, June 17, 1850. 22-1f.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL,



CAPTAIN H. TWOHY.

LEAVES Toronto for KINGSTON, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Leaves Toronto for HAMILTON, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY morning, at 8 o'clock.

The Sovereign,



CAPTAIN WILKINSON,

LEAVES Toronto for NIAGARA, LEWISTON and QUEENSTON, every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock.

Leaves Lewiston and Queenston about 9 A. M., for Toronto.

The Eclipse,



CAPT. HARRISON,

LEAVES Toronto daily for HAMILTON (Sundays excepted) at 2 P. M.

Leaves Hamilton for Toronto at 7 1/2 A. M.

The America,



CAPTAIN KERR,

LEAVES Toronto for ROCHESTER, via Port Hope, Cobourg and intermediate Ports, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

Leaves Rochester every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 8 o'clock.

CHEAP CASH STORE!

SIGN OF THE GREEN

One door East of the Mammoth House, OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has leased the Store lately occupied by Messrs. Swain & Co., and is prepared with a general assortment of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

which he is enabled to dispose of, for Cash, as cheap as any other house in the City. His Fresh Stock of

Imported this Season, he is determined to Retail at Wholesale Prices.

Families, Hotels, and Boarding Houses, will be furnished with genuine articles, on the most advantageous terms.

An early Inspection is Requested.

JAMES MANNING.

Toronto, May 3, 1850. 18

For Sale.

200 ACRES of excellent land in the Township of Clatham, 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.



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 CONTAMINITY, which, and all their apparent variety, establish them under one type, one remedy alleviates of 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 Sallowiness and Pimples, purify the Blood, brace the Nerves, and invigorate the whole system. Females at a certain age should never be without them.

BUTLER & SON, Cheapside, London.

From what I know of the above PILLS, I can confidently recommend them as a valuable Medicine, especially for the diseases mentioned above.

S. F. URQUIHART, YONGE STREET, TORONTO,

General Agent in British North America.

SIR HENRY HALFORD'S IMPERIAL BALSAM,

FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM,

ACUTE OR CHRONIC, RHEUMATIC GOUT, NEURALGIA,

AND DISEASES OF THAT CLASS.

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

Toronto, 14th December, 1848.

Sir,—Having for a considerable time severely suffered from an attack of Rheumatism, in my right arm and side, I applied to one of our respectable Physicians; but his treatment was of no permanent benefit to me. I was therefore, induced to procure a bottle of your IMPERIAL BALSAM, which has completely cured me, having now been perfectly free from any kind of pain for twelve months. You may use this communication as you think proper, and refer to me as

Yours, very gratefully,

GEORGE GLEZIE,

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. URQUIHART,

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. URQUIHART:

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 months' 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 ease, 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.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

WORKMAN BROTHERS & Co., GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANTS, 30, KING STREET, TORONTO

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

WM. McDUGALL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, CONVEYANCER, &c. &c. TORONTO CANADA WEST, Office, King Street, two doors West of Yonge 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 Laddell's Buildings, 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 Sheet-iron, Earthenware and Glassware, in Crates & Hds. Also, Importer of Teas, Sugars, Tobaccos, 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 and 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. 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 & MURPHY, House and Sign Painters, Glaziers, &c., &c., No. 58, Yonge Street, Toronto, over Mr G. B. Spenger's 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 the natural teeth. 24-12m

WHITTEMORE, RUTHERFORD & Co., WHOLESALE MERCHANTS, GENERAL DEALERS IN GROCERIES, HARDWARE, AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS. Agents for the Hartford, Aetna, 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 and 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 shortest notice. 24-12m

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