

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 1, 1850.

No. 24.

Poetry.

For the Watchman.
BY MISS L. A. A.
THE CONFERENCE.

They met before the Living God,
From north, from east, from south, from west,
To seek the councils, that will win
The Church's everlasting rest.

And humbly at his feet have bow'd,
And ask'd the spirit's baptizing flood
To shower the gifts from Jesus' hand,
And purify them through his blood.

Gifts—precious gifts from Jesus' hand,
Of truth, and love, and saving grace
Have fallen like dew on Lebanon,
Where Jesus' children seek his face.

Jesus hath said, I will be there,
Where you assemble in my name;
My friends, my brethren, freely ask,
For this I from my Father came—

That through the wilderness, my hand
Might guide my ransom'd ones in peace,
To be their guide, their sure defence,
Till sin's deep woe on earth shall cease.

Oh! they have met in thy lov'd name,
To taste how dear thy love can bind,
Join many hearts as one in thee,
Kul'd by the Master's councils kind.

And leaving tender memories,
To linger o'er the soul—
A memory to peaceful joy,
Tho' countless seasons roll.

Oh, in the paths of righteousness,
Thy Church's councils lead,
Unswerving in the light of truth,
'Tis all God's children need.

That all our land—that every land,
May know thy boundless grace,
And a happy, happy, ransom'd world,
Rejoice before thy face.

WITCHURCH, June 10, 1850.

Miscellany.

BIOGRAPHY OF JOSEPH EDWARDS.

Christian Biography seldom fails to produce some of the most pleasurable sensations of mind, especially in those who are running the Christian race, as it encourages them to perseverance and faithfulness to the end. And in order to do justice to the character of the illustrious dead, one of two things at least is essentially necessary, viz. a long and intimate acquaintance with the departed or to be in possession of facts of the most undeniable authenticity connected with the public and private life of the person or persons whose Biography we write. Therefore, as we are not fully in possession of either of the above necessities, we must only be contented with the little knowledge we have, and turn it to the best advantage. We never attempt a task like the present of describing the character of the happy departed, without feeling a kind of awe approximating to dread pervading our minds, the duty being both solemn and impressive. Joseph Edwards, the subject of this Biography, was born in the County of Wicklow, Ireland, from which his parents emigrated to Canada when he was only seven years old—the old couple with the other members of the family, settled in the township of Augusta, where they now reside and intend to remain until their removal from the kingdom of grace—that of glory. Their son Joseph, in his childhood, was remarkably moral, and from an early age his word might always be relied upon. We cannot say at what time the Divine impressions were made upon his mind, but we well recollect the time of his conversion to God. This blessed change happened many years ago, when the Rev. J. Bell, and the latter travelled the old Lansdowne and Rideau Circuit. At that time we held a protracted meeting convenient to where Joseph resided. He attended that blessed means where the power of the Lord was wonderfully manifested in the Conversion of forty-five souls, and our Edwards was one of that number. The precious work then wrought upon his soul has

been genuine, deep, and lasting; as proof of this, he never lost the evidence of his acceptance with God, but retained it to his latest breath. A few weeks after the meeting above referred to had been closed, another was commenced in what is known by the Branch, here a class was formed and our Brother appointed its leader, which station he occupied until his removal from the Township of Augusta to that of Kitley. Brother E. removed to the last named township shortly after his marriage with Elizabeth, second daughter of our old friend and brother Robert Love. And it was about this time that he obtained liberty to exercise his talent as an exhorter; he then filled that office together with having charge of a large class which met at Brenanville with much credit and ability. Br Edwards was wonderfully attached to the Connexion, he loved the Constitution and Discipline of the Church, and always preferred it to all others.

And perhaps there is not one now in America, whose attachment to their own peculiar views of the doctrines which may be taught in that place, where they assemble for worship, more than he has been. As an instance of this, the Bible and our Hymn Book were his constant companions, all his leisure hours were spent perusing those books, excepting those spent in prayer. Those two books were near his eye and heart to his last moments. As shortly after his happy soul had fled to the regions of light, the Bible was found under his dying pillow, and his Hymn-book was found clasped in his lifeless hand. His love for those books perhaps was only equalled by his love of Prayer, besides the family altar. He had stated hours for private communion with God. His barn very often was his closet, there at the midnight hour when his family were hushed in the arms of sleep, and all nature in repose, there Joseph might be seen prostrate upon his face, in which posture he always prayed in private as he looked upon it to be the most humble; there he spent whole nights in prayer, the place where the good man lay was visible, as the boards of the floor used to be wet with his tears, and stained with his breath, often the rays of light of the rising sun found him bathed in tears of joy, after prevailing with the God-Man in prayer. His soul has often resolved,

With thee all night I mean to stay,
And wrestle till the break of day.

But now his days are ended, his conflicts are over, and all his prayer is turned to praise.—His sickness, which terminated in death, has been very short. He labored until late upon the night of Friday, the 26th of April, and after quitting work that night, he complained of being chilled, and of pain in his right side, after retiring to rest, and before morning, fever came on, which continued the whole of Saturday; this was the last day with him upon earth. It may be mentioned here, that upon this day (Saturday,) the last business Quarterly Meeting was held in Kitley, where Br. Edwards' name was introduced as a proper person to be taken out by the Conference to travel. Being on the plan a licensed Local Preacher, and the last Lord's day before his death he travelled several miles, and preached twice. But he not being present his case was referred to an adjourned Meeting for business, to be held four weeks after, at Crosby. How little we then knew that while the church was about to select him for future usefulness, his days were all numbered. His case was pending both in earth and Heaven, and the Lord Jehovah in a few hours decided. During the day on Saturday medical aid was obtained, and certain treatment made use of; at intervals the fever subsided, which would give him momentary relief, and toward night, when the sun was about to set to rise no more upon him here, he read several chapters in God's Word, and sung and prayed; shortly after this, Br. Shilton came to stop with him all night, the Doctor also was present, and as our Br. Edwards felt comparatively well, he requested the Doctor, Br. Shilton

and his wife to retire to rest. And about eleven o'clock he fell asleep, and slept about three quarters of an hour, and at twelve, to the great surprise of those present he closed his eyes on all below, and sweetly fell asleep in Jesus, in the 31st year of his age, and on the night of the 27th April, 1850, leaving an affectionate wife, and two lovely little boys, with a numerous circle of relations and friends, to mourn his departure. In him this Circuit has lost a standard, the Church a pillar, and the world a philanthropist.

His death was improved upon by the writer before a large and very respectable assembly, from the 21st verse of the 1st chapter of Paul to the Philippians.

J. SIMPSON.

Beverly, 21st May, 1850

SALLY LYON'S FIRST AND LAST VISIT TO THE ALE-HOUSE.

Continued from Page 177.

It was vain, she saw, to strive with the hard-hearted man, whose face was like iron. Hurriedly leaving his house, she hastened back to the office, but her husband was not there. In her absence he had been removed to prison.—When Mrs Lyon fully understood this, she made no remark, but turned from the Magistrate and walked home with a firm step. The weakness of the woman was giving away to the quickening energies of the wife, whose husband was in prison, and could not be released except by her efforts. On entering her house, she went to her drawers, and took therefrom a silk dress but little worn, a mother's present when she was married; a good shawl that she had bought from her own earnings when a happy maiden; a few articles of jewelry, that had not been worn for years, most of them presents from Ralph before they had stood at the bridal altar, and sundry other things, that could best be dispensed with. These she took to a pawnbroker's, and obtained an advance of fifteen dollars. She had two dollars in the house, which made seventeen, the balance of the required sum she borrowed from two or three of her neighbors, and then hurried off to obtain her husband's release.

For a time, the rigid proceedings of the landlord proved a useful lesson to Ralph Lyon. He worked more steadily, and was rather more careful of his earnings. But this did not last a great while. Appetite, long indulged, was strong; and he soon returned to his old habits.

The shock the imprisonment of her husband produced, awoke Mrs Lyon to the necessity of doing something to increase their income. All that he brought home each week was scarcely sufficient to buy food, and it was clear that there would be nothing with which to pay rent when next quarter day came round, unless it should be the product of her own exertions. Plain sewing was obtained by Mrs Lyon, and an additional labor of three or four hours in the twenty-four added to her already over-tasked body. Instead of feeling rebuked at this, the besotted husband only perceived in it a license for him to use his own earnings more freely, thus making his poor wife's condition really worse than it was before.

Things, instead of getting better, grew worse, year after year. The rent Mrs Lyon managed always to pay, for the fear of seeing her husband carried off to jail was ever before her eyes stimulating her to constant exertion, but down down, down they went steadily and surely, and the light of hope faded daily, and grew dimmer and dimmer before the eyes of the much enduring wife and mother. Amid all, her patience was wonderful. She never spoke angrily to Ralph, but strove rather, always to appear cheerful before him. If he was disposed to talk she would talk with him, and humor his mood of mind; if he was gloomy and silent, she would intrude nothing upon him calculated to fret his temper, if he complained, she tried to soothe him. But it availed nothing. The man was in a charmed circle, and every impulse tended to throw him into the centre where ruin awaited him.

At last even the few dollars she had received every week from her husband's earnings, ceased to come into her hands. The wretched man worked little over half his time, and drank up all that he made. Even the amount of food that the entire product of Mrs Lyon's labor would procure, was barely sufficient to satisfy the hunger of her family. The clothes of her children soon began to hang in tatters about them; her own garments were faded, worn and patched; and every thing about the house that had not been sold to pay rent, was in a dilapidated condition. Still there had been no

unkind word, not even a reprimand from the much-enduring wife.

Matters at last reached a climax. Poor Mrs Lyon had not been able to get anything for to do for a week, and all supplies of food, except a little meal, were exhausted. An anxious day had closed, and at night-fall the mother made some hasty-pudding for the children, which was eaten with a little milk. This consumed her entire store. She had four children the two oldest she put to bed, but kept the two youngest, one five years, old, and the other three up with her. She moved about with a firmer step than usual, and her lips were tightly closed as if she had made up her mind to do something from which, under ordinary circumstances she would have shrunk.

After the older children had been put to bed, she made the two younger ones draw near to the hearth, upon which a few brands, were burning, and warm themselves as well as the feeble heat emitted by the almost exhausted fire would permit. Then she wrapped each around with a piece of an old shawl, and after putting on her bonnet, took them by the hands and left the house. It was a chilly night in winter. The winds swept coldly along the streets, piercing through the thin garments of the desolate mother, who was leading forth her tender little ones on the same strange unnatural errand. But she shrunk not in the blast, but walked rapidly along, almost dragging the children after her. At length she stopped before the window of an ale-house, and standing on tip-toe, looked over the red curtain that shaded half the window, and concealed the inmates from the view of passers by. Within she saw her husband sitting comfortably by a table, a glass by his side, and pipe in his mouth.—half a dozen pot-companions were sitting around and all seemed enjoying themselves.

Mrs Lyon remained without only a few moments, then taking hold of the door she walked firmly in, and without appearing to notice her husband, went up to the bar and called for three glasses of brandy. After doing this, she seated herself at the table near by her husband.—Great, of course was the surprise of Lyon at this apparition. He jumped from his chair and stood before his wife, just as she had taken her seat at the table, saying, in an under tone, as he did so—

"For Heaven's sake, Sally! what brings you here?"

"It is very loansome at home, Ralph," she replied, in a calm but sad voice, "Our wood is all gone, and it is cold there. I am your wife, and there is no company for me like yours I will go any where to be with you. I am willing to come even here."

"But, Sally, to think of your coming to such a place as this?"

"If it is pleasant to you, it shall be so to me. Any where that my husband goes, surely I can go. God hath joined us together as one, and nothing should divide us.

By this time the three glasses of brandy that Mrs Lyon had called for were placed before her on the table.

"Sally, are you mad?" ejaculated Ralph.

"Mad to go with my husband? Why should you say that, Ralph? Drink, children," she added, turning to her two little ones, and placing a glass of unadulterated brandy before them. "It will do you good." As Sally said this she, lifted her own glass to her lips.

"Surely, you are not going to drink that?" said Ralph.

"Why not? You drink to forget sorrow, and if brandy will have that effect, I am sure no living creature needs it more than I do. Besides, I have eaten nothing to-day, and need something to strengthen me."

Saying this she sipped the burning liquid, and smacking her lips, looked up into her husband's face and smiled.

"It warms to the very heart, Ralph!" she said. "I feel better already." Then turning to the children, whose glasses remained untouched before them, she said to the astonished little ones.

"Drink, my children! It is very good."

"Woman are you mad? My children shall not touch it" and he lifted the glasses from the table and handed them to one of the company that crowded around to witness this strange scene.

"Why not said his wife, in the calm tone with which she had at first spoken. "If it is good for you, it is good for your wife and children. It will put these dear ones to sleep, and they will forget that they are cold and hungry. To you it is fire, fire and food, and bed and clothing—all these we need, and you will surely not withhold them from us."

(Concluded on Page 192.)

Family Circle.

THE TRAINING OF CHILDREN.

"We dare not question the truth of the Bible," say some, "but how can we get along with that assurance. 'Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.' A great many children," they say, "are brought up by excellent parents, and taught everything that is good, and yet are not at all what they should be. The assertion of the proverb does not hold good." But pause a moment, good friends in your judgment—How much real training is there in families? Are children trained, as men or beasts are trained, for specific purposes? Men are trained for military operations, for naval service, for athletic feats, and for innumerable kinds of handicraft. Instrumental music and dancing are taught by unwearied training. The amount and severity of training to which the limbs and muscles and entire frame of professed female dancers are subjected, from their childhood, are incredible. Horses and dogs are carefully trained to the kinds of service expected of them. Many other animals are trained to useful or amusing performances, or to terrible conflict. To effect thoroughly any of these purposes, there is active, continued effort, bent in one direction, aimed at the one object desired. No counteracting or impeding influences are permitted to spend themselves upon the subjects to be trained. The process of training cannot be performed by a few spasmodic attempts. Irregular, random efforts to form a certain mould of either physical or intellectual nature, will not produce such uniform results. Now compare the unremitting, undeviating course, by which men are trained to be soldiers, or girls to be adepts at the piano, or birds to be carriers of letters, with the desultory efforts and conflicting influences under which the character of children are formed. Not that a man who is to be a soldier is always engaged in military exercises, or actually undergoing military discipline.—But all efforts that have a bearing upon the one object for which he is trained, are shaped with a view to its attainment, and no counter influences are tolerated. In all that relates to his duty as a soldier, he is the subject of military precision. And so in relation to training for any other specific object—it is not literally unremitting, but it is so far as that object is regarded.

But the business of parents in training children relates to the perfect formation of their entire character. They are therefore to be always training them—not always laying down rules, nor giving lectures, nor inflicting punishment—too much of some of these things may be just that by which the training is oftentimes spoiled. The great defect by which children are deprived of training is not lack of teaching by words, it is the absence of a pervading surrounding influence, formed by example and circumstances favorable to the character it is wished they should bear.

A child is formally told that he ought not to be selfish, that he must consider the interests of the others as well as his own. Such words, however, will have no effect, if he sees them not practically operative in those from whose lips they fall. If his father habitually pursues his own ends, regardless who suffers in consequence, and by his conduct says, "I shall take care of myself—others may do the same, if they can,"—if the mother is exacting of those about her, and is seldom seen to take their comfort into account,—if no favor which costs his parents a sacrifice is ever cheerfully conferred upon him,—who can expect that he will be free from selfishness?

A child is taught in set lessons that it is very wicked to tell lies, or to practise deception.—Yet while the lesson is warm upon the parents lips, the young learner sees it practically disregarded. Tricks and falsehood are some of the means used in governing their children, or they are practised to keep up appearances among neighbors, or to conceal their own and gain a knowledge of other people's affairs.

A little girl came from her school one afternoon, earlier than its regular hour for dismissal. "Why did you come home now?" inquired the mother. "Miss — gave me leave," said the little girl. "Did you tell your teacher that I said you might be excused?" "No mother." But the mother was not satisfied. Her daughter had asked before she went from home, for leave to get excused earlier than school would close, on the plea of not being well, but the mother refused. On the child's appearance at that hour, she suspected that she had obtained her release by falsehood, and was not convinced by her assurance to the contrary, she proceeded to accuse her of having told an untruth, and then to reprove and admonish her for her great wickedness. "You thought," continued the mother, "that I should not know you told a lie to your teacher; but I do know. A little bird was there and heard you, and came and told me all about it." Was that child trained to speak truth? I did not witness this occurrence, but a very sensible young lady did, and related it to me the same week, not betraying the name of the mother, but stating her to be a Christian professor, well esteemed and considered intelligent.

Honesty is held up in words to be one of the cardinal virtues; but oh, what sad, though it may be comparatively small, departures from

its practice do many children witness in their parents! The father concealing a defect in what he sells, or depreciating below the truth what he buys—the mother exulting in having obtained a piece of goods below its real worth—the glee and implied approval with which senior members of the family relate some underhanded or over-reaching measures of a neighbor, in obtaining another's goods—all these had far greater effect upon the child than the solemnly repeated line, "An honest man's the noblest work of God," or that sagacious proverb, "Honesty is the best policy."

Good temper and patience are pronounced great excellencies; but do children always see them exemplified in their own homes, under all the petty vexations of household affairs? Is the mother never ruffled in temper when a favorite dish is broken? Is the father patient when his quiet is invaded or his time demanded by some domestic mischance?

Children are told that they must not be of too much consequence in their own eyes, deference to others, modesty and humility are recommended to them. Yet they have perception enough to be aware that their parents have a very exalted opinion of their abilities and merits. The practical language of these parents is—"My children are unequalled—my children are not to be overlooked,"—and the young people grow up with the same view of themselves.

But the great cause of perplexity in this matter to Christian parents is the failure of effort to give children a religious training. Children of the most pious people, it is said, are often among the most irreligious. It is possible, however, that but little real religious training is to be found.

CRYING NOT ALWAYS THE SIGN OF HUNGER.

From Combe's Infancy.

It is a great mistake to treat crying children as an infallible sign of an empty stomach.—New as the infant is to the surrounding world, it shrinks instinctively from every strong sensation, whether of heat or of cold, of pressure or of hardness, of hunger or of repletion. Its only way of expressing all disagreeable feelings is by crying. If it is hungry, it cries; if it is overfed it cries; if it suffers from the prick of a pin, it cries; if it lies too long in the same position so as to cause undue pressure on any one part, it cries; if it is exposed to cold, or any part of its dress is too tight, or it is held in an awkward position, or is exposed to too bright a light or too loud a sound, it can indicate its discomfort only by its cries; and yet the one remedy used against so many different evils is not to find out and remove the true cause of offence—but to offer it the breast! No doubt, silence is sometimes obtained by apoplectic oppression of a stomach thus distended; but no sane being will seriously contend that such quiet is really beneficial, or is such as any mother ought to content herself with procuring.

It is, indeed, no less a mistake to be over-anxious always to put an immediate stop to crying. To a considerable extent, crying is an intentional provision of nature, and is called into play by every new sensation of any force.—It is only when often repeated long continued and evidently caused by suffering, that it is detrimental. As a passing and occasional occurrence, it serves to excite and develop the lungs, to promote equality of circulation and to excite due intestinal action; and it stands in the place of that bodily activity which is afterwards essential to the maintenance of health. In general, the two kinds of crying are easily distinguished, and very few mothers will long confound and treat them as identical. As the infant has no other means of expressing any disagreeable sensation plainly enough to enforce immediate attention, crying ought to be considered simply as a signal of distress; and instead of ascribing all its varieties to hunger alone and sometimes billing to repletion a stomach already overburdened with food, we should endeavor to discover the real exciting cause, and seek the surest means of relief in its immediate removal. So constantly, however, is a beneficial purpose conjoined even with suffering, that instances are not rare of delicate children being benefitted by the bodily activity and deeper respiration involved in occasional crying. When active disease is not the cause, such children sometimes turn out more robust than others whose original constitution promised greater strength and more vigorous health. But this kind of crying must never be confounded with the constant plaintive wail which characterizes infantile disease, and which betokens both suffering and danger.

THE MISER'S DAUGHTER.

One cold winter when the ground was covered with snow, the little birds could not find any thing to eat. The little daughter of a miserly rich man gathered up all the crumbs she could find, and was going to carry them out and scatter them on the snow. Her father saw her, and asked her what she was going to do. She told him, and he said, "What good will it do? the crumbs will not be enough to feed one in a hundred of the birds." "I know it, dear father," said she, "but I shall be glad to save even one in a hundred of them, if I cannot save them all." The father thought a moment—he knew that many poor persons were suffering in his village and he had refused to help any, because he

could not help them all. His conscience struck him, and he told his little daughter to break a loaf of bread, while he went to scatter a purse of money among the poor villagers.

Geographic and Historic.

THE MAGNITUDE OF LITTLE.

The pieces or joints of which these plants (*Diatomaceous*) are composed, are called *frustules* and each frustule consists of a single cell, whose coat is composed of a very delicate membrane made of organised silice. That these plants have thus the power of withdrawing silice, or flint earth, in some manner from the waters of the sea, and fixing it in their tissues is certain, but the exact method in which this is effected has not been ascertained. A remarkable point in their history results from this power of feeding on flint. It is this, their bodies are indestructible. Thus, their constantly accumulating remains are gradually deposited in strata, under the waters of the sea as well as in lakes and ponds. At first the effect produced by things so small—thousands of which might be contained in a drop, and millions packed together in a cubic inch, may appear of trifling moment, when speaking of so grand an operation, as the deposition of submarine strata. But as each moment has its value in the measurement of time, to whatever extent of ages the succession may be prolonged, so each of these atoms has a definite relation to space, and their constant production and deposition will at length result in mountains. The examination of the most ancient of the stratified rocks, and of all others in the ascending scale, and the investigation of deposits now in course of formation, teach us that from the first dawn of animated nature up to the present hour this prolific family has never ceased its activity. England may boast that the sun never sets upon her empire, but here is an ocean realm whose subjects are literally more numerous than the sand of the sea. We cannot count them by millions simply, but by hundreds of thousands of millions. Indeed it is futile to speak of numbers in relation to things so uncountable. Extensive rocky strata, habits of hills, beds of marl, almost every description of soil, whether superficial or raised from a great depth, contain the remains of this little plant in greater or less abundance. Some great tracts of country are literally built up of their skeleton. No country is destitute of such monuments, and in some they constitute the leading features in the structure of the soil. The world is a vast catacomb of *Diatomaceous*; nor is the growth of those old dwellers on our earth diminished in its latter days.—*Ill!*

ASCENT OF MOUNT BLANC BY A LADY.

One of the guides named Mitchell, described to us, with great zest, the adventure of a French lady, called by him a demoiseille, and supposed to be nearly forty years of age, who, about five years ago, came to Chamouni with a determination to ascend Mont Blanc. The difficulties were represented to her as much too great for encounter, and especially by one who did not appear strong and robust, though in good health. She persisted, however, at all hazards, and an unusually strong and numerous party of guides and attendants were accordingly provided to accompany her. It was in the month of August, the weather was remarkably favorable, and there were two other parties, one of a Polish gentleman with five guides, another of an English gentleman with six, and the French lady with eight. They all kept distinct and separate from each other, the Pole first, the Englishman next, and the French lady in the rear of all. Long before they reached the Grand Mulets, the first halting-place in the ascent, and where it is usual to sleep out in the open air or in a tent on the first night, the lady lamed repeatedly from fatigue and dizziness, and could only be restored with great difficulty by repose, and an occasional draught of wine. Whenever she recovered, her only answer to the remonstrances of the guides was, that she must be got to the summit with all hazards. They would then proceed a little further, and, seeing her drop, they would urge her again not to proceed, as in all probability she would die, and they would have to answer for her life. Still she persisted in being taken to the top of the mountain—dead or alive. They accordingly fastened a rope round her waist, and a man holding her on each side, she was literally dragged up a portion of the way. On reaching the summit she swooned again; but on recovering, she asked for wine, and first drank a bumper to the health of the young Count of Paris, and then another to the health of her guides; after which she requested them to form a square, and caused herself to be lifted on their shoulders, where she remained for some minutes, and waving her handkerchief in the air, exclaimed, "Vive la Belle France," boasting that she had now been higher up above the earth, than the native of any other country in Europe at least! The descent was of course less fatiguing than the ascent; but the lady became at length so helpless by excitement and exhaustion, that it was necessary to take the greatest care to prevent her falling asleep, and the anxiety of her guides, for her safety, continued to increase all the way till they landed her once more on bed at the hotel in Chamouni.—*Belgium and the Rhine.*

LONDON IN THE REIGN OF GEORGE I.

Robbery was carried on upon a fearful scale in the streets of London, even by daylight; house breaking was of frequent occurrence by night; and every road leading to the metropolis was beset by bands of reckless highwaymen who carried their depredations into the very heart of the town. Respectable women could not venture in the streets alone after night-fall, even in the city, without risk of being grossly outraged. In the beginning of 1720, we learn from the papers, that ladies of condition, when they went out in their chairs at night to the Court end of the town, were often attended by servants with loaded blunderbusses "to shoot at the rogues." This alarming increase of highwaymen about London struck every class of society with terror, for none were secure except those few who could go about strongly guarded. A poor man was stripped of his pence equally with the rich man of his gold.—In one instance, close to London, after having robbed a laborer of 1s. 4d., the highwayman broke his arm with a pistol shot, as a warning of what he might expect if he ventured to go again abroad at night with so little money in his pocket. On the 23rd of January a proclamation came out offering a reward of £100, in addition to the previous inducements, for the capture of any highwayman within five miles of London, the main effect of which was to place considerable sums of money in the pockets of the notorious Jonathan Wild, who secured several offenders in and about the metropolis within the space of two or three weeks. Of these it was observed, that several, on examination, proved to be persons moving in their class of society as honest and respectable men; among them are mentioned a tradesman of good repute in London, the valet of a "great duke," and the keeper of a boxing school.—*Wright's England under the House of Hanover.*

CIRCASSIA.

Circassia is a mountainous, but very fine and beautiful country, bordering upon the Black Sea at its eastern extremity. It is also contiguous to the Russian territory lying toward this extremity of the Euxine and interposes its lofty mountains and fertile valleys between the clutch of Russia and those more level and less wild countries toward the Euphrates and the Tigris. It is the aim of this ambitious power, Russia, to become possessed, if it can, of all the realms contiguous to the Black Sea, on all sides. On one side "the Wolf" has already laid his paws on the Danubian Provinces, on Moldavia, Bulgaria, Wallachia, and is, on this side, therefore, fast advancing toward Constantinople. But before it can enslave the tracts lying on the southern coast of this sea, it must subdue and pass the true people who hold Circassia—a race in physical requisites, the finest specimen of men now to be found on this globe, and of courage and activity unsurpassable. Against these noble but unoffending people the Muscovite serfs have now, for many years, been carrying on cruel, bloody, but fruitless war. No quarter is given; and the amount of lives lost is not known, excepting that generally it is very great. It is believed that, taking battle, sickness, fatigue, altogether in to account, not less than 200,000 Russian serfs have left their bones among the wild passes, and this without gaining any ground that is tenable. The Czar, in furtherance of this murderous conflict, tries to stop all access by sea to Circassia.—*London Standard of Freedom.*

THE RACES IN IRELAND.

In Ireland there have been, and there still are, many other races (primitive races, perhaps, of whom we know little or nothing,) not yet extinct; developed occasionally and unexpectedly amongst the subsequent waves of other races which have swept over or sojourned on the soil of Ireland; primitive races connected with these Lathunian and Wendes races of the Black Forest, sources of the Danube and shores of the Baltic, not yet extinct in these countries, but influencing by their presence the blood of Central Germany, of Belgium, and the Rhine.—The Phœnician exists in south Ireland, with his fine oval face, black hair, large expressive eyes, and oriental feelings. That distinguished student, Mr. Percival Lord, who rose so rapidly to reputation in India, was a native, I think, of Cork, but evidently of the Phœnician race.—The Dane, that is the Saxon, seized on Eastern Ireland; the Basque probably had a share in the population of South Ireland: the Celt of the north-western parts of Ireland has, it is said, his peculiarities. It is in Ireland also, and in one tract only of Scotland, where we meet those mysterious remains, the round towers; "monuments coeval perhaps with the pyramids."—What an antiquity, no doubt, could we but trace it, belongs incontestably to Ireland; at all events, to its race! But may it not be that other races are just as ancient?—*Medical Times.*

PER CAMBRIA.—Prussia.—The King is rapidly recovering. Large military preparations are said to be in progress, and are supposed to have reference more to international than to external defence.

AUSTRIA.—Late advices from Vienna give assurance that there is not the slightest prospect of a rupture between Austria and Prussia. The Emperor of Russia has declined to interfere between them.

The Press and General Review.

THE YORK INQUISITION.

Our columns contain a full report of the disgraceful inquisitorial doings at York, perpetrated in the name of Methodism. Never was there such an exhibition of ignorance, injustice, partiality, and tyranny, as was displayed by the dominant party and their adherents. The conduct of the accused is worthy of all praise, while the ability shown puts the accusers in an undignified position. We had prepared a long article on the subject, but we withdrew it, to allow the local journals to speak through our columns. The opinion of the *Yorkshireman* and the *York Herald* will have weight throughout the country.

From the *Yorkshireman*.

"We begin to entertain the opinion that all popes, past and present, have been much abused and very ill-used individuals. Hitherto the very name of Papacy has been used as an irresistible charm to summon up sectarian wrath, and draw fire and declamation even from the lips of a fool. Who more eloquent than the Wesleyans for example, upon the alleged abominations of the Scarlet Vixen of Rome, and the iniquities of the Vatican. They have dwelt for hours upon the superstitions of the Roman faith, and shown, in flashing and imposing language, that it was the chief aim of the priests to keep both the souls and bodies of their proselytes in bondage, and to daily interfere with the every-day practical affairs of the world. One would have supposed that men who could see so well, and paint so floridly, the arrogance and ungracefulness of Papacy, would themselves have vigilantly avoided similar usurpations. But it is not so. Rome itself, even in the days of the great Leo the Tenth, never exhibited a more grasping and odious sacerdotal tyranny than the Wesleyan Conference seeks to establish in this country at the present moment. Our columns of this day present weighty evidence of this fact. We have given a copious report of the trials, before the heads of the Wesleyan Church, of four respectable citizens, for an alleged breach of discipline—that breach consisting in the grave crime of having consented, at the request of 1,500 of their brethren, to present their views at a meeting of delegates recently held in London.

"We have given the two first trials which took place at considerable length, but have thought it unnecessary that we should continue the other in so elaborate a shape. One trial, indeed (that of Mr. Coultas), shadows forth the whole question, and boldly presents every feature of the dispute between the Wesleyan laity and their spiritual dictators. It will be seen that, notwithstanding the influence, and wealth, and position of the prosecutors, they have narrowly escaped being defeated, even in a court of their own creation. The four defendants have been convicted of alleged breaches of discipline by majorities so slender, and by means so equivocal, that we think they dare not, even if they would, carry the matter any further.—Mr. Alderman Meek has for ever shattered and seriously damaged his reputation with the Wesleyan body by the course he has taken on this occasion. From some inexplicable motive or other—either from moral cowardice, or from a desire to cater to the passions of the belligerents of both parties—he made a most eloquent speech in favor of Mr. Taylor, the first party impeached contending for a reform in Conference, but lost on a division, Mr. Alderman Meek gave his adhesion to the Conference, and against Mr. Taylor. That is to say, his conscience dictated his anti-Conference speech, but his pride, or some more unworthy feeling, struggled for, and obtained, his vote. With all his liberality, the worthy alderman has a strong dash of aristocracy mingled with his feelings. He shrunk from identifying himself with what he conceived to be the spiritual democracy of the Church, and thought he had done well—exhibited almost a Roman virtue—by giving a speech against Conference and a vote for it. He may not be aware of the fact, but we can tell him that throughout the whole Wesleyan body, his extraordinary and inexplicable conduct is a theme of universal scorn and mockery. The complainants say justly that they never anticipated his adhesion to the popular side; but that having himself voluntarily and unexpectedly made a strong and unswearable case against Conference, he was bound, on every principle of honor and integrity, to have accompanied his speech with his vote. We leave the worthy alderman, however, to settle the question with his brethren, it is enough for us to have pointed out his backsliding.

"The question to be now decided is, what amount of punishment, if any, head-quarters will recommend to be inflicted upon the three parties found guilty of contumacy and breach of Wesleyan discipline? Obtained as that conviction was by such slender majorities, the prosecutors dare not, we apprehend, proceed to the extremity of expulsion. While they, then, counsel admonition and rebuke? And will the parties in question silently endure it? Or, conscious of their own integrity and excellence of purpose, will they not set the Conference at defiance, and declare that they will accept a rebuke as tantamount to expulsion, and act accordingly? Let them recollect that, if they once stoop to be admonished, they virtually abandon the position they have taken up, re-

cognize the validity of Conferential thunder, and, in effect, admit that they have infringed upon the discipline of the church of which they are members.

"The question involved in this agitation is a highly momentous one. It is as narrowly associated with the civil and religious liberties of mankind, but more especially of the Wesleyan Church, as any question which has been mooted within the last century. The struggle has now arrived at its culminating point. The laity must either conquer the Conference, or the Conference must conquer the laity. There is no middle path for either to tread. The members of the Wesleyan Church must either consent to recognize and obey the dictates of Conference in all matters and things, spiritual as well as temporal, or they must at once assert for themselves that position of mental independence, without which man is but a machine—the creature of another's will. On the other hand the Conference must lower its pretensions and ignore the tyrannical power it claims, else nothing is left for the laity but a large, almost multitudinous, secession. We confess we should be deeply grieved to see the cheering influence of so respectable and useful a body of Christians diminished by being rent in twain; but the civil and religious liberties of mankind are of too holy and grave a character to be frittered away at the nod of a few banded and intolerant ecclesiastics. It is urged that, for any purposes of legitimate and extensive reform in Conference, the laity are powerless. This is not so; all power is centred in them if they have but the courage to act with firmness and magnanimity. Let them combine in one grand national organization, and, as the first step towards victory, let them stop all supplies. Even the cheeks of Dr. Bunting and delectate Mr. Osborn would pale at this resolution. The Conference is only powerful through the purse strings of the laity. Strike at the root of this, and the question is settled: Conference would capitulate, and lay representation would be carried."

From the *York Herald*.

Let us hear no more of the tyranny of the Church of Rome, for the spiritual despotism of which it has been guilty in past times, is, to say the least, equalled by that of the Wesleyan Conference of the present day. Even in the worst periods of the history of the Romish Church, the victims of religious persecution had, at least, some amount of justice extended to them, when charged with the violation of ecclesiastical laws; whereas, in this, the nineteenth century, the authorities of the Wesleyan Church issue their arbitrary edicts against its best and most upright members, and call inquisitions into existence, for the purpose of trying and convicting these members, for offences, without any foundation whatever for so doing. There is no parallel to these iniquitous proceedings in the modern history of any religious denominations. The trials of Mr. John Taylor and Mr. John Coultas, which we have been able to publish fully and accurately, notwithstanding the determination of the "Inquisitor" that they should be carried on *privately*, have taken place.

- Without any witness being called;
Without any legal evidence being offered;
Without any properly constituted jury;
With an illegally constituted court;
And before a Conference official, who has acted in the double capacity of accuser and judge.

The constitution of this new Star-chamber is altogether contrary to Wesleyan "rules and usages," and to the general laws agreed upon by the society for managing its affairs. The law requires that when any leader is charged with any offence, he shall be tried by all his fellow-leaders. The Wesleyan "inquisitors" exclude two-thirds of the leaders from taking any part in such trials, in order thus to secure the conviction of the accused parties. The "inquisitors," however, adopt a contrary course when it is calculated to serve their own designs by allowing the whole of the ministers of the society to join in the sentence of condemnation when two-thirds of them ought to be excluded, if it was right to exclude two-thirds of the leaders. It is not denied that the members of the Albion street, Cemetery, and New street chapels from one society. The whole of the leaders, therefore, ought to have been present at the trials. If the leaders of the two former chapels were to be excluded, on what principle of justice were the ministers of these chapels allowed to be present?

It is not to be wondered at that the great body of the Wesleyans of York became infuriated by the above glaring acts of tyranny against their most respected brethren, and that they assembled in large numbers, with excited feeling, and loudly upbraided the "inquisitors" in the public streets, with their iniquitous proceedings.

The case first disposed of was that of Mr. John Taylor. This aged, peaceable, and much-respected citizen, is the oldest local preacher and leader of the York Society, which office he has creditably sustained for nearly fifty-two years. He claimed to be tried before all his fellow-leaders, and his claim was disallowed.—He, therefore, required the exclusion of the ministers, but this was not agreed to. He desired to have one of the members of the Society present, to take notes for him, during the trial, and this also was refused. He was then charged with having "attended an unconstitutional meeting, held in London, professedly as one of the delegates from the York circuit, unauthorized by any responsible party in it, in direct vi-

olation of the law of 1796 as enacted by the Conference for the preservation of the peace," &c. This charge was brought forward, accompanied by many observations from Scripture, much more applicable to the Conference party than to the Wesleyan people; and, to support it, a great number of handbills and newspapers were produced. Mr. Taylor pleaded not guilty to the charge, and required it to be proved. He declared that newspapers and handbills were not evidence; and, supposing he admitted the charge, the holding of delegate meetings was "a new thing in Methodism," as it had occurred in 1795 and 1797, when Conference conferred with the delegates, and thereby sanctioned their meetings. The "inquisitors," however, disregarded all "laws and usages," they would not even agree to the reasonable request that the trial might be postponed until after the next Conference meeting, when some concessions may be made to the people. The legal adviser of the conference party went so far as himself to protest against the reception of the accused's protest against the proceedings. And thus, without even the semblance of a trial—with a packed tribunal, the accuser acting the part of judge—Mr. Taylor was declared guilty of having violated Methodist laws, by twenty-five votes against twenty.

And how has this majority been obtained? Two-thirds of the tribunal, including a large proportion of Mr. Taylor's friends, were excluded from it. Two-thirds of the ministers, who are Mr. Taylor's opponents, and who ought not to have been present, were allowed to vote against him. A supernumerary, an opponent of Mr. Taylor's, who had no right to be present, was allowed to swell the majority; and Mr. Hurstwood and Mr. Monkhouse, both friends to Mr. Taylor, and against whom similar charges were pending, were excluded from the court, in defiance of that principle universally acknowledged in England, that every man shall be deemed innocent, until he has been proved guilty. It is by a majority thus shamefully constituted that the Conference party attempt to brand the character of an aged, a strictly upright, and a most consistent Christian, with the offence of sowing disturbance and dissension in the society. The meeting of delegates, as we have shown, was to promote peace; it appointed a committee to wait upon the Grand Inquisitor at the Mission-house for this object, when he declared "war to the knife." The delegates and their constituents are clearly the peace party; the "inquisitors," by their tyranny, are the real promoters of dissension and division.

Mr. John Coultas, a highly respectable citizen and local preacher, was the next party cited to appear in the Wesleyan star chamber, for the odious offence of attending the meeting in London, to promote reforms essentially necessary, and to restore peace to the society. Mr. Coultas's trial took place under similar circumstances to those which we have narrated, and he was found guilty by a majority of fifteen against twelve.

Mr. Coultas objected to two of the tribunal on personal grounds, and we are informed that they both recorded their votes against him. One gentleman, also, was brought from a distance to vote with the conference party, so that they having nothing to boast of in their majority, and may be said to have been virtually defeated in their object. The twelve honest and fearless supporters of Mr. Coultas were nobly led by Mr. Meek, Jr. and the balance of argument and talent was altogether on their side, independent of the justice of the case.

Neither time nor space will allow us to dwell on the case of Mr. Monkhouse and Mr. Hurstwood. The charge against the former, after some altercation, was withdrawn, although he wished it to go on. In the case of Mr. Hurstwood there was a large majority against him.

It would be an insult to the common sense of our readers generally, were we to suppose that they look upon these trials with any other feelings than those of sorrow, disgust, and indignation. Nevertheless, we feel it our duty to give the fullest exposure to them, and to hold them up, not for public reprobation merely, but because we feel that publicity through the press is the best means of exhibiting their hideous deformity, and of preventing their repetition.

We hesitate not to say, that there is no other religious community in the Christian world in which such daring acts of despotism as those we have described would even be attempted, far less accomplished. All for what? Because the accused parties have adopted a certain course sanctioned by the Wesleyan society in past times, in order to bring about the peaceful removal of knowledge and glaring existing abuses. The Wesleyan Pope, and the junta of Wesleyan cardinals at the Mission-house in London, issue their arbitrary edicts, right and left, against those who are deemed hostile to their unjustifiable official proceedings, and their emissaries in the country appear to think that their sole duty is to obtain a verdict against the suspected or feared members, by whatever means, and at whatever sacrifice of principle. And any Wesleyan venturing to call in question the justice of such proceedings, may consider himself as a marked man, the "inquisitors," apparently, being determined to suppress every honest expression of opinion, when opposed to their arbitrary rule.

The proceedings in York are an unjustifiable

outrage, not only against the respected citizens, whom the Conference have dared to insult, by the formalities of pretended trials, but the outrage extends to the whole of the 1,500 Wesleyans, who, in the spirit of conciliation, deputed them to the meeting in London as messengers of peace.

We need not mention the name of one preacher, who has shown anything but a Christian spirit, nor is it requisite that we should allude to one person who, on the trial of Mr. Coultas, attempted to pervert his observations.

Will the Wesleyan body allow such an extreme ecclesiastical despotism as this to continue in existence, stifling the springs of Christian charity, and retarding the progress of Christian truth, in these days of intelligence and religious liberty? We cannot believe it. If they do not cordially and unanimously associate together, in their numbers and in their might, to overturn this monster iniquity, this priestly incubus on their society, they will continue to be held, and deservedly so, in the temporal and spiritual bondage of the Conferential "inquisitors"—a bondage, as tyrannical as it is anti-Christian.

For their consolation we may remark that persecution, more or less, has always been connected with the success of very good cause; so that, by nobly bearing with it while it is inevitable, and taking every lawful means of suppressing it, they are sure ultimately to accomplish their emancipation from its thralldom. And we trust they will never rest satisfied until the constitution of the Conference has been thoroughly re-modeled so as to render further inquisitorial tyranny impossible, and to place the future peace and welfare of their denomination upon a firm and lasting foundation.

CLERGY RESERVES.

From the *Church*.

The debate on Mr. Price's resolutions was brought to a close at a late hour on Friday night, or rather on Saturday morning. Protracted as the debate has been, it has been animated and interesting in the extreme; and has elicited some display of eloquence which would do credit to any senate in any country. The issue of the struggle we consider almost tantamount to a defeat on the part of the movers, for although the whole set of resolutions have, in parliamentary language, been carried, yet the result can never be adduced as representing the united opinion, or anything like a unanimous wish of the Legislative House of Assembly of this Province; consequently the proceedings here will be devoid of all weight in the eyes of the Legislature at home; or at any rate of the weight which would necessarily attach to an address from the Province, if it spoke the general sentiments of the Assembly or people. The first twenty-three Resolutions were allowed to pass without a division, as being a mere relation of circumstances connected with the history of the Reserves. The twenty-fifth declaring that the present disposition of the Revenue is unjust, met with a decided, though ineffectual opposition; but the twenty-ninth which contained the pith of the question, namely that the Provincial Legislature should be invested with the power of alienating the Reserves entirely from religious purposes, was carried only by a majority of two. There yet remains to be adopted an address to the Queen founded upon these Resolutions, but we maintain that no address embodying their sentiments can ever be received or looked upon as "the opinion of the House," when the division have shown that there existed a great difference of opinion, and very strong opposition to the measure, though it has been introduced and borne up with all the influence of a popular ministry.

The carrying these Resolutions is a very different matter from the passing a bill. In the latter case, the merest majority is enough to make it a law; some such rule being necessary for the practical working of Legislation. But when an address is presented to the Imperial Government, stating that such and such are the sentiments and the wishes of the Legislature of Canada, that in the opinion of the House of Assembly here, it would be expedient and desirable that the Government there should revise and repeal certain important laws of its own enacting, then the authorities addressed must necessarily inquire into everything connected with the alleged opinion: is it the opinion of the whole House, or of only one half of it, is it the opinion of the whole House, or of only one-half of it, is it the consistent act of our Legislation, or is it a mere party vote, obtained by party influence, and contrary to the opinion of a large and respectable section of the Assembly? When all these are considered, as we are confident they will be, it can hardly be expected that the Imperial Government will adopt the views set forth in these Resolutions and the address, and in withholding its concurrence it will be only interposing its supreme authority in the very way in which it can best be exercised, namely, as a check upon the evils and injustice of Parli-
mentary Legislation.

The following analysis of the division has been prepared with some care, and may be depended upon as correct in the main.—

Table with 2 columns: Category and Yea. Nays. Rows include Ministers, Ministerialists, and Anti-Ministerialists.

Upper Canadians,	18	17
Lower Canadians,	14	17
	-36	-34
Members of the Church of England,	7	17
Members of the Church of Rome,	13	13
Dissenters,	16	4
	-36	-34
French Extraction,	10	12
Other Do.,	26	23
	-36	-34

Eccelesiastical.

Methodist New Connexion Conference, England.

The fifty-fourth Annual Conference of the Methodist New Connexion, composed of the ministers and lay-representatives of the churches, commenced its sittings in Leeds on Monday last, at nine o'clock, A. M. On the preceding Sabbath, religious services were held in the principal chapels in Leeds and the neighbourhood. At six, A. M., a public prayer-meeting was held, in which a gracious influence was realized. At seven, A. M., a sermon, founded on Heb. x. 39, was preached in Ebenezer Chapel by the Rev. C. A. Atkinson, of Sunderland. At half-past ten, A. M., an eloquent and useful sermon, from Peter. i. 8, to a crowded audience, was preached by the Rev. P. J. Wright, of Longton. The Conference Lovefeast, in the afternoon, was crowded to excess by warm-hearted Methodists, whose hearty responses to the experiences related, proved their deep interest in them. At six o'clock the Rev. J. Stacey, of Belfast, superintendent of the Irish mission, delivered a beautiful discourse, analysing, in a superior manner, Rom. xiv. 17, to an attentive congregation. A liberal collection was made in behalf of the missionaries on Monday evening. At half-past six the annual missionary meeting was held, presided over by B. Fowler, Esq., of Liverpool general treasurer. The Rev. T. Allin, general secretary, read a very able report, from which we learn that there are 52 missionaries employed in Canada and Ireland, and that there is a home mission in a very promising condition. Resolutions were ably moved and seconded by W. Makinson, Esq., of Manchester, Rev. J. Stacey, W. Baggaly, J. Addyman, W. Mills, J. Argue, C. Atkinson, and M. W. G. Tate. After the legal Conference had been formed—the Ex-President the Rev. P. T. Gilton, in the chair—the choice by ballot for President for the ensuing year fell upon the Rev. W. Baggaly, of Birmingham, whilst E. W. Makinson, Esq., A. M., of Manchester, was elected secretary; and the Rev. J. H. Robinson, of Sheffield, corresponding secretary. The reports of the Book-room Committee, the Annual Committee, the Chapel Committee, the Board of Education, the Jubilee Committee, and Missionary Committee, were read by the respective secretaries during the week, from which we learn that the different institutions and funds of the committee are in a state of growing prosperity. The profits of the Book-room exhibit an increase of £35 per cent. on those of last year. There is a cheering increase of members in different parts of the community, whilst in some parts special visitation of the Holy Spirit have been graciously realized. The increase of members stands as follows.—England, 1,537, Canada, 120, and Ireland 21, making a total increase of 1,678.—There are now in the Connexion 331 chapels, and 22,062 members, 131 ministers, 855 local preachers, 7,231 Sabbath-school teachers, 45,627 Sabbath-school scholars.

The whole debt due by the Connexion amounts to the insignificant sum of £2,500, and the result of an interesting discussion on this matter was a cordial resolution to sweep away, during the ensuing year, this small debt, that no obstacle may exist to the full development of the Connexional energies. All the discussions in Conference have been conducted in the most harmonious manner.—The Stationing Committee, consisting of the Revs. T. Hulme, and J. H. Jackson, with Messrs. Makinson, Allen, and Dean, commenced its sittings on Wednesday evening. On Wednesday and Thursday evenings the Ordination service, conducted by Revs. G. Goodall, H. Watts, T. Scattergood, T. Allin, and T. Waterhouse, was held. Four young ministers, Messrs. Mills, J. Orme, G. T. Robey, and J. Stokoe, having witnessed a good confession, to a deeply interested audience, were solemnly set apart, by imposition of hands, to the work of the ministry, the ordination prayer being offered by the Rev. the President. An eloquent charge was delivered on Thursday evening, by the Rev. J. H. Robinson. A crowded tea-party was held on Friday evening, in the Music-hall, Albion street, presided over by John Rodway, Esq., Cauldon place; several interesting addresses were delivered by different ministers and friends. The Connexion has the most cheering prospects before it, and we trust its prosperity will go on unimpeded.

The above is from the *Wesleyan Times*; and through the christian courtesy of our late and highly esteemed General Superintendent, the Rev. J. Addyman, we are enabled to furnish the annexed report of the Stations of preachers in the English body for the present year.—While we would present to Brother A. our sincere thanks for letter and papers, we would inform our readers that they will have an opportunity occasionally (we hope frequently) of hearing, through the *Watchman*, from this old friend of our Canadian mission. His communication now before us, was written after the close of the Annual Conference, and corroborates the above statements from the *Wesleyan Times*. Mr. A. says:—

"You will perceive that there has been a great improvement in our Book-room receipts. Our Connexion never stood in a better position than at the present time.—We are reducing our chapel debts in every part of the Connexion, raising our different funds and in various ways laying the foundation for great stability and success. All our institutions are in a healthy state, and what is best of all, there is a growing desire for the conversion of souls."

STATIONS OF PREACHERS.

Alnwick,	J. Wright.
Ashton,	W. Mills, B. Turnock, F. B. B.
Barnsley,	W. Innocent.
Birmingham,	W. Baggaly—Willshaw.

Blythe,	Howard.
Boston,	Nichols.
Bradford,	A. Lynn—one to be sent.
Chester,	T. Ridge W. Ward.
Dawby Green,	C. Reynolds.
Derby,	T. Waterhouse—Maughan.
Dudley, W. Burrows, Wadlan, Taylor, one to be sent	
Gateshead,	V. Cocker—one to be sent.
Guernsey,	Robey.
Halifax,	T. W. Rulley—Stoney & Smith.
Hanley,	Gilton, Griffiths, Grundy Round.
Hawarden,	S. Smith.
Hattersfield,	Stacey, Sixton, Orme.
Hill,	Scattergood—Cartwright.
Leeds,	Lord, R. H. Shaw, Candelet
Liverpool,	S. Hulme—Puggin.
London,	Hallett.
Longton,	P. J. Wright—Hughes, one to be sent.
Macclesfield,	J. Addyman—Clifton.
Manchester,	Flather—Donald.
Manstield,	M. Mills.
Morsley,	Woodhouse—Lindley.
Newcastle,	Boycott.
Newark,	J. Wynne.
North Shields,	Bensley—M. Curdy.
Nottingham,	Hudston—Nelson.
Ripon,	Atkinson.
Rochdale,	Thompson.
Sheffield North,	Poxon—Stokoe.
Sheffield South,	J. H. Robinson.
Shrewsbury,	Hilton—Sheldon.
Stafford,	Watts.
Staleybridge,	Goodall.
Stockport,	Jones—Berresford.
Stowbridge,	Hibbert.
Sunderland,	Pacey—Rudge.
Thorne,	Curtis—Mann.
Trao,	Grham.
Wolverhampton,	Ramsden one to be sent.
Yarmoth,	Simon.
Bolton (Home mission) Wilson.	
Ireland,	T. Mills.

The Watchman.

Monday Evening, July 1, 1850.

The Clergy Reserves.

Whether this knotty question will ever cease to be a bone of contention, appears at present exceedingly doubtful. The resolutions proposed by the Hon. J. H. Price, as inserted in the *Watchman* of the 17th ult, have been adopted; and an humble address imbued with their spirit and asking the practical adoption of their several suggestions is to be presented to Her Majesty Queen Victoria. The problem remaining to be solved, is—do these resolutions embody precisely "the well-understood and often expressed views of the people of Canada." That the facts and most of the principles contained in the resolutions, are unexceptionable, we are fully satisfied; but whether the mode of settlement decided upon will give satisfaction to the nonconformists of Canada is to us a matter of the greatest doubt.

In the first place, we think it improbable that the Imperial Parliament could legislate as successfully on this question, as the Canadian Parliament. Parties who have observed the progress of legislation in every enlightened country, are aware that after measures affecting important interests have been introduced, it is expected that the voice of public opinion, through the Press and the medium of petition will correct what may be obnoxious, and suggest improvements calculated to render such measures more efficient and less objectionable to the parties affected thereby. But by referring a question to the Imperial Parliament, as in the case under consideration, there is not an opportunity of bringing so fully before Legislators the views of those for whose benefit they legislate, as would be the case were Canadian Legislation employed for its settlement. As to ability, it were madness to question the competency of our own Parliament to adjust the Clergy Reserves and Rectories question. Nor even, as to unanimity can a doubt exist; indeed on this point Mr Price's resolutions contain undoubted evidence. He reminds the country that during ten years, (from 1827 to 1836 inclusive,) measures were carried through the House of Assembly for the settlement of the Clergy Reserve Question, in precisely the manner demanded by the voice of public opinion for a quarter of a century past. Nor has public opinion varied on this point of late years: it demands now, (and with undiminished determination to obtain its request),—that religious denominations shall be severed from the Car of State, and compelled to sustained their own ministers and institutions, without legislative grants—that no dominant Church shall exist in Canada, but all shall enjoy perfect equality—that the appropriations already made be subverted, and the whole Clergy Reserves revenue applied to Educational purposes. If doubt exists in any mind as to the avowal here made, we appeal to the multitudinous and numerously signed petitions presented to the legislature during the past and present sessions:—petitions embodying the sentiments of the petitioners in the most decided terms and indicating a state of feeling which should not be trifled with by those who are paid to legislate for the country. With the views thus ascertained, the Canadian Legislature is much better acquainted

than it is possible for British Statesmen to be; and hence, if a knowledge of the views and wishes of the people be necessary to the task of legislation, we contend that the question had better be settled in Canada.

In the next place, Mr. Price's resolutions propose to deal with the present Incumbents in the most liberal manner; and we are informed that the present ministry consider a gratuity of ten years' salary about what such incumbents should receive. But mark who the present incumbents are—not merely the Rectors, nor yet the Bishop himself added to these; but every individual and every community now enjoying unjustly (as the resolutions state) support from the Clergy Reserves fund!! Thus we apprehend takes the country by surprise; and will be very unsatisfactory. It is in our opinion wrong in itself thus to fritter away the resources of the Province; and certainly not in accordance with the expressed wishes of the people. The Episcopalian Church would enjoy greater prosperity, and accomplish more in her mission of mercy without state support; and would be viewed in a light far more amiable and endearing to non-conformist churches when divorced from the State, and relying solely for the support of her institutions on the liberality of her own people.

But here let it be distinctly understood, our controversy at present is not with the churches receiving State pay, but with the Provincial Legislature for the manner in which they have disposed of the question. We fear exceedingly, that what has been done, will leave the question open, and render it a source of excitement and division as well in political as religious circles. This is greatly to be deplored; and the more so at the present crisis, as a large proportion of the inhabitants of Canada have been induced to look to the present Parliament, and especially to the present session for a final measure on this long agitated question. To what extent those expectations have been realized, remains for the most part to be ascertained. We are, however, of opinion the public will view the affair in an unfavourable light; esteeming it a complete disappointment of cherished hopes.

It is not our intention to produce dissatisfaction, nor yet needlessly to interfere with the doings of our Legislature. The principle concerned in the abolition of State Endowments, is one which is destined to triumph over prejudice and ignorance and antiquity. And if Legislators will evade the point, other means, and more efficient agency will be employed to sap to its foundation, the system of State Endowments—a system, which at its introduction, made way for an overwhelming flood of error and iniquity, and which, wherever planted, has brought forth the bitter fruits of intolerance and disunion.

Believing that the views of the principal actors in introducing the measure now under consideration ought to be widely disseminated in order to enable the inhabitants of this Province to judge impartially in the case, we exclude other matter in order to insert a few of the speeches on the subject. We have also inserted an article from the *Church*, in the press department; and shall probably at a future time insert more largely the opinions of the press, on the mode of adjustment resorted to.

Review of News.

The intelligence from Britain during the week is quite interesting—Among the most important items are, the defeat of the British Ministry, the announcement that Sabbath mails &c. will be abolished, the anticipated and speedy settlement of differences between England and France,—The Pope's re-education to his spiritual, to the exclusion of civil power. The affair of the Bishop of Exeter is still agitated; His Lordship being determined to reverse or nullify the decision of the Council—

In Canada nothing very remarkable has occurred during the week—The progress of matters in our Legislative Halls is rather tardy; still measures of importance are being matured. Mr. Sherwood's Bill for the abrogation of the Usury laws has been rejected. Mr. Merritt's Banking Bill and Mr. Hincks' School-Bill seem destined to obtain a better reception. Great unanimity prevailed on the Resolutions respecting the Seigneurial Tenure.

Yesterday a small party, who, to the disregard of the divine command to "keep holy the Sabbath day," were out in a small sail boat on the Bay, narrowly escaped a watery grave.

The weather has been excessively hot, with occasional light showers of rain; on the whole rather favorable to the crops.

New Advertisements.

Books,—B. Cosgrove, Merchants' line to Montreal, St. John's & Burlington, Vermont,—Fowle, Smith & Co; Plantagenet Mineral Waters,—John Goodale; Oculist Aunst &c.—Dr. F. A. Cadwell; Steamers.—Princess Royal, Sovereign, Eclipse, America.

ADDITIONAL NAMES IN BUSINESS DIRECTORY. Workman Brothers & Co; Mr A. G. McLean; R. H. Brett; McDonnell & Co; Pearey & Murphey; Charles Kahn; Griffiths & Panny; James Winks. The number of new Advertisements obtained during the week, renders it impossible to notice more lengthily at present.

Remittances.

To the end of Vol. 1, Rev. N. C. Gowan; Messrs. P. Brant, W. McCullrey, W. Bates, E. Parks, A. P. M. Collyer, J. Osborne, J. Crowe, J. Wilson, P. McElroy Esq., (to No. 70.) J. Benson, W. Yoney, E. Wilson H. Scott, Revs. H. N. Kaniakall, and J. Gear, Messrs. L. F. Leach, W. S. Ingalls, H. Squire, L. D. Solofield, J. M. Fowler, E. Searnet, J. Steinhilgh, D. Cummings, J. Baker, J. Cushman, W. Fitzgerald, J. Cooke, R. Blair, A. Preston, J. Cummings, C. H. VanNorman, W. Lewis, H. Hannon Esq., C. E. Woolverton, Revs. I. Browne, Mrs. E. Lidwell, J. Bratt, J. Collyer Esq., J. Wallace Esq., R. Brown, W. Bell, Revs. J. Smith F. Hunt, F. E. Powers, J. Simpson, and T. Rump; Messrs. I. Potts, Raymond, W. Bywater. — Lightbody, T. Garry.

For 6 months, Messrs. I. Loucks, J. Windrum, R. Post, T. E. Fitzgerald, J. Wadell, A. Bate, Revs. C. C. Carr, H. Coates, and J. Shulton, and Messrs. B. Marshall, — Drennan.

For 4 1/2 months, J. Uptergrove, W. McCraney, J. Glover.

For 3 months, J. Dormer.

Arrival of the Niagara.

The steamship *Niagara* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday morning at 5 o'clock. She left Liverpool on the 15th inst., so that her passage has been made in less than ten days. Her advices are one week later than those received by the *Cambria*.

Cotton, all below fair declined 1/4 a 1/2; market dull; sales, 25,000 bales, speculators took 6000.

Flour dull, 22s. a 24s. Corn receded 1s. a 1s. 6d.

Provisions—Beef and Pork steady, moderate business. Bacon reduced slightly, shoulders in good demand. Tallow dull and receded. Sugar—The failure of the Cuba expedition stopped the advancing tendency; market in good demand, at about 6d. decline since last week. Coffee—native Ceylon, after reaching 46s. had receded Tobacco—there is an increased demand, prices very fair. Ashes—tes dull.

Money market, easier rates; consols closed on Tuesday the 11th, 97 1/2. From the manufacturing districts, the accounts are still improving.

The British Ministry have been defeated by a majority of 32 on a question as to duty on home-made spirits.

Sir George Grey announces the intention of Government to stop all Post Offices and mails on Sunday, if at all practicable. This has met with no favour.

Mr. Thiers had arrived in London, and was well received by the statesmen at St. James's. It is said his visit has deep political changes in view.

The pending difficulty with France was expected to be settled by the 5th inst.

In France the committee have reported against the increase of the President's salary; notwithstanding a sharp contest is contemplated. The Bill for suppressing clubs and political bodies has been voted for another year. Bills for granting pensions to those killed in the affairs of February and June, was rejected by a large majority.

The Pope was engaged in religious ceremonies, to the exclusion of temporal government. The people evinced great restlessness.

Preparation for hostilities continue on a great scale in Prussia. Severe laws were issued against the press. The King was fast recovering from his wound.—*Globe*.

From the Patriot.

Arrival of the Pacific.

New York, 29th June, 1850.

The steamship *Pacific*, arrived at Halifax to-day. Liverpool, June 14th.—No change in Flour; previous quotations well maintained. Corn has advanced from 1s. to 2s. Provisions dull at previous quotations. Cotton firm; no change in price.—Railroad stocks firm at last quotations. Consols, 95 1/2 to 96.

Arrival of the City of Glasgow Steamer.

New York, June 29th, 1850.

The "*Venezia*" went ashore on Tuesday evening, on Stag Island, the weather being thick, when her leaks are stopped, hopes are entertained of getting her off. The Steamer *Pacific* was boarded at 3 o'clock in the morning, 100 miles from Halifax, 11 days out. The Commercial news is favorable. Latest advices from India and China, are unfavorable in a commercial view. The Political news from England is of considerable importance. After repeated efforts of Lord Palmerston to arrange the Greek difficulty, with France, and several postponement in the British Parliament, the question was finally brought up, and the Ministry defeated.—Their resignation, in consequence of these defeats, is hourly expected. Commodore Lavallite ordered in command of the South Pacific Squadron, was with this command aboard the U. S. frigate *Raritan*, Capt. Gradett. The steamer *Geradain*, a Chalgres, packet caught fire, and the Cabin and furniture were destroyed—the damage is estimated at \$20,000.

NEW YORK, June 29.

THE AMERICAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The ship *Advance* spoken by a St. John's pilot boat, off Cape Spear, at 8 o'clock, on the evening of June 7, 14 days from New York.

NIAGARA FALLS, June 29.

At twenty minutes past 2 o'clock this afternoon, while a carriage with six persons was passing along Table Rock, it was discovered that the rock was giving way; they had barely time to jump for their lives from the carriage, when the rock fell with a tremendous crash, taking the carriage with it. One man jumped from the carriage the moment the rock gave way. The shock was felt for miles.

BOSTON, June 29.

It is stated here, on high authority, that Professor Webster has written a letter to the Governor in Council, confessing that he killed Dr. Parkman, but that it was not a murder, and praying that his sentence might be removed. The letter, though long, does not, it is said, give the termination of the fatal transaction; it will probably come before the Council next Tuesday.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, June 18, 1850. CLERGY RESERVES.

Mr Price rose and said, that the subject he was about to introduce to their notice was one of the most vital importance to the well being of the Province, which could engage their attention. It was one which had agitated the country from one end to the other, and unless it was settled to the satisfaction of the people, they would never be contented or quiet. It had been said by some persons, that the measure finally to settle this great question should have been brought in by the Government, and likewise that it should have been by a Bill, which would be sent home to receive the Royal assent, instead of an address asking the Imperial Authorities to pass such a Bill. No man in that House or out of it, felt a stronger desire to settle that question than he (Mr. Price) and he had taken this present course because he believed that it would most effectually secure that end. It was, indeed, the only course that was open to him; it was the only course which could regain to Canada that complete control over the Clergy lands which they had resigned to the Imperial authorities. It would, of course, have been more in accordance with his feelings that the Government should have unadvisedly brought down a measure on the subject, to be adopted by a large majority of the House, and supported by the people; it would have pleased him much could it have been so. Although the principle involved in the question was of the utmost importance—one from which he would never recede—he could not say that it was the most vital question to Canadian interests which existed, because, although particular denominations were more highly favoured than others, the Clergy Reserves were not given them in perpetuity. They were only receiving a portion of the interest on the sales, and the power of revocation was still in the hands of the people. For this reason he held, that the immediate settlement of this question was not of such vital importance at present as some others. But he wished to ask the question, whether, if when the government could not agree on this question, these members who agreed with him (Mr P.) had resigned, he wished to ask whether there was a party in that House strong enough to force the remaining members to make this a cabinet question and carry it through the House? He believed that he could answer in the negative, and would he have been justified in retiring because all his colleagues did not entirely agree with him, when the question could not be carried by his doing so, and when he had the liberty of exercising his opinion and giving his vote upon it, although it was not a cabinet question? There was a principle involved in this question which struck at the very root of religious liberty, and no honest man in Canada could continue to give his assent. He (Mr. P.) had not learnt his principles on this subject in Canada—he had learnt them in his native country, where he had always contended as he had uniformly done here, for the great principle of civil and religious equality. When he came to the Province in 1828 he found this question agitating the Province from one end to the other—it had agitated it ever since, and it would continue to agitate it until it was decided on the principles of truth and justice. He had always contended that one seventh of the lands of Canada, set apart by the constitutional act, belonged at any rate to all religious denominations—he had contended for it in public life and he would do so in private, when he should retire from his public duties. He held that because he differed from the gallant Knight opposite in his religious views on church government, he was not therefore to be put on a different and inferior footing from him. That would be to make him responsible to man for that belief for which he was only rightly responsible to his God. It was the part of no honest man to set up one denomination over their fellow religionists—it was this that had given rise to all the strife and dissension which had existed in Canada so long. An hon. member had said that he had started in public life in 1828, a good conservative—he was still a good Conservative in one sense, but he had always contended that the people of Canada should have the entire management of their own affairs.

Mr Boulton (Norfolk) several times had interrupted the hon member with ironical cheers. Mr Price said that he could speak of the political career of some members who were so very liberal in their professions now, but who, in former times, were the keenest opponents of the rights of the people, while those professing liberality then, were opposed to them now. He recalled to mind parallel cases in England. There was one member who was a strong opponent of the civil rights of his country, and exerted the utmost powers of his masculine mind to stop the passage of the Reform Bill; but strange to say, Sir Thomas Lethbridge, after its passage, became as ultra a Liberal as he had been a Tory—and lost all his influence. Sir Francis Burdett, an extreme Liberal, had become a violent Tory, and he too lost all his influence. Sir Charles Wetherill, too, who had done everything in his power to retard the progress of reform, changed his views, and was put out of public life forever. If hon. members in this House, unlike these

men, had followed a consistent course, they might have gone down to their graves with laurels on their heads; had they forgotten their selfish views, and followed a manly dignified course of opposition, not recklessly attempting to tear down and destroy, they would have been honored for their consistency at least. These members, if they had any ambition, some day hoped, no doubt, to occupy the government seats; they ought to reflect that when they did so, they would feel aggrieved at receiving the factions opposition they were at present offering, and they ought not to allow their blasted hopes and disappointed expectations to lead them astray. When it was said that this question should have been settled by a bill from this House, afterwards to receive the Royal assent, he asked the House whether he was to stultify himself by introducing a bill when they had no right to pass; or was he to take the course most likely to secure the end in view. What difference, he would like to be informed, was there between passing a bill to receive the sanction of Imperial authority or asking that authority to pass that bill. The first could not be done legally, because the Imperial authority had passed a measure on the subject at our request; though the act was not exactly in accordance with our wishes, there had been no voice raised against it, and it had been in operation for the past ten years. It had, to be sure, not been considered a settlement of the question by the people, but by their silence they had given their tacit consent to the right of Great Britain to legislate on the subject. If the bill proposed went home, the lawyers were of opinion that even if it received the Royal assent it would be null and void, and could not be enforced. He believed that such a bill would not pass that House; he should be obliged to vote against it himself, and he was sure it would never receive the assent of the home government. He should now speak of the claim of the Church of England to the whole lands set apart by the Constitutional act for the maintenance of a Protestant Clergy. They claimed them because that Church was established in England, and held therefore the sole title to them. The church of Scotland was the first to dispute it, and to assert their rights as a church established in any one part of the empire; and the clergy of other denominations too made their claims, although not established as being of the Protestant faith. He had often thought that if those who managed the affairs of the church of England when this question was first mooted, looked back through the vista of years gone by, they must bitterly regret that they had not compounded for one half of these lands to be disposed of as they pleased, and thus placed them out of the power of all future changes to affect them. It was with them as with other hungry men—they had grasped at all and were about to lose all. The constitutional act set apart one seventh of all the lands to be surveyed in Upper Canada for the support of the Clergy, and he would now proceed to show the magnitude of the property thus devoted. The whole number of acres set apart was 2,395,687. Of these, there had been sold under the Act 7 and 8 George IV, 503,913, and under 3 and 4 Victoria, 668,540; 1,099,433 sold, and 1,296,234 remaining undisposed of. The lands were sold for the large sums of £720,756.

Mr Sherwood (Toronto.) All swallowed up by the Crown Lands Office: they charged 40 per cent. for collection.

Mr Price said that since the present government came into power, they had only charged 6 per cent for collection, but this sum of £720,756 was over and above all expenses. Of this amount, up to the 31st December, 1848, £373,899 had been paid, leaving still due £346,656 15s 11d. With the interest on this amount collected, they would have, from the lands already sold, a million pounds; and when all the lands were disposed of, the proceeds would probably amount to the large sum of two millions. Hon gentlemen would see that this was a subject of great magnitude, and that it was not to be wondered at that the people had taken it up with so much spirit. If they looked at the population of Canada in seats, they would find that a very small proportion of the population were intended to be benefited by this large sum. Out of the 723,000 people, the church of England had 171,151, and the church of Scotland 65,900, making a total of 239,641, and these two churches were to get the lion's share, leaving comparatively little to the 153,781 which remained. Of these there were two churches each of whom got a small sum—the Roman Catholics £700 a year for their population of 123,707, and the Wesleyans also a miserable pittance for their 90,363; but allowing these as provided for, there were still 269,612 who were utterly excluded from all participation in the proceeds. The sum of £2,000,000 when realized would at six per cent give 1000 clergymen £120 per annum, and they would have the charge of only 720 men, women and children each, a tax of 7s. 6d. per head. This would be the richest endowment in the world considering the population and comparative wealth of the country: they might talk of the Irish or English Establishment, but this would far exceed them. The injustice of depriving the people of these lands would be apparent when they reflected who had given them their value. Twenty-five years ago they did not pay the selling expenses, whereas now they would produce the large sum he had mentioned. It was by the industry of the people they had received their value, who had settled on the neighboring lands and improved all around them by opening the country and making roads, while these lands remained uncleared, the resort of the wild animals of the forest, the annoyance of the farmer. They were even worse than uncleared lands held by private individuals. Individuals paid taxes on their land, but the Clergy Reserves paid nothing to the municipalities. He appealed to the House whether it was not desirable that the strife and dissension caused by this great question should be set at rest forever, that we should no longer have the various denominations clamoring for state pay, and others opposing them. Was it conducive to the well being of the interests of religion that clergymen should be continually combating for a division of the spoil? Had the Clergy Reserves never been dreamt of, he believed that the Church of England would have been more numerous, better supported, and more wealthy than she was at present; those Churches which had no State assistance, supported their ministers with far more liberality than those of the

Church of England, even with their appropriation. (Mr Price then proceeded to quote the opinion of Lord Grenville that the term "Protestant Clergy" included all but Ministers of the Roman Catholic Church, and also the opinions to the same effect of all the Judges of the Queen's Bench in England [except Lords Denman and Abinger, who happened to be absent.] when the question was submitted to them in 1840). Honorable members would see that none could doubt that all but the Church of Rome were entitled to an equal share in the endowment. It had been said that the members from L. Canada were not interested in this question, he could show that they were very deeply interested, because a large quantity of land had been set apart in the Lower Province for the support of a Protestant Clergy although it was part a Catholic country. The number of acres set apart was 934,052, and the quantity sold 362,699, leaving 571,333 unsold. The amount of money received on the sales was £74,226 2 11; remaining due £16,703 19 5. The people of Lower Canada had therefore as good reason to wish the question settled on fair and equitable principles as those of Upper Canada and he trusted that the members from that section of Province would join with those of Upper Canada in conscientiously discharging their duty on this matter. With regard to the appropriation of the present income from the proceeds of the Clergy Lands, he might mention that in 1849 the amount of the revenues under the old sales was £17,585 13 3, out of which there was paid to the Roman Catholics, £1166 12 0; to the Rev. W. Bell, Presbyterian Minister of Perth £100 both in Sterling money; to the Clergy of the United Synod Presbyterians, 665 13 0, and to the Wesleyan Methodists, £591 2 2, leaving to be divided between the Churches of England and Scotland £12,021 11 5d; two thirds of which to the Church of England amounted to £10,014 7 1, of which £6,361 10 2 has been paid to individual ministers, here, and the balance to the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts; the one third of the Church of Scotland amounted to £5,007 3 10. Under the new sales by the 4th and 5th Vic. the proceeds for 1840 were £6,806 5 4, of which the Church of England received £2268 15 1, the Church of Scotland £1131 7 7, and the Roman Catholic Church £370 8 11, leaving a balance unappropriated of £3,032 13 9. Here was Lord Sydenham's opinion on the subject:—"The Clergy Reserves have been, and are, the great overwhelming grievance, the root of all the trouble of the Province, the cause of the rebellion—the never failing watchword at the hustings—the perpetual source of discord, strife, and hatred. Not a man of any party but has told me that the greatest boon which could be conferred on the country would be that they should be swept into the Atlantic, and that nobody should get them; for after all there is little to divide—there will be nothing, after deducting the charges, for the next ten or twelve years, but the difficulty lays in the settlement." It was evident that Lord Sydenham when he wrote this had no idea of the immense extent of the endowment, the people at all events thought it no small matter.—He did not think it necessary for him to go over all the declarations of opinion by the Parliament of Canada, in favor of these lands either equally to all denominations in the province to general purposes, or to education. On every occasion on which it came up, similar resolutions had been come to. Reports of Committees appointed on the subject, taking the same view, he might read, but he did not wish to trespass too long. It was not only parliaments composed of a majority of Liberals who did so, but those containing a large preponderance of Tories. He wished that to be borne in mind, that it was no party question in those days; the change was advocated by men of all parties: among them, Mr Sampson, a strong Conservative, now dead, had moved a resolution to appropriate them to education, and Mr Ryker, then member of Lincoln, was one of the strongest supporters of the same proposition. Up to the time of Lord Sydenham this was the view of almost everybody, but through his influence a change was worked, and many who had formerly been for giving the lands to general purposes, were now in favor of allowing the Home Government to settle the matter.

To be Continued.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, June 24. Hon Mr Wylie obtained leave of absence. West Guillimbury. The second reading of the Bill to provide for the survey of West Guillimbury, was postponed to Wednesday next. Prayers Bills. The Bill to confine within certain limits the system of voting by Proxies, in Banking Institutions, and other Incorporated Companies, was read a second time, and referred to a select Committee, composed of the Hon Messrs De Blaquiere, Ross, Irving, Gordon, and Jas. Morris. Written Memorandums. The Bill to render written Memorandums necessary for the validity of certain engagements was referred to a Committee of the whole. A few unimportant amendments were made and adopted by the House. It was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow. Foreign Seamen. The Bill to extend certain Provincial Acts to Foreign Seamen was read a second time with amendments, and referred to a Committee of the whole. The Bill, with the amendments, was adopted, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow. Railway Stock. The Bill to enable Municipal Corporations to subscribe to Railway Stock, was submitted to a committee of the whole and referred to a select Committee.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, June 24. Several Petitions were received and read, among which was that— Of the Conference of the Canadian Wesleyan Methodist New Connexion Church, praying that measures be adopted for the abolition of the Rectories and the appropriation of the proceeds thereof to general and useful purposes—that the funds accruing from the Clergy Reserves be devoted to elementary education,—and that the balance now ac-

crued therefrom be distributed among the Common Schools under the control of the District Councils.

Hon Mr LaFontaine presented—Return to an Address of the 5th instant, for copies of Despatches on the subject of the Lower Canada Rebellion Losses Indemnity Bill.

The adjourned debate on Mr W. H. Boulton's Resolutions then took place.

Mr Cauchon moved an amendment to the amendment of Mr Robinson:—

That the words "Marks with decided disapprobation and reprobation all such attempts to disturb the Constitution, as tending," in the fourth paragraph of the said amendment, be left out, and the words "Disapproves of and repudiates these daily attempts at irrational changes in the Constitution, which tend," inserted instead thereof.

The House divided on Mr Cauchon's amendment, to the amendment—Yeas, 9.—Nays, 46.

The amendment to the original motion, as well as the original motion so amended, were then agreed to, upon the following division:—Yeas, 43.—Nays, 13.

Mr Boulton (of Toronto) then moved the Resolutions remaining, which were negatived:—Yeas, 7.—Nays, 44.

Hon Mr Robinson moved, that a select committee composed of Sir Allan N. MacNab, Hon Mr Sherwood, Mr Stevenson, Hon Mr Cameron of Cornwall, and the mover, be appointed to prepare and report the draught of the Address to Her Majesty, adopted by the House this day.

Hon Mr Hincks moved an amendment, that the names of the Hon Mr Baldwin, Mr Solicitor General Drummond, Mr Boutillier, Mr Wilson, and Mr Methot, be added to the said proposed Committee.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, 25th June.

Nine Petitions were brought up and laid on the table. An engrossed Bill to remedy an error in the Act dividing the County of Berthier into two Municipalities, was read a third time, and passed.

Mr Hincks moved that the Bill to extend the Act for the formation of Companies formed for the purpose of acquiring Public Works of a like nature, be now read a second time.

The motion being put by the Speaker for the second reading of the Bill, and was carried.—Yeas, 30.—Nays 10.

The adjourned debate on Seigneurial Tenure. The Finance Committee presented the following report:—

The Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon the contingent accounts of the Legislative Council, for the present Session, beg leave to make a third Report.

In their second Report, your Committee informed your Honorable House, that on the fifth instant, there remained in the hands of the Clerk, a sum of - - - £2226 17 0 Since that period, he has deposited in the Commercial Bank, to the credit of the Legislative Council, a sum of - - - - - 859 18 5

leaving a balance of - - - - - £1,366 18 5 which your Committee are under the necessity of informing your Honorable House, that he is enable to refund at this moment.

Your Committee are of opinion that no loss will ultimately be sustained, as the Officer in question, is said to be possessed of a large landed estate; but as the money will shortly be required for the uses of the House, your Committee are of the opinion that the Government should use all due diligence in obtaining payment of it.

It devolves upon your Committee to inform the House that its Clerk has done no duty since the last day of the last Session, a period of upwards of twelve months.

The correspondence of the President of the City Bank, submitted to the Committee through its Chairman, upon the subject of Mr. DeLery's alleged indebtedness to that Institution, has received the most careful consideration of the Committee; and they are of opinion, that the correspondence should be laid before the House, for such a cation as may be deemed best, and it is accordingly herewith submitted.

In conclusion, your Committee recommend that security be executed in future, from the Clerk of this House to the amount of £4000, viz.—himself in £2000, and two sureties in £1000 each.

All of which is respectfully submitted. J. MORRIS, Chairman.

It was ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow. WRITTEN MEMORANDUMS.

The Bill to render written memorandums necessary for the validity of certain engagements, was read a third time and passed.

Foreign Seamen. The Bill to extend certain Provincial Acts to Foreign seamen, was read a third time and passed.

Huron-Railroad.

The Bill to amend the title of the Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Railroad, and to allow the terminus to be changed, was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The Bill to amend an Act to Incorporate the St. Lawrence and Atlantic-Railroad Company, and other Acts relative to the said Company, and to extend the powers of the said Company, was read the second time and referred. And the House adjourned.

Wednesday, June 26.

Several Petitions to the House were presented and read. The routine business having been disposed of.

Free Banking.

Hon Mr. Merritt introduced a bill to establish Freedom of Banking in this Province, and for other purposes relative to banks and Banking;—second reading Tuesday next.

Seigniorial Tenure.

The House again went into Committee to consider the expediency of abolishing the Seigniorial Tenure in Lower Canada, and passed the two following resolutions which were reported to the House:

Resolved, That the Seigniorial Tenure in Lower Canada is a matter of public concern, which it is the duty of the Provincial Legislature to take into consideration, more especially now that the subject has attracted the public

attention in a high degree; and that it is therefore important to effect, at as early a period as possible, the conversion of the said Tenure into a free one, taking care that all the interests concerned are protected and equitably adjusted.

On motion of Mr Lafontaine, it was then Resolved, That such commutation of Tenure can only be effected by securing a fair indemnity to all parties whose just rights it will effect.

And the said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to:—Yeas 53; nays, Mr Marquis,—1.

Hon Mr Lafontaine moved That the said Resolutions be referred to Select Committee of nine members, to report the different plans hitherto suggested effecting the said Commutation, together with their own opinions, with power to report from time to time, and to send for persons papers, and records; and that Messieurs LaTerriere, Badgley, Guy, Lemieux, Dumas, Pollette, Jobin, Armstrong, and the mover, be of the said Committee.

Mr Davington moved in amendment, That the said proposed Committee be named by the House,—which was agreed to; and ordered that Messrs. LaFontaine, Badgley, Davington, Boutillier, Polette, Yger, Lemieux, Armstrong, and LaTerriere, do compose the said Committee.

Common School Bill for Upper Canada.

Mr Hincks then moved the second reading of the Bill for the better establishment so the Common Schools in Upper Canada.

Usury Laws.

Hon Mr Sherwood moved That the Bill to alter the Law of Usury, be now read the second time.

A long discussion then ensued the debates of which we must reserve to our next. We may just remark that all the argument was in favor of the second reading of the Bill; but the strength of inveterate and ignorant prejudice amongst the opponents of the Bill was sufficient to bear down all argument.

Mr Cauchon moved in amendment, That the Bill be read a second time this day six months,—Yeas 33. Nays 26.

Hon Mr Hincks presented a return to an Address of the 26th ultimo, for certain information relative to the Harbor Dues and Queen's Wharf at Toronto.

The remaining Orders of the day were postponed till to-morrow:

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, June 26.

Several Petitions were presented.

Great Western Railroad.

The Committee to whom was referred the Bill to enable Municipal Corporations to subscribe for Stock in the Great Western and other Railroads, presented their Report, with amendments. It was moved, that it be referred to a Committee of the whole House, to-morrow.

County of Berthier.

A Message was sent from the House of Assembly, stating that that House had passed a Bill to divide the County of Berthier into two Municipalities. It was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Proxies Bill.

The Committee to whom was referred the Bill to regulate the system of voting by proxy, in Banking and other institutions, presented their Report. It suggested no important alterations, and it was ordered to be submitted to a Committee of the whole House, to-morrow.

West Gwillimbury.

The bill to make a new survey of West Gwillimbury was read a second time.

The Bill was referred to a select committee, composed of the Honbles. Messrs Mathewson, Boulton, Ross, James Morris, and mover.

Law of Slander.

The Bill to amend the Law of Slander and Libel was read a second time, and referred to a Committee.

Toronto and Huron Railroad.

The bill to amend the Title of the Toronto Simcoe and Lake Huron Railroad, and to allow a change in the terminus, was read a second time.

The Bill was referred to a committee composed of Messrs Ross DeBlaquiere, James Morris, Gordon, and Irving.

Report of Finance Committee.

The House took into consideration the Report of the Finance Committee upon the defalcation of Mr DeLery, a Clerk of the House.

Hon Jas. Morris said, in moving the adoption of the Report, he would suggest, that the correspondence connected with the subject it embraced, should be returned to the parties to whom it belonged.

After a few remarks had been made by the Hon Mr Ross, and the Hon Mr DeBlaquiere, the Speaker observed, that the papers and correspondence ought to be submitted to a Committee for report, and that the Bank ought to be allowed to have recourse to law for the settlement of their claim against Mr DeLery. He would also suggest that resolutions should be adopted to refer the claim which the House had against Mr DeLery to the Governor General for settlement, and to have that officer dismissed.

The further consideration of the question was postponed until to-morrow.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, June 27.

The Motion to refer the Petition for remuneration to Mr Randall, was rejected by a majority of 42 to 10.

Mr Price, in reply to a question put by Col. Prince, stated that he should introduce the Address on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, to-morrow (Friday).

Mr Hincks explained the nature of the ordinance authorising the issue of debentures for the completion of roads near Quebec and Montreal, which were issued at six per cent interest; and said the government did not feel authorised to issue others at eight per cent, to replace those which had fallen due.

Mr Hincks informed the House, that the Government had not purchased the Victoria College at Cobourg, nor negotiated for it.

Two Bills were introduced by Mr Cameron of Kent, and read a first time;—one for reserving the homesteads of Insolvent Debtors, and the other, to extend the provisions of the Exemption Law.

Some discussion took place on the motion of Mr Boutillier, for a Select Committee to enquire into the cost of administering Justice in Lower Canada; which was carried by a large majority.

The remainder of the evening was occupied in the transaction of routine business.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday, June 28.

The Bill to vest a certain allowance for a Road in the Township of York, in certain persons, was read for the first time, and referred to a select committee composed of the hon Messrs. Widmer, Ross, and Boulton.

Ameliasburgh.

The Committee to whom was referred the Bill to confirm a certain survey in Ameliasburgh presented their Report without amendment.

Hon Mr Ross stated, that the provisions of the Bill were the same as those in a similar Bill which was presented last Session.

It was then ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Law of Slander.

The Committee to whom was referred the Bill to amend the Law of Slander and Libel reported the Bill without any amendment. It was ordered to be read a third time on Monday next.

Grimby Harbor.

The Bill to prolong the time for the completion of the Grimby Harbor, was read a second time.

The Speaker said, the object of the Bill was to allow the Directors ten years longer to complete that Harbor.

It was ordered to be read a third time, on Monday next.

Berthier Municipality Bill.

The Bill to amend an error in Berthier Municipality Bill was read a second time and ordered to be read a third time, on Monday next.

Bank Proxy Bill.

The House went into a committee on the whole, on the Bank Proxy Bill.

Hon Mr Boulton said, if the Bill passed, it would, in his opinion, produce much inconvenience. If there was any inconvenience resulting from the existing system, it could be rectified by the Stockholders themselves, without the aid of a Bill.

Hon J. Morris said the Bill was necessary. The elections in most of the Banks in the Province were ruled by two or three Individuals who held a large number of proxies. There was a great deal of suspicion in the opposition to the Bill. He knew its appearance acted like a bomb shell upon the directors he had referred to. Many of them perpetuated themselves in an office by proxies, for their personal interests, for the purpose of discounting their own notes. He then entered into a brief explanation of its provisions, which were published in a former issue.

Hon Mr Goodhue was opposed to the principle of the Bill. He did not believe it could effect the design it professed to have in view, in protecting the interests of resident Stockholders against the parties who held a large number of proxies.

Hon Mr Irving believed that Bank stock would increase 10 per cent. so soon as this bill came into operation.

Mr. De Lery.

The Report of the Finance Committee on the defalcation of Mr De Lery was adopted.

Hon J. Morris then moved that an address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General setting forth the defalcation, and praying His Excellency to dismiss Mr De Lery from his office.

It was then moved that the correspondence sent by the City Bank be returned to it, and that that institution be informed that this House has not now any right to interfere with its claim.

It was then moved that the future Clerk of the House should be required to furnish security to the amount of £4000, viz.—two thousand pounds by himself, and two sureties for £1000 each.

A message was received from the Legislative Assembly, stating that that House had concurred in the amendments made by the Council to the Bill requiring written memorandums for the validity of certain engagements.

The House then adjourned until Monday next.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, June 29.

Mr. Cameron (Kent) Chairman of the Committee on Temperance, reported by Bill, which was read a first time.

Mr. Price submitted the address to her Majesty, on the subject of the Clergy Reserves; and embodying the resolutions passed on a former day, which passed, 46 to 23.

Hon. Mr. Robinson moved the address to the Queen, expressive of undiminished attachment, which was carried by a majority of 46 to 11.

Hon. J. J. Boulton made an enquiry, of which he had given notice, relative to the death of Mr. Wethenhall, in the Lunatic Asylum; and Mr. Hincks stated in reply that although he had been slightly wounded by another inmate, yet his death had been caused by a prostration of his mental and bodily powers.

REPRESENTATION BILL.

Hon. Mr. LaFontaine moved the second reading of the Bill to increase the representation of the Province. A long debate ensued.

At a quarter to one, A. M., (Saturday) the House divided on the motion. Yeas, 51; Nays, 21.

The motion was consequently defeated, because the majority did not compose two-thirds of the members in the House.—[Patriot.

DEATH LEAP.—Last evening as the steamer Hudson, of the Jersey City Ferry, which left the New York side at 6 1/2 o'clock, and made about one-fourth the distance across, a man having on his arm a small basket containing books, which he was evidently peddling, was seen to walk deliberately to the stern of the boat, set down his basket and leap into the river. He was called to when his purpose was suspected—but he heeded not, and made the fatal jump. He was seen to rise once, but made no effort to save himself, and sunk again to rise no more. The engine was immediately stopped, the boat backed, and every possible effort made to obtain a glimpse of him, but to no purpose. The man had on a black hat, white coat, satin vest and black pants, and was about five feet seven or eight inches high, with black whiskers. His basket contained several second hand books, with a few new song books, primers, basket, fan, lead pencils, and other trifling trinkets, together with three cents—probably all the cash he had.—Jersey City Signal 11th.

FARMERS IN DISTRESS.—We learn that a letter has been received from Caona, near River du Loup, below stating that on the night of the 5th inst., a fire occurred in the township of Whit worth, in that neighborhood, which consumed thirty-six houses, besides a number of barns and other buildings, as well as all the grain sown by the unfortunate habitants. It was only by very great exertions that the Chapel was saved. The fire originated from a pile of burning rubbish in a field.—Quebec Gazette.

TELEGRAPH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND PRUSSIA.—The Emperor of Russia has decided on placing Petersburg in telegraphic communication with Vienna and Berlin by means of the electric telegraph, which will also pass through Warsaw and Posen. The wires are now being laid down between Berlin and St Petersburg and the Black Sea. When the continuous line of wire, an important part of which is now being sunk submergely between Dover and Calis, is completed in connexion with the Continent, a person in London may hold almost instant communication with another in Russia.

It is estimated that £6,000,000 sterling will be expended in London by means of the Industrial Exhibition.

A man and woman were hanged by Lynch law in Missouri on the 9th of May, for an attempt to kill a Mrs. Allen. The mob took them about a mile from the town of liberty, and then suspended them from a tree.

The weather continues very sultry, and we are afraid the hay crops will be very short. The fall wheat looks very well, and the ears shooting up in many fields. Oats and spring wheat are not so promising. There is every likelihood of wheat maintaining a high price this year from all we can learn, and that important fact must be gratifying to all and sundry. No change in present markets, wool causes a good deal of local competition amongst the merchants in Galt—a higher price being obtained through this rivalry than the United States market warrants. We perceive large quantities arriving daily.—Dunfries Reformer.

CONVENTION OF THE PRESS.—A document has been in circulation among the members of the Fourth Estate now congregated in this city, recommending that a convention of Canadian Editors and Publishers shall be held in this city on Wednesday, July 3 next, to take in consideration various matters affecting the profession. The paper has been signed; and we trust it will be generally responded to by our contemporaries throughout the Province. Parties at a distance finding it inconvenient to be present at the convention, might feel disposed to communicate their views by letter, on any point they desire to bring under its consideration.

Washington, June 23.

A terrible struggle is apprehended in the house to-morrow, Mr. Day is to bring in a bill for California, and there will be an attempt to push it through, which the South will resist. Some of them threaten to throw the Free Sellers out of the Window.

The New Brunswick Colonial Association have issued an address, in which they advocate the following objects:—

- 1. The unlimited control of our internal affairs.
2. Reciprocity with the United States in Trade, and in privileges of Navigation and Registry—or, the power conceded to us of negotiating our own commercial treaties with that country.
3. The initiation of the Money Grants by the Executive of the Province, and the establishment of Municipal Corporation in their full effectiveness, so as to afford the people the management of their local affairs.
4. That there should be no distribution by the Legislature of the monies granted for Bye-Roads and Schools, but that the same should be apportioned in gross to each County, and subdivided or distributed by the local Corporations.
5. The Registration of Voters, and Vote by Ballot.
6. An Elective Legislative Council.
7. A thorough retrenchment in the Public Expenditure.
8. The encouragement by the Government of Public Works of general utility.

Toronto Market Prices, June 29.

Table with 4 columns: Item, S, D, S, D. Items include Flour per brl, Wheat per bushel, Barley per bushel, Rye per bushel, Oats per bushel, Oatmeal per bbl, Pease per bushel, Potatoes per bushel.

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Item, Price. Items include Beef per lb, Beef per 100 lbs, Veal per lb, Pork per 100 lbs, Bacon per cwt, Hams per cwt, Lamb per quarter, Mutton per lb, Fresh Butter per lb, Firm Butter per lb, Cheese per lb, Lard per lb, Apples per bbl, Eggs per dozen, Turkeys each, Geese each, Ducks per pair, Fowls, Straw per ton, Hay per ton, Fire Wood.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SCHOOL BOOK, ACCOUNT BOOK, PAPER AND STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,

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The highest price paid for Rags, in Cash, Exchange or account.

Warehouse, same place as occupied by Eastwood & Co.

J. Eastwood, Jr., the managing partner at Toronto, has for several years past conducted the business of the late firm of Eastwood & Co., and will endeavor to merit a continuance of the support given to that firm.

J. EASTWOOD, J.R. & Co., Toronto. C. L. HELLWELL, & Co., Hamilton. Toronto, Jan. 21, 1850.

R. D. WADSWORTH. YORK STREET, HAMILTON, C. W.

IS AGENT IN WESTERN CANADA FOR THE FOLLOWING PERIODICALS:

Table with 2 columns: Periodical Name, Price. Includes Missionary & Sabbath School Record, Canada Temperance Advocate, Canada Christian Advocate, Ecclesiastical & Missionary Record, Montreal Witness, Christian Guardian, The Watchman (Toronto), Sunday School Guardian, Journal of Education, Canadian Agriculturist, Journal of Medical & Physical Science.

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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.

SCRIPTURE ILLUSTRATION.

All the heave offerings of the holy things, which the children of Israel offer unto the Lord; have I given thee, and thy sons and thy daughters with thee, by a statute for ever: it is a covenant of salt for ever before the Lord unto thee and to thy seed with thee.—Num. xviii. 19.

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.
" Bolton " 27th " 28th do.
" Dunham " 3rd " 4th August.
" Goulburn " 10th " 11th do.
" Mallory Town " 17th " 18th do.

I also intend to preach at the following places, 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.
" Kemptville (Ox'd circ't) 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.

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THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Objects of Science, Art, Manufacture, &c., &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:—

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A GOLD MEDAL of the value of £12 10s., given by His Excellency the Governor General.

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A WORK OF ART, value £3, by the Institute.

For the third best do—

A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.

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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 Water Color Drawing—by a Pupil—

A BOX OF COLORS, &c., COMPLETE, value £1 15s, by a member of the Institute.

For the best Chalk Drawing, by a Lady, a Pupil—

AN ALBUM, value 16s. 3d., by a member of the Institute.

For the best Chalk Drawing, by a Gentleman, a Pupil,

A DRAWING BOOK, value 15s., by a member of the Institute.

For the best Specimen of Modelling or Sculpture—

A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.

For the best specimen of Cabinet Ware, by an apprentice of not over 5 years standing—

A BRACE AND BITS, of the best quality, by P. Patterson & Sons, Ironmongers.

For the best specimen of Joiner's Work, by an apprentice of not over 5 years standing—

A PLOUGH PLANE AND IRONS, by Ridout, Brothers & Co., Ironmongers.

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.

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Great care will be taken in the selection of matter, whether 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 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, labor 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:

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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 unless 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 McDONALD, Proprietor.

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

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To Publishers of Newspapers throughout Canada;

Newspapers copying this advertisement, ENTIRE, well displayed, as above, without any alteration or abridgment, (including this notice), and giving it a few INSERTIONS, shall receive a copy of any of our \$2.50 or \$3.00 works; (subject to their order) by sending direct to the publisher. No letter will be taken from the office unless post paid.

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Table listing various clothing items and prices, including 1000 Muslin Dresses, 1000 Parasols, 500 Straw Bonnets, etc.

Materials for Ladies' Dresses, every variety in Orleans, Alpacas, Lustres, Cobourgs, DeLaines, Henrietta Cloths, &c., &c., &c.

Country Merchants Supplied with Ready Made Clothing on the lowest Wholesale Terms.

NO SECOND PRICE.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

Corner of King and Church Streets, joining the Court House.

Toronto, June 10, 1850.

Printing Establishment.



BOOK & JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EXECUTED WITH

NEATNESS & DESPATCH,

AND ON REASONABLE TERMS,

AT

THE WATCHMAN OFFICE, Post Office Lane.

- Catalogues, Blanks of every kind, Circulars, Way Bills, Bill Headings, Insurance Policies, Steamboat Bills, Stage Bills, Hand Bills, Business Cards, Pamphlets, Posters, Bills of Lading, Funeral Letters, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Having recently purchased a varied assortment of Fancy Type, the proprietor of the Watchman Office trusts that partial 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,

DEGS 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 approval.

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.

GENESSEE 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.

Continued from page 185.

By this time Ralph was less under the influence of liquor than he had been for weeks, although he had drunk as freely during the day. Taking hold of his wife's arm, he said in a kind voice, for he began to think that her mind was really wandering—

"Come, Sally, let us go home." "Why should we go Ralph?" she replied, keeping her seat. "There is no fire at home, but it is warm and comfortable here. There is no food there, but here is plenty to eat and drink. I don't wonder that you liked this place better than home, and I am sure I would rather stay here."

The drunken husband was confounded. He knew not what to do or say. The words of his wife smote him to the heart, for she uttered a stunning rebuke that could not be gainsaid. He felt a choking sensation, and his trembling knees bore heavily against each other.

"Sally," he said, after a pause, in an altered and very earnest tone, "I know it is more comfortable here than it is at home, but I am going home, and I intend staying there. Won't you go with me and try to make it as comfortable as it used to be? The change is all my fault, I know; but it shall be my fault no longer—Here, once and forever, I solemnly pledge myself before God never again to drink the poison that has made me more than half a brute, and beggared my poor family. Come, Sally—Let us hurry away from here; the very air oppresses me. Come, in Heaven's name—come!"

Quickly, as if an electric shock had startled her, did Mrs Lyon spring from her seat, as her husband uttered the last word, and lay hold of his arm with an eager grasp.

Lifting each a child from the floor, the husband and wife left that den of misery with a hasty step as Christian when he fled from the City of Destruction.

The hopeful declaration of Mr Lyon proved indeed true. There was soon light and fire, and food again in that cheerless dwelling; and the last days of Ralph and his family have proved to be their best days. He has never since tasted the tempting cup, and finds that it is a very easy matter to save one or two dollars a week, and yet live very comfortably.

The scene in the ale house is never alluded to by either the husband or wife. They take no pleasure in looking back—preferring, rather to look forward with hope. When it is thought of by either, it is something as a man who has endured a painful operation, to save his life thinks of the intense sufferings he then endured.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOOKS.

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, Luc's Refuge of Lies, B. COSGROVE. Toronto, June 27, 1850. 24.4r.



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.

FOWLE, SMITH & Co., 11, Wellington Street, York Street Wharf. Toronto, 26th June, 1850. 24.5r.

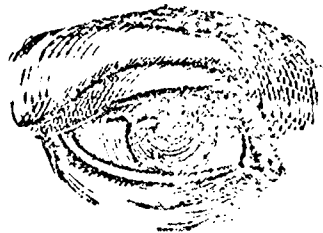
Plantagenet Mineral Waters.

Unrivalled in the World!

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

Persons desirous of using it as a medicine, should take it before breakfast; one or two glasses as may be required. The Water can be procured Bottled or by the Gallon. JOHN GOEDIKE, Agent.

DR. F. A. CADWELL.



OCULIST AND AURIST.

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

The advertiser has, for the last two years, given his whole attention to the treatment and cure of diseases of the Eye and Ear, and in that department of his Profession, has been very extensively employed in this Province for many years past, with most desirable success. He therefore most respectfully requests those who are desirous of availing themselves of his services on this occasion, that they will do so without delay as possible. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain, and made to move, and match the sound eye perfectly.

Squinting cured in one minute, with guaranteed success.

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

RECORDER OF DEEDS.

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

WHERE every description of work is executed with neatness and despatch. The Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support received, and hopes by moderate charges to merit a continuance of the same. JOS. J. OTTO. 22.4f.

Toronto, June 17, 1850.

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.

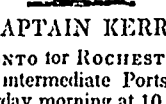
The Eclipse,



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. Swan & Co., and is prepared with a general assortment of

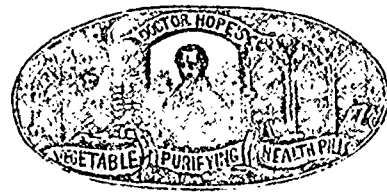
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, which he is enabled to dispose of, for Cash, as cheap as any other House in the City. His Fresh Stock of

Imported this Season, he is determined to Retail at Wholesale Prices. Families, Hotels, and Boating 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 Chatham, C. W., at the little Bear Creek, being lot No. 19 in the 9th Concession; there is a good road leading from the village of Louisville to it—it was chosen in 1825, and sold in 1833 for £33; 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, Looseness of Stomach, with sensation of Fullness at the Pit of the Stomach, Pains between the Shoulders, Acidity in the Stomach and Bowels, Flatulency, Spasms, Heartburn, Dizziness of Sight, Drowsiness, and the Distressing feeling arising from Debility and Indigestion.

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

They are the very best remedy, and can be taken at any time, without any danger from wet and cold, requiring no restraint from business or pleasure; they act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, giving strength to the stomach, and promoting a healthy action of the liver, by which they prevent and cure Jaundice and Dropsy, clear the skin, remove Sallowiness and Pimples, purify the Blood, brace the Nerves, and invigorate the whole system. Females at a certain age should never be without them. BUTTLER & SON, Cheapside, London.

From what I know of the above PILLS, I can unhesitatingly recommend them as a valuable Medicine, especially for the diseases mentioned above. S. F. 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 enquirers to Yours, very gratefully, GEORGE CLEZIE, Cabinet-Maker, No. 4, Adelaide Street, East. Price 2s. 6d., 3s. 9d. and 5s. per Bottle.

The above Medicine is for Sale by S. F. URQUIHART, General Agent, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

Dear Sir,—Being for the last four years subject to severe attacks of Rheumatism, Gout, or Rhematic 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 freedom, and I assure you, Sir, that I feel truly thankful. You can make any use of this you please; my case is known to several individuals of respectability in this city their names you know and can refer to them if necessary. Yours, truly and gratefully, THOMAS WRIGHT.

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

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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

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

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

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

MR. A. G. McLEAN, Barrister, &c. Office removed to Liddell'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. Self-goods, Earthenware and Glassware, in Crates & Hhds. Also, Importer of Teas, Sugars, Tobaccoes, 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. Daguerreotypy Apparatus, Plates, Cases, Chemicals, and every article used in the business, for Sale, Wholesale and Retail. 24.12m.

PEARCY & MURPHEY, House and Sign Painters, Glaziers, &c., &c., No. 58 Yonge Street, Toronto, over Mr G. B. Spencer'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.

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.

JAMES MINK'S LIVERY STABLES, MANSION HOUSE, ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO. Horses and Carriages supplied on the shortest notice, and at moderate rates. 24.6r.

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

The Watchman,

PUBLISHED ON Monday Evening

BY T. T. HOWARD. OFFICE, Post Office Lane, Toronto, Canada West

TERMS—Annual Subscription, in advance, 10s Ditto, when not paid in advance, 12s 12 papers to one address per An., each, in advance, 8s

Reduction in our terms: New Subscribers, requiring back Nos., in advance, for Vol. 1, 8s Do. (single copies) commencing No. 15, to end of Vol., in advance, 6s Do. to Clubs of ten or more, commencing No. 15, to end of Vol., in advance, 5s

For the accommodation of Subscribers who have to the Watchman from the commencement of the Vol., advance term is further extended to the 5th of June, 1850. Ministers of the Gospel and other influential persons respectfully requested to act as Agents for the Watchman.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. Six Lines and under, 2s 6d for first, and 7d for each subsequent insertion. Over Six Lines, 1d per Line for first, and 1d for subsequent insertion. All Advertisements should be accompanied by directions stating the number of insertions required, not, they will be inserted till countermanded in writing and charged accordingly. A liberal discount will be made to persons advertising by the year.

Communications to be addressed to T. T. HOWARD, Box, 321, TORONTO, P. O., and invariably post paid, less from parties who act as Agents gratis or who wish literary articles for publication.

ROBERT BOYLE, Printer.