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The Watchman.

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

VOL. I.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, MONDAY, JULY 16, 1850.

No. 26.

Poetry.

THE FATHER AND HIS CHILD.

"PAPA, I've often heard you talk
Of that bright world on high,
Where those who love the Saviour sought,
Are carried when they die.
"I feel so very ill to-day,
Dear Pa, you cannot tell;
Oh tell me of that place, I pray,
Where I, too, hope to dwell.
"Oh tell me if our Saviour there
Will look on one like me;
Will listen to my humble prayer,
And bid my pains to flee?"
"My child, the Saviour is so kind
That he your grief will stay;
Will calm the troubles of your mind,
And wipe your tears away.
"And from that heavenly world so bright
You'll never want to roam,
But there you'll live in sweet delight,
And find a happy home.
"And when I leave this world of woe,
It is my humble prayer,
That I to that blest place may go,
And meet my Henry there."

J. A. C.

Miscellany.

MOTIVES TO A PUBLIC PROFESSION OF RELIGION.

BY THE REV. S. T. GRISWOLD.

The first motive that should actuate a Christian, in making and sustaining a public profession of religion is obedience. A compliance with the commands of the great Head of the Church is the fruit of grace. It is the only acceptable expression of a Christian's fidelity.—There may be partial obedience performed by one who does not make a public profession of religion, or does not connect himself with the visible church, but such obedience is the result of secret friendship, rather than the fruit of open-hearted love. How much more honorable, as the disciples of Jesus, did Joseph of Arimathea and Nicodemus appear, when they went in openly to Pilate and begged the body of Jesus, than when they only manifested a secret attachment to his person and cause, that was half smothered with fear. It should be the study of a Christian to yield an implicit obedience to all the commands of his Lord. In doing this, he should not confer with the flesh, cringe to the tempter, nor, through fear of the world, withhold an open and public acknowledgment of his love and fidelity for Him. There is no way in which a redeemed sinner can so well express his love to his Saviour as by obedience. "Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams." Does a Christian wish to possess an evidence of his personal interest in the Saviour?—he must cultivate the spirit of obedience. "Then are ye my disciples, if ye do whatsoever I command you." The only acceptable evidence we can gain of a person being a Christian is by his obedience. "By their fruits ye shall know them." A person's knowledge of the glorious things of the kingdom of Christ is proportioned to his obedience. "If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God or of man." Obedience is the genuine result of the exercise of love in the heart. "If ye love me, keep my commandments." Whilst the spirit of disobedience makes the mind dark, and leaves the soul comfortless and desolate, the spirit of obedience leads the Christian to turn his back upon the disobedient world, and set his face towards the church, that delightful company of saints, who make it the business of their lives to "fear God, and keep his commandments, which is the whole duty of man."

DON'T BE A CAT'S PAW.

There is a story told of a monkey and a cat, that ought to be very instructive to children—the monkey saw some chestnuts roasting on the fire; desiring to taste of them, he borrowed the cat's paw to poke them off the coals. The cat, our readers will suppose, was dreadfully burned, and when it was too late, sent up piteous wails of distress, instead of helping the monkey eat his chestnuts.

Thus it is that wicked persons, when about to engage in mischief of any kind, like to make use of the paw of somebody.

How often are little boys led into sin by the influence of those who are older! Those older boys are practised in doing wrong, and they try

to profit by the simplicity of any whom they can persuade to share their evil deeds. But when punishment comes, it often falls hardest on those who least deserve it. Drunkards, gamblers and thieves, and almost all persons, have their cat's paws, and many of those whom they push into mischief might think themselves well off if they only get their fingers burned, but alas! by contact with sin their conscience become seared as with a hot iron, and their souls are prepared to dwell with the devouring fire and everlasting burnings. We say to our readers, then, beware! Whenever you are tempted by any one to do wrong, remember the cat's paw. *S. S. Advocate.*

INFLUENCE OF BREATHING ON THE ATMOSPHERE.

It is only the girding and encircling air which flows above and around all that makes the "whole world kin." The carbonic acid with which our breathing fills the air to-morrow will be spreading north and south and striving to make the tour of the world. The date trees that grow round the fountains of the Nile will drink it in by their leaves; the cedars of Lebanon will take of it to add to their stature; the coconuts of Tahiti will grow riper upon it; and the palms and bananas of Japan will change it into flowers. The oxygen we are breathing was distilled for us some short time ago by the magnolias of the Jusquehanna and the great trees that skirt Orinoko and the Amazon. The rain which we see descending was thawed for us out of icebergs which have watched the polar star for ages; and lotus lilies sucked up from the Nile and enhaled as vapor the snows that are lying on the tops of our hills.—*Brit. Quar.*

"COALS OF FIRE."

A worthy old colored woman in the city of N. York, was one day walking along the street quietly smoking her pipe. A jovial sailor, rendered a little mischievous by liquor, came sailing down, and, when opposite the woman saucily pushed her aside, and, with a pass of his hand, knocked the pipe out of her mouth. He then halted to hear her fret at his trick, and enjoy a laugh at her expense. But what was his astonishment when she meekly picked up the pieces of her broken pipe, without the least resentment in her manner; and giving him a dignified look of mingled sorrow, and pity, said, "God forgive you, my son, as I do." It touched a tender chord in the heart of the rude tar. He felt ashamed, condemned and repentant. The tear started in his eye—he must make reparation. He heartily confessed his error, and thrusting both hands into his pockets of change, forced the contents upon her, exclaiming, "God bless you, kind mother! I'll never do so again!"

TEMPERANCE IN AMERICA.

In our three thousand miles tour in the United States, dining at a public table five days in the week on an average, we had occasion to remark how little wine is used. At Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, there was not more than one person in ten indulged in iced champagne, tempting as that beverage was in hot weather. Of malt liquor we saw no consumption but at Saratoga, where one pint bottle was asked for. No spirits were presented at table anywhere. It appeared to us that drinking was eschewed by some as a vulgarity, by many as an immorality, and by most as injurious to health. We found in our own case that abstinence enabled us much better to stand the heat than we could have done had we even moderately followed English custom. Wherever we went except at the smaller hotels in the smaller towns, the bar at which spirits are supplied was banished to some obscure part of the house, that if men went to it, they should not offend the general sense of decency and propriety, and we heard that tipping was considered amongst the working classes generally as a disreputable thing.—*Archibald.*

GENESIS, vi, 9-22.—The flood was miraculous; but it is remarkable that God is sparing of miracles, and seems to prefer the ordinary process of Nature, if equally effectual, for the accomplishment of his purposes. He might have saved Noah and his family by miracles; but he is not prodigal of these, and so He appointed that an ark should be made to bear up the living cargo, which was to be kept alive, on the surface of the waters, and not only so, but He respects the laws of the animal physiology, as He did those of hydrostatics, in that he put them by pairs into the Ark, male and female, to secure their transmission to after ages, and food was stored up to sustain them during their long confinement. In short, he dispenses with miracles, when these are not requisite for the fulfilment of His ends, and he never dispenses with the ordinary means, when these are fitted,

and at the same time sufficient for the occasion.—*Chalmers' Scripture Readings.*

NEVER GET ANGRY—[If you can help it.]—It does no good. Some sins have a seeming compensation or apology, a present gratification of some sort; but anger has none. A man feels no better for it. It is really a torment, and, when the storm of passion has cleared away, it leaves one to see that he has been a fool. And he has made himself a fool in the eyes of others too. Who thinks well of an ill-natured, churlish man, who has to be approached in the most guarded and cautious way? Who wishes him for a neighbour, or a partner in business? He keeps all about him in nearly the same state of mind as if they were living next door to a hornet's nest or a rabid animal.—And, as to prosperity in business, one gets along no better for getting angry. What if business is perplexing and everything goes "by contraries," will a fit of passion make the winds more propitious, the ground more productive, the markets more favourable? Will a bad temper draw customers, pay notes, and make creditors better natured? If men, animals, or senseless matter cause trouble, will getting "mad" help matters, make men more subservient, brutes more docile, wood and stone more tractable? An angry man adds nothing to the welfare of society. He may do some good but more hurt. Heated passion makes him a fire-brand, and it is a wonder if he does not kindle flames of discord on every hand. Without much sensibility, and often bereft of reason, he speaketh like the piercing of a sword, and his tongue is an arrow shot out. He is a bad element in any community, and his removal would furnish occasion for a day of thanksgiving. Since, then, anger is useless, needless, disgraceful, without the least apology, and found only "in the bosom of fools," why should it be indulged at all?

A LEAP FOR LIFE.

As the supervisor of inland revenue Aberys with, Mr. J. Miller, his nephew, and two professional gentlemen, geologists, were last week examining some strata of rock in the cliffs between Aberyswith and Llanthystid, they proceeded along a narrow ledge of projecting stone on the face of the cliff, about 120 feet above the level of the sea, which providentially happened to be a full flow. In passing round a projecting angle, the professors and the revenue officer had rounded the point, and the young man was in the act of doing so, when the rock suddenly breaking from under his feet he was whirled round with his face towards the sea, and as he descended he seized with one hand the ledge beneath his uncle's feet, whilst he extended the other to him, and as it was firmly clasped by the revenue officer, who held him suspended for full five minutes, during which time he with great difficulty maintained his position, there being not more than six inches to stand upon. At length a breathless pause ensued, whilst Mr. Miller gazed on a rugged projection of the rock about 90 feet below them, on which he concluded the unfortunate youth was inevitably doomed to be dashed. But the uncle at length said, with all the calmness imaginable, "Tom, there is but one way for it; I'll save you, or we will both perish together," and, with a firm voice, he commanded the young man to loose his hold of the rock, which was mechanically obeyed, with a faint reply. "Yes, Uncle."—At this awful moment Mr. Miller horizontally sprang into the air, carrying the young man with him; and such was the force with which he leaped, that the check caused them to perform several summersets over each other as they descended linked together. With the rapidity of a flash of lightning they disappeared beneath the foaming billows, having cleared the craggy ledge, which projected more than sixty feet from the perpendicular of the point over which the youth was suspended. To the delight of their companions, who were horror-struck, they rose about 20 yards apart, buffeting the heavy swells of the flowing and returning waves; at length they struck out for a rock that lay about 70 yards in the sea, on which they were shortly seated, and from which they gave three hearty cheers. Their companions attempted to procure their rescue by obtaining a boat, but owing to the breach in the ledge, found it impossible, and had to proceed onwards for more than three hours before they were able to extricate themselves. To their delight, the geologists then found that their brave and dauntless companions had once more committed themselves to the deep, and swam to an inaccessible part of the cliff, and returned to Llanthystid, where with the exception of the loss of hats, the officer's boots (which he had taken off on first starting on the ledge), and a few

slight cuts and bruises, they appeared not a whit the worse of their perilous adventure.—*Welshman.*

CORRECT SPEAKING.

We advise all young people to acquire in early life the habit of using good language, both speaking and writing, and to abandon as early as possible the use of slang words and phrases. The longer they live the more difficult the acquisition of such language will be; and if the golden age of youth—the proper season for the acquisition of language—be passed in its abuse, the unfortunate victim of neglected education is very probably doomed to talk slang for life. Money is not necessary to procure this education. Every man has it in his power, he has merely to use the language which he reads instead of the slang which he hears, to form his taste from the popular speakers, writers and poets of the country; to treasure up choice phrases in his memory, and habituate himself to their use—avoiding at the same time that pedantic precision and bombast, which bespeaks rather the weakness of a vain ambition, than the polish of an educated mind.

There is no man, however low in rank, who may not materially benefit his financial condition, by following this advice, and cultivating at the same time such morals and manners, as correspond in character with good words.

MURDER DETECTED.

In the month of July, 1801, a woman was murdered in Paris. A magistrate, accompanied by a physician, went to the place where the murder had been committed, to examine the body. It was lying on the floor, and a greyhound who was standing by the corpse licked it from time to time and howled mournfully. When the gentlemen entered the apartment, he ran to them without barking, and then returned, with a melancholy mien, to the body of his murdered mistress. Upon a chest, in a corner of the room, a cat sat motionless, with eyes expressive of furious indignation steadfastly fixed upon the body. Many persons now entered the apartment, but neither the appearance of such a crowd of strangers, nor the confusion that prevailed in the place could make her change her position. In the mean time some persons were apprehended on suspicion of being the murderers, and it was resolved to lead them into the apartment. She sprang towards them with expressions of the most violent rage, but did not attempt to attack them, being probably afraid of the numbers that followed. Having turned towards them several times with a peculiar ferocity of aspect, she crept into a corner, with a mien indicative of the deepest melancholy. This behaviour of the cat astonished every one present. The effect produced on the murderers, was such as almost amounted to an acknowledgment of their guilt. Nor this long remain doubtful, for a train of accessory circumstances was soon discovered, which proved it to be a complete conviction.

BATHING.

Bathing is very conducive to health at all times, but especially in spring; as in winter, while spontaneous perspiration is less free and frequent than in summer, the pores of the skin have become much less active. It is very important that these pores should be opened and restored to healthful exertions and operation; and nothing will serve to effect this desirable object better than frequent bathing of the entire body in either warm or cold water. People have no idea of the beneficial results arising from the practice of this simple and cheap preventive of disease, till they have made trial of its efficacy. In some countries where bathing is almost universal, health prevails with scarcely an exception. Where bathing is one characteristic of a people, health is almost always another. The experience of many who have made trial of the practice, shows that the habitual use of a common bathing tub, plenty of water of a little higher temperature than the blood, a flesh brush and soap, will be found to be the best means of cleansing, opening, and aiding the wonted action of the pores of the skin, and thereby equalizing the circulation of the blood and all the functions, relieve the head, quiet the nerves, remove fatigue and indigestion, and produce an agreeable and pleasant state of both body and mind. Should this become more common, we should hear less complaining.

MORAL.—Never tell a story to the injury of another, unless you are certain that it is true, and not then, unless you are sure that you will do more good than harm by so doing.—*Presbyterian Herald.*

Family Circle.

THE TRAINING OF CHILDREN.

Avoid undue adherence to system: and render your instruction free expatiating, and some what miscellaneous. A systematic course, beginning with the doctrine of Divine existence, and ending with a view of the consummation of all things, is desirable for the sake of both connectedness and completeness; yet, if closely or even generally followed, it will make you move round the mere interior of Divine truth, and keep you constantly away from the life and warmth of its centre. All your instruction ought, like that of the Bible itself, to have much scope and variety; and whatever parts of it descend to limited subjects, you ought also to ascend to the loftiest, and to allude to the infinite and the all-pervading. An expounder of the solar system cannot explain the state of any one planet or satellite without referring to the light, and heat, and attraction, of the sun, and a correct expounder of the Christian system cannot properly explain a single doctrine or feature of it, or even any history, or prophecy, or institution of the Scriptures, without referring amply to the love of God, and the work of the Redeemer.

Subordinate all your instruction to direct religious results. Let none of it aim at display, or ornament, or mere respectability, or any other worldly object. Always treat your children, even in the most secular matters, and especially in the course of all set instruction, as souls, accountable, immortal beings, who must eternally perish unless they are clothed with the righteousness of Christ, and made inwardly beautiful by the work of the Holy Spirit. Shrink from the thought of appearing to them mainly anxious that they should become fine ladies and gentlemen in the present life. Abhor the tremendous crime of dealing out to them any portion of religious truth as a means of their getting money, or station, or praise, among their fellow-mortals. Let them see that, in every thing you say to them, and in every thing you do, you regard sin as their great foe, and hell as their great danger, and the knowing and adoring of God as the very end of their existence. While you exercise due care for their health, and comfort, and secular training, and future worldly welfare, never treat these as if they were equal in importance to everlasting affairs, or even as if they constituted a separate and competing set of interests; but interweave references to eternity with the whole of your secular training, and show your children that all the benefits they receive from you, all the happiness they enjoy, all the powers they possess, and all the attainments they can acquire, ought to assist in making them wise and good throughout the endless ages beyond death and the grave. Restrict your notions of "self-respect," "accomplishments," "good-breeding," and "amusements," within such limits as would have been sanctioned by the personal teaching of the Lord of glory, or as comport with the near prospect of arraignment at the bar of God; and take care that these fashionable and glittering names do not delude you both to practice and inculcate such conformity to the world as may seem to give the lie to your solemn professions, and to convert your most solemn instructions into a farce. You are, every hour, making eternal impressions on your children. Oh! then, let not one be an impression of the wisdom which is "earthly, sensual, devilish;" but let all be the impressions of the wisdom which is from above, and which is pure, peaceable, and full of mercy and good fruits, and which ever stands embodied before you in the person and work of Him who says, "Receive my instruction, and not silver; and knowledge rather than choice gold. Counsel is mine, and sound wisdom: I am understanding; I have strength. By me kings reign, and princes decree justice. By me princes rule, and nobles, even all the judges of the earth. I love them that love me; and those that seek me early shall find me. Riches and honor are with me; yea, durable riches and righteousness. My fruit is better than gold, yea, than fine gold; and my revenue than choice silver. Now, therefore, hearken unto me, O ye children; for blessed are they that keep my ways. Hear instruction, and be wise, and refuse it not.—Blessed is the man that heareth me, watching daily at my gates, waiting at the posts of my doors. For whoso findeth me findeth life, and shall obtain favor of the Lord."

IMPORTANCE OF PURE AIR.

Blood is the grand support of life, and the action of every part of the organization is directly affected by the supply and quality of the blood which it receives. From the moment that any organ ceases to act. If the current of blood to the brain is arrested, insensibility instantly follows, and, under the same condition, the nerves and muscles become equally disabled. Every part thus depends on the blood for its stimulus and nourishment, and is consequently affected by the quality of that fluid, or its power to impart the stimulus and nourishment required.—If the blood be imperfectly constituted, it will afford inadequate support, and the general health will become impaired. Of this result we have familiar proofs in the feeble and sickly frames of those whose blood is impoverished by want of food. But the respiration of pure air is, as we have seen, not less essential than proper food to the formation of well-constituted blood;

and this fact also is evidenced in the pale and debilitated aspect and health of those who live much in a contaminated atmosphere. In one respect, pure air is even more essential to the formation of good blood than supplies of proper food. The influence of the air we breathe never ceases for a single moment of our lives, while that of food recurs only at intervals. By night and by day respiration goes on without a pause, and every time we breathe, we take in an influence necessarily good or bad according to the quality of the air which surrounds us. No wonder, then, that a cause thus permanently in operation should, after a lapse of time, produce great changes on the health; and no wonder that attention to the purity of the air we breathe should amply and surely reward the trouble we may bestow in procuring it. Accordingly, of all the injurious influences by which childhood is surrounded, few indeed operate more certainly or extensively than the constant breathing of a corrupt and vitiated air; and, on the contrary, few things have such an immediate and extensive effect in renovating the health of a feeble child as change from a vitiated to a pure atmosphere.

"AS THE TWIG IS BENT."

There is, I am persuaded, a connection more intimate than most suppose between the days of our childhood and the doings of our riper years. The figures on your electric telegraph, when put in operation, do not speak more distinctly fifty miles off than to the influences which are brought to bear upon the infant mind produce their corresponding effects fifty years hence. Would you even now look on the future warrior, then mark the bullying boy on the playground. Would you see the future money grasping merchant, there he is in that little fellow who can stand the chances pitch and toss longer than any of his associates. Is it the blood stained murderer you would see in his boyhood, then look out for that one who delights in pinning spiders to the floor, and who has more gratification in seeing flies crawling along without their wings than in buzzing about in all the enjoyment of a happy existence. and would you see the future tippler, the man who will be oftener at the taproom table than at his fireside hearth; then mark the boy, who even now relishes the sugared little drops from his father's tumbler. Parents may regard these things with an indulgent eye, and think that time will develop more pleasing features; but depend upon it they are the indications of future character. The character of the man is being formed in the mind of the boy. It is no infidel doctrine after all that we are to a great extent the creatures of circumstances. Our characters to take the impress of the moral influences under which they are formed. Children are just what you make them, and oh! what a world this is you have made for their reception! They come into a world where shedding human blood is called "glory"—and hence the bullying, boasting spirit of which we speak: they come into a world where distinction is associated with the possession of wealth—and hence that early hoarding of marbles and buttons, they come into a world where kindness is associated with certain pernicious customs—and hence, too, they drink, and smoke, and ape their heaven-appointed, but hell-blinded teachers.—Rev. W. Reid.

WORK FOR CHILDREN—ITS IMPORTANCE.

There is no greater defect in educating children than by neglecting to accustom them to work. It is an evil that attaches mostly to large towns and cities. Our children suffer from it. The parent considers whether the child's work is necessary to him, and does not consider whether the work is necessary or not to the child. Nothing is more certain than that their future independence and comforts much depend on being accustomed to provide for the thousand constantly recurring wants that nature entails on us. If this were not so, still it preserves them from bad habits; it secures their health—it strengthens both mind and body—it enables them better to bear the confinement of the school-room, and it tends more than anything else to give them just views of life. It is too often the case that children, provided they spend half-a-dozen hours of the day at school, are permitted to spend the rest as they please. They thus grow up in the world without a knowledge of its toils and its cares. They view it through a false medium. They cannot appreciate the favors you bestow, as they do not know the toils they cost. Their bodies and minds are enervated, and they are constantly exposed to whatever vicious associations are within their reach. The daughter probably becomes that pitiable, helpless object, a novel-reading girl. The son, if he surmount the consequences of your neglect, does it probably after his plans and station for life are fixed, and when knowledge, for one of its important objects, comes too late.

No man or woman is fully educated if not accustomed to manual labor. Whatever accomplishments they possess—whatever their mental training, a deduction must be made for their ignorance of that important chapter in the world's great book—active industry.

PARENTAL EXAMPLE.

Example is a living lesson. The life speaks. Every action has a tongue. Words are but articulated breath. Deeds are the fac-similes

of soul! they proclaim what is within. The child notices the life. It should be in harmony with goodness. Keen is the vision of youth, every mask is transparent. If a word is thrown into one balance, a deed is thrown into the other. Nothing is more important than that parents should be consistent. A sincere word is never lost. But advice, counter to example, is always suspected. Both cannot be true, one is false. Example is like statuary. It is sculptured into form. It is reality. The eye dwells upon it; the memory recalls it; the imagination broods over it. Its influence enters the soul.

Geographic and Historic.

A GOLD DIGGER'S ADVICE.

A California correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser recommends the following test, whereby any one disposed to go that way may try whether he can stand a long or even a short campaign at the mines:—Let a person who may be seized with the California fever, go into either of the Southern States in the month of August, and with the sun beating upon him three fold hotter than he ever before felt, let him go to work with pickaxe and shovel, and dig a hole about ten feet square and as many deep, and when that is done, let him fill a pan full of dirt and carry it about half a mile to some running stream, and then set himself down and work, by dipping his pan in the stream and shaking it well up and down, then pour off the water, then dip again and pour off until every particle of dirt is washed out: and then back for another panful; and after pursuing that course twenty times, he will be able to form some idea of the process of digging for gold in this country. If he can stand all this why he may venture to go round the "Horn" or cross the Isthmus. This is the mode of proceeding in this country; and if gold is not found in one hole, he must give up that hole and strike upon some other spot; and out of every six diggings he may find a supply of that which brings so many to that country. I admit, that in every hole he digs some gold will be found, but I do say that there is not one in six where he can be sure of earning even ordinary compensation in this country. Some of the comforts let me mention. When the miner has dug some two or three feet down, the water begins to show itself, and then he has to stand in it up to his knees and bale out as he proceeds. This produces much sickness in the summer months, as the water is icy cold, the sun at this time pouring down on his head with great intensity, which alone is enough to break down the stoutest constitution.

HABITS OF INSECTS.

It is not known that any insect depends entirely upon only one kind of species of plant for its existence, or whether it may not have recourse to congeners, should its habitual plant perish. When particular species of plants of the same family occur in places widely apart, insects of the same genus will be found on them, so that the existence of the plant may often be inferred from that of the insect, and in several instances the converse. When a plant is taken from one country to another in which it has no congeners, it is not attacked by the insects of the country: thus our cabbages and carrots in Cayenne are not injured by the insects of that country, and the tulip tree and other magnolias are not molested by our insects; but if a plant has congeners in its new country, the inhabitants will soon find their way to the strangers. The common fly is one of the most universal of insects, yet it was unknown in some of the South Sea Islands till it was carried there by ships from Europe; and it has now become a plague. Mosquito and culex are spread over the world more generally than any other tribe it is the torment of men and animals from the poles to the equator by night and by day; the species are numerous, and their location partial. In the arctic regions, Culex pissens, which passes two-thirds of its existence in water, swarms in summer in myriads. The lake Myvatnar, in Iceland, has its name from the legions of these tormentors that covers its surface.—They are less numerous in middle Europe, though one species of mosquito the simula columbaris heasis, which is very small, appears in such clouds in parts of Hungary, especially the banat of Temeswar, that is not possible to breathe without swallowing many; even cattle and children have died from them. In Lapland there is a plague of the same kind. Of all places on earth, the Orinoco and other great rivers of tropical America, are the most obnoxious to this plague.—Mrs Somerville's Physical Geography.

BATHING IN THE DEAD SEA.

The first thing I did was to take a dip in the water, which I found extremely agreeable. To a person unacquainted with swimming, the sensation of being able to lie like a cork upon the surface, must feel something akin to the acquisition of a new faculty. The only difficulty I experienced was, that I floated so high out of the water, that I had some trouble in keeping myself straight; being apt, like a little boy's ship that has not its keel in the centre, to turn over upon one side. But in everything there is an art, and by-and-by I found out the art of lying

comfortably upon the Dead Sea. Thus I lounged on my luxurious water-bed, till I passed into a waking dream, and thoughts from a far land came stealing upon my soul; and I forgot that I was lying on a grave!—Journeys in the East.

LETTERS FROM MADRAS. BY A LADY.

September 1847.—A day or two ago the maty bailed into the breakfast room, exclaiming, "Sar! one snake, sar!" They call the venomous snakes "good" by way of propitiating them; they consider them as a species of evil-disposed gods; and pay them some kind of worship, though they kill them too whenever they can. This brute was a large deadly cobra capello; it had hidden itself behind some bottles in a recess under the steps where the water is cooled. A—went directly to load his gun, and I peeped out, but could not go near enough to see the creature on account of the sun, and I calculate I should not have gone any nearer if it had been ever so shady. There stood all the palanquin-boys with bamboos in their hands, ready to beat it if it came out, and all the Peons peeping over their shoulders, array enough to attack a tiger. A—forbade their killing it in that way, on account of the danger of their getting bitten if they missed a blow; and he shot it dead himself, after which they all dragged it out, and beat it to their hearts' content. Two days afterwards we were told of another cobra, in a hole of a tree at the bottom of the garden; but while A—was preparing his gun, one of the snake conjurers came and charmed it out of its hole, and brought it into the garden to show us; it was quite fresh, its teeth not extracted, and its bite certain death; but this man had it perfectly under command; he set it up and made it dance, and when it tried to strike, he just whisked the tail of his gown in its face, and quieted it again. I offered to buy it, and pay him for killing and bottling it, but I could not persuade him to sell it at any price, he thought its possession would bring him good luck. In answer to my offers, the conjurer, who was interpreter, told me, "It misses pot snake in bottle of rack, snake dead." "I know that," said I, "I like it dead." "Yes, ma'am, but that man like 'live." "What is the use of his keeping it alive? sometimes snake bite." "No ma'am, no can bite; that man make conjure." However, to-day the conjurer came to say that he had found another cobra, so he was willing to sell me one if I liked it.—Accordingly he took it with his bare hands out of a brass pan which he brought with him, set it up, made it show its hood and dance a little, and then put it into a bottle of spirits, which soon killed it, and I have it now on my table corked up. It is a magnificent specimen, four feet long, and quite uninjured.

The snakes have very much confirmed my belief in physiognomy. They certainly have a great deal of countenance; a cunning, cruel, spiteful look that tells at once that they are capable of any mischief, in short, "beaucoup de caractère," and the more venomous the snake, the worse his expression. The harmless ones look harmless; I think I should almost know a "too much good snake" by his his too much bad countenance. The cobra is the worst, his eyes are quite hideous, and that boa constrictor at the Cape was very disgusting; but after all I do not know that there is anything more horrid in the way of physiognomy than a shark; there is a coldblooded, fishy malignity in his eyes that quite makes one shudder.

THE OLDEST REPUBLIC ON EARTH.

The American Quarterly Review contains a letter from G. W. Erving, Esq., giving a sketch of his visit to San Marino, a small republic in Italy, between the Apennines, the Po, and the Adriatic. The territory of this state is only forty miles in circumference, and its population about 7,000. The republic was founded more than 1400 years ago, on moral principles, industry, and equality, and has preserved its liberty and independence amidst all the wars and discords which have raged around it. Bonaparte respected it and sent an embassy to express his sentiments of friend-ship and fraternity. It is governed by a captain regent, chosen every six months by the representatives of the people, (sixty-six in number) who are chosen every six months by the people. The taxes are light, the farm-houses are neat, the fields well cultivated, and on all sides are seen comfort and peace, the happy effects of morality, simplicity, liberty, and justice.

INFLUENCE OF WOMEN IN ANCIENT ROME.

It is singular that most of the Roman revolutions should have owed their rights to women. From this cause sprung the abolition of the regal office and the decemvirate; from this cause arose the change of the constitution, by which the plebeians became capable of holding the highest office of the commonwealth. The younger daughter of Fabius Ambustus, married to a patrician, stimulated her father to rouse the lower order to a resolute purpose of asserting their equal right with the patricians to all the offices and dignities of the state. After much turbulence and contest the final issue was the admission of the plebeians first to the consulate, and afterwards to the censorship, the prætorship and priesthood.—Tytler.

The Press and General Review

SUNDAY TRAVELLING.

"Nothing is said about the transmission of the mail or the transaction of Post Office business on the Sabbath. We must confess that we deprecate legislation on these points—Honoring as we do the conscientious scruples of those who are endeavoring, both in the mother country and in this Province, to procure restrictive enactments, we are unable to perceive the conclusiveness of their reasoning, and are content to leave the matter in the hands of Government.—*Montreal Pilot*

The above remarks we take from the *Montreal Pilot* who uses them in commenting upon the new Post Office Bill. We heartily concur in them, and we deprecate legislation upon matters of conscience, as much as our contemporary. Whilst we disagree with all violation of the Sabbath, we do not coincide with that puritanical cant which would enforce outside observances, and make them stalking statues, covered with the garb of hypocrisy. If the stage-coach is to be stopped on Sunday, the private carriage must also be locked up—and we are doubtful whether the walk for pleasure should be permitted. Legislators step beyond their duties when they interfere with such matters. If they do not muddle in this, let them bring in force the "Blue Laws" of New England, and so hold out a premium for the steal thy sin accompanying them. We are surprised at seeing men advocating the rights of conscience, and the stoppage of Sunday travelling, &c., in the same breath. There is not much consistency in that.—*Hamilton Journal & Express.*

We regret very much to find such remarks appear where they do. The *Journal & Express* drags in the Blue Laws of Connecticut, we think, very unnecessarily. No one asks that pains or penalties should be placed on the non-observance of the Lord's day; all that is sought is that Government officials shall do no work that day—that the Canadians, as a people, shall respect the Christian Sabbath. It might trench on the "rights of conscience" to compel a man to work on Sabbath, but how any Government clerk can be disturbed in conscience because he is debarred from working on that day, or how any other person can be so troubled because his neighbor the Government clerk is so debarred, we confess we cannot see. As to the argument that to "enforce outside observance" is "puritanical cant," and covers men with "the garb of hypocrisy," we shall not attempt to meet it. If it be puritanical cant to obey an express command of God, that no man shall work nor allow his cattle to work on the Sabbath, we imagine the Sabbatarians will be little incommoded by the sneer. The Sabbath observance advocates do not ask the Government to punish individuals for breaking the Sabbath—but they ask the Government not to break it themselves.—We heartily join in that request, and we trust that those who have taken up the subject will not rest content until they obtain their fullest demand.

We think no Government office of any kind should be opened on Sabbath—that no mail-contractor should carry public mails on Sabbath—that no canal lock should be opened on Sabbath—and that no toll money should be taken on the public roads on Sabbath. There is no halfway-house in this matter. Either we must recognize God's law in its full extent, or set it aside. Few men will seriously affirm that any one will be injured by obeying any command of the Decalogue; but we have nothing to do with consequences. The sceptic will keep the Sabbath, because the very constitution of our frames requires one day of rest in the seven, because the very beasts of the field must have it; but the Christian is not left to doubt in the matter,—he has but to obey. We do not believe in a "national conscience," but we do not believe in the national representatives having consciences each man for himself, and we do think that when the test comes a large proportion of the members of the present Parliament will not be ashamed to confess that they respect the divine Law.

We know all the "evils" which will attend the carrying out such "extreme views." Merchants would want their letters "a whole day."—English letters might not be applied to for a whole week—an affectionate parent might not hear that his child was dying in a neighboring City—special evidence in a law suit, just come to light, might arrive too late—all the ramifications of business, of war, of love and pleasure would stand still for twenty-four hours! Well and what then! How do we get along in winter when the Steamers are stopped?—How did we manage when we had scarce a stone road, few steamboats, no railroads, no telegraph, no Atlantic steam navigation? We never met a man yet who would say when put on his good faith that he would suffer pecuniarily by the stoppage of the mails on Sabbath. Incommoded we admit, many would be—*annoyed* a little perhaps—but who dare plead such an excuse for Sunday desecration?

Every day brings us fresh proof of the necessity of the Sabbath Observance movement. But the other day a steamer commenced plying between Toronto and Hamilton on Sunday. The excuse for it, was that the mails must be carried.

The people submitted to that, and we suppose the number of persons who encouraged the experiment by making Sunday trips has given a hint to other steamboat proprietors: and accordingly we find a regular steam boat excursion for Sabbath week, announced in yesterday's *Colonist*. The advertisement is addressed to "our over-worked legislators and citizens," and says: "On Saturday, the 13th July, the Steamer will leave the Western Hotel, Wellington Street, at 7 1/2 o'clock A. M., conveying passengers to Holland Landing in time to take the Steamer by 2 o'clock P. M., which will land them at Barrie early the same Evening. The following day (Sunday) the Steamer (*Deaver*) will proceed to Orlino, at the extreme end of Lake Simcoe, and make the tour of the Lake, landing the passengers in time to reach Toronto, the same evening, if they desire it."

The words "Sunday" and "Beaver" were placed there by us. We regret to observe that the *Colonist* commends this Sunday excursion and especially so to the representatives now in Town. We sincerely hope that not one member of Parliament will feel himself at liberty to dishonor his position and set so evil an example, by being present.

The success which has attended the movement in England, should strengthen the hands of those earnest in the cause here. They have got all in England—we shall have it here too.—*Globe.*

COMMENDATION OF A PAMPHLET FOR THE PEOPLE.

One encouraging feature of the age is, that it is one of enquiry. The present is a reading age, a thinking age, an age in which the echoes of the voice of *all slaves*, groaning for birthright and just liberty wax louder and louder. The work which I am about to recommend, speaks in thunder tones in behalf of ecclesiastical bondage. The pamphlet is entitled "Four short Lectures on Church government, by Rev. Thomas Goldsmith." I wish to direct the attention of the people to this valuable and decidedly cheap little work. My attention has often been caught by the following caption, "A book for the people," but upon examination I have frequently found that these "Books for the people" were of the most worthless character, and many of them "only evil," such works as should never be permitted to enter a parent's house, much less to fall into the hands of the young. Now, I think, that in this book making and book-reading age, every parent should supply his family with good, useful, and interesting books. This is, I think, the best way to prevent the printing, publishing and reading of ludicrous novels and other trashy publications. Where people have a taste for reading, books of some kind will be obtained, and it often happens that for want of proper books, those of the wrong kind are used. I have heard the cost of the outlay, sometimes alledged as a reason for not obtaining books of the right kind, for it not unfrequently happens that drossy works can be obtained for little or nothing, but valuable works are held at a higher price—no marvel at this. But this is not the case with the above pamphlet. Its extremely small price—sevenpence half penny—places it within the reach of all. And I do not hesitate to say, that these lectures should be found upon the centre table of every household connected with the Methodist Church.—The motto of the best Canadian Statesman is, "Responsible government for the Canadas." And the motto of New Connexionism is *Responsible government for the Methodists*. This principle is ably advocated in the above work, indeed, while I must admit there are few a things in it which I disapprove, yet the work, taken as a whole, is admirably calculated to achieve the object which its author appears to have had in view in its publication, namely, the full, complete, and eternal emancipation of the Methodist laity from under the galling, though rapidly declining yoke of priestly despotism.—The first lecture, which is preliminary, is on "The Pacific Spirit of the Christian." The second contains "the language of Inspiration," the third, "the Testimony of History," and the fourth, "the voice of reason upon the little known, less studied, and still less understood, subject of Church government." I obtained, at my own cost, from the author of the above work, I think *fifty six* copies, and have disposed of them all. I would recommend Methodist clergymen to purchase several copies of the above pamphlet, and take them round with them to their appointments, and let the people know the character of the work, and they will purchase them. Here let me say, that all who are in favor of a liberal, reasonable, and scriptural Church government, but

especially New Connexion Ministers should use every exertion to give this pamphlet a wide spread circulation through this Province. EXAMINATOR.

THE SABBATH AND THE POST OFFICE.

From the *Montreal Presbyterian*.

As the control of the Post Office department is heretofore been vested in our Provincial authorities, the present is a suitable juncture for endeavoring to prevent letters being distributed and the Post Offices open on the Sabbath.—Prosperity cannot be expected to attend the people of any country, unless they, as a people, recognize the authority of the Divine commands, and endeavor to yield them obedience. One of the most positive commands is the observance of the Sabbath, and there is no excuse for any legalized disregard of it.

The opening of the Post Office on the Lord's day, presents great temptations to men of business, and their minds become distracted with the cares of every day life, and unfitted for more sacred duties, if yielding to those temptations, they have read or even skimmed through their business correspondence on the Day of Rest.—Besides the opening of the Post Office leads to more or less desecration of the day on the part of the officials and other persons connected with its management.

In Britain the Religious feeling of the country is now thoroughly aroused in opposition to a change in the management of the London Post Office, which required a large number of clerks to attend on Sabbaths for the purpose of assorting and preparing several hundred mailbags for transmission to the country offices.—An unavailing protest was at once made to the Government, and a determined effort is now going on to effect a thorough change in the whole system in regard to the Sabbath, and to make it from one end of Britain to the other the Day of Rest—the Holy Day—the Day when the busy hum of business shall entirely cease; the engineers and the fireman shall not be compelled to urge on the locomotive or the steamer to secure the transmission of the mails, and the Clerks in the Post Office shall not be compelled to break the Sabbath to satisfy the craving desire of some for excitement, the morbid anxiety of others to hear something new, or the restless activity of the man, who has not a thought beyond his business. We see no good reason why the Post Office should not be closed, and the transmission of the mails suspended, on the Seventh Day in this Province. In the adjoining Union no serious inconveniences are found to result from such a suspension of Postal business; and, whatever excuses there might once have been for the practice, the rapidity of communication by telegraph obviates any inconvenience which would result from arresting the progress of the mails along the leading routes. Several of our contemporaries have already pronounced in favor of a total cessation of all Postal labor on the Sabbath, and we hasten to throw any influence we may possess on the side of Sabbath observance. Last winter we called attention to another legalized abuse of the Sabbath, for we believed then, as we do now, that communities, as well as individuals, cannot expect the rich blessings of prosperity to be continued to them, if they neglect and contemn the observance of that Day, which the Lord blessed and made holy, to be a Sabbath unto Himself.

The voice of our Christian people should be clearly and unmistakably expressed by petitions to the Legislature; and a united and resolute effort should at once be made, to prevent the guilt of a perpetuation of the present system being fixed upon the Province by those having authority over it.

BURSARIES TO DIVINITY STUDENTS.

From the Same.

Among the subjects that, we should hope, will engage the attention of the approaching Synod, is, the endeavoring to enlist the members of our Church in a combined effort to train up a native ministry in our midst. Every day's experience brings more forcibly home to us the conclusion, that we must henceforth look within our own borders for the chief part of the supplies for our vacant pulpits; not indeed because the Church of Scotland is unwilling to extend to us her aid, but because she is unable to do for us all that she would wish in consequence of the numerous claims upon her. We must then endeavor to train up a ministry composed of young men, who are willing to devote their lives to the proclamation of the glad tidings of great joy to thirsty souls. There are two methods of attaining this most desirable end, which suggest themselves to us: the one, the erection of Congregational Bursaries by the various congregations, who might themselves select a suitable recipient of their assistance; the other, and the one to which we at present incline with most favor, is the formation of a general fund, to be raised by subscriptions and collections in all the churches, and to be managed by a board, as is the Widow's and Orphan's Fund. There is much to be said in favor of both of these suggestions; but, if either of them or any other be adopted, we hope that the formal sanction of the Synod will be given to it, and that ministers and people will unite in an earnest, energetic effort to accomplish this good work.

Ecclesiastical.

DRUMMOND AND GOULBURN CIRCUIT.

Continued from Page 196.

Fifth. As to our Quarterly Meetings they have been seasons of refreshing from the Lord, at two of them the work of God broke out in a remarkable manner; sinners were converted, penitents pardoned, and souls "justified freely by His grace." The Quar. Con. need very much improvement—the brethren are not sufficiently awake to the necessity of a full attendance, yet our meetings have averaged sixteen members of the Quarterly Meeting board at such sittings. I am sorry to say that the business is not conducted with that ability, dignity, solemnity, wisdom, and zeal that should characterize men assembled to do business for God in the service of His church, yet I am thankful that I have it in my power to add, that in this respect, there is a *decided improvement*; in this matter, therefore, as well as in most others; we undoubtedly, at present, occupy vantage ground over the past.

Sixth. As to the finances of the Circuit, there is a bad deficiency, owing in part, to the fact that all those who were returned as members were not members, and therefore did not feel it to be a duty to pay their regular disciplinary claim, and owing secondly to the fact of the present depression in the money market, and the consequent hardness of the times. Another great cause of the shameful deficiency in our finance, is the fact that the system of quarterly payments, as wisely ordered by the discipline, has never been introduced among the people until the present Conference year, and the result is, that not one-half the proper claims of the ministers travelling the Circuit have been met; this undoubtedly looks bad, very bad. I do not publish it to frighten good preachers from coming here next Conference year; but to let truth be known. As to next year, if the preachers will only continue as we have done to carry out the provisions of discipline, there will be an increase in the finances that will astonish the Conference. If we had the same number of members at the beginning of the ecclesiastical year, as we now have, and if every member had only paid his *Quarterage*, it would have made a total *nearly sufficient*, without a grant from the Mission funds, to meet all the demands of the Ministry, as allowed by the discipline of the church; and from five years experience in the Itinerancy and nearly four in the Superintendency, I am led to the conclusion that there are, *if any*, members upon our Circuits who cannot afford to pay one shilling and three pence per quarter for the support of that Ministry which has either brought them to the fountain of salvation, or instructs them in the way to heaven.—Through past neglect, the members upon this Circuit are ignorant, I fear, of their imperative duty, and Christ's appointed responsibility in this matter. Had the members, from the beginning, been accustomed to pay the regular quarterly claims of discipline, they would have tried to make provision for so doing, but *because they were not*, they have not made the necessary arrangements to meet the regular quarterly demand upon them. Again, in taking into account the deficiency in our finances, it should be borne in mind that the greatest part of our work is *purely missionary*; that many of the people are not only placed in hard, but even painful circumstances. The last living creature that one of our members possessed, not long since, (a cow) was driven from his door to sell, in order to get a bit of food to save his children from starvation; yet there are some upon the circuit doing comparatively nothing, who might give pounds for the pence which they give; and how any person who has taken upon him the voluntary recognition of church membership, can meet in class with the Pastor, whose wants he has never made an effort to supply, so not even by paying his regular quarterage, is more than I can tell. The book divine declares, and would that all our no-quarterage paying members did think of it, "that they who preach the gospel should live by the gospel," and likewise asserts that "the laborer is worthy of his hire." And to whom is a Methodist Minister to look for support, if not to those to whom he preaches, and especially to those who are in class? Let every member pay, at least, his quarterage when he receives his ticket, and we will, in a short time, have the reproach which now hangs upon some Circuits, that of defrauding Ministers and their families, wiped off, and the prosperity of the Circuit will be the result. This Circuit has suffered, and does suffer greatly in money matters, for the want of an addition of energetic business men, to attend to the financial affairs, but in regard to this the Circuit is *progressing*.

Seventh. As to our Missionary Meetings. Were I a Calvinist I would believe that disappointments were "decreed from all eternity" for this Circuit. *As usual none of the appointed deputation attended*, except the Rev. John Simpson, and he only for one night, on his way home, after paying a visit to his father-in-law's family. I suppose he thought he would make up for his not attending the other meetings, by giving us a superior speech as the last, which he did, I believe, in the estimation of all who heard him. Our old undaunted, and ever at his post, friend, the Rev. John Shilton, came out to my assistance, though not appointed, and my colleagues being otherwise employed, he could pass through the Circuit, and obtained, in collections and subscriptions, over *ten times* the amount of last year for Missionary purposes.

Eighth. As to my colleagues—unlike some with whom I had to do, I have brothers Curry and Wright to be brethren and friends in whom I can confide with the utmost confidence—true yoke-fellows, and efficient laborers in the vineyard of Christ. They are both greatly beloved by the people among whom they labor in word and doctrine; and I am confident did the Conference see proper to send one or both of them back to this Circuit, they would be received with open arms by the people.

Ninth. As to the numerical state of the Circuit, it is vastly superior to that of last year. We have increased the number of appointments—our congregations are encouraged, and I am happy to add increasingly large. At several of the appointments there was manifested a

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

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

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

N. C. GOWAN,

The Watchman.

Monday Evening, July 15, 1850.

THE WATCHMAN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Review of News.

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

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

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

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

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

To Correspondents.

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

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

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

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

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

Arrival of the Hibernia.

HALIFAX, July 11.

The *Hibernia* arrived at 6 A. M.

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

Manufacturing advices from England satisfactory.

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

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

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

GERMANY.

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

The Cholera has appeared at Berlin.

ITALY.

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

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

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, 8th July, 1850.

QUEBEC FIRE

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

ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF BYTOWN.

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

FLOUR INSPECTION BILL.

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

SIDE LINES IN EDWARDSBURGH, WALPOLE, AND WOODHOUSE.

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

SIDE LINES IN OSGOODE.

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

NEEPIGON MINING CO.

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

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

BILLS FROM HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

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

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

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

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY July 8.

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

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

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

Mr. Price replied in the negative.

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

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

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

Mr. DeWitt Moved that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole to consider the rates of the wharfage dues of the harbor of Montreal. Mr. Hincks wished the motion deferred till Monday next, as he daily expected an answer from the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal. Until that was received he would not be prepared to state what would be the views of government. The subject more properly belonged to the government, who would compose the Bill sent by the Harbor Commissioners, who are disinterested parties.

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

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

COMMON SCHOOLS.

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

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

The House divided—Yeas 10, Nays 22.

Mr Richards moved an amendment that the Bill be recommitted forthwith, for the purpose of amending the 4th clause of 6th section, by adding the words "Provided always, that at least two-thirds of the Freeholders and Householders of such section then present must concur in any proposition for establishing a Free School or building a new Schoolhouse in such section," at the end thereof.

The House divided on the amendment. Yeas 11, Nays 23.

Mr Richards moved, That the Bill be recommitted forthwith, for the purpose of amending the same so as to permit the several Township Councils to appoint local Superintendents of Common Schools, within their several localities, when the County Council shall fail to appoint a local Superintendent of Schools for the whole County.

It was negatived without a division.

Mr Richards moved, That the Bill be recommitted forthwith, with an instruction to the Committee further to amend the same, so that the remuneration of the local Superintendent, intended under the 30th clause, be such as the Municipal body, by whom he is appointed, shall allow for his services.

The amendment was put and resulted in, Yeas, 16; Nays, 25.

Mr Richards moved, That the Bill be recommitted forthwith, for the purpose of amending the 34th clause of the same, so as to fix the Salaries of the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada at £120 per annum, the first Clerk at £175 per annum, and the second Clerk at £60 per annum. After considerable discussion the further consideration of the amendment was postponed till to-morrow.

MONDAY, July 8.

Five Petitions were brought up and laid on the table. Seventeen Petitions were received and read.

On motion of Mr. Tache, all Petitions on the subject of Intemperance presented since the 24th June last, were referred.

Mr. Seymour reported on the Bill to alter and amend the Act requiring Mortgages on personal property in Upper Canada to be filed.

On motion of Mr. Scott, of Bytown, the 66th Rule of the House was suspended in so far as relates to the Petition of N. Sparks and others, praying for the incorporation of a Company to construct a Railroad from Bytown to Prescott.

Mr. Solicitor General Drummond introduced a Bill to facilitate the administration of Justice in certain cases;—second reading Friday next.

Mr. Bell introduced a Bill to vest in John Frank a certain Road allowance in the Township of Adelaide;—second reading Thursday next.

Mr. Ross introduced a Bill to amend "An Act for supplying the city of Quebec and parts adjacent thereto with water," and to establish a Board of Directors for the management and superintendence of the water works to be constructed according to the provisions of the said Act;—second reading Thursday next.

Mr. Solicitor General Drummond introduced a Bill to amend the Act to define the mode of proceeding before Courts of Justice in Lower Canada, in matters relating to the protection and regulation of Corporate Rights and to writs of Prerogative;—second reading Friday next.

Hon. Mr. Baldwin introduced a Bill for the consolidation and amendment of the laws relative to the Jurors, Juries, and Inquests, in that part of this Province called Upper Canada;—second reading on the 16th inst.

On motion of Mr. Hincks, the amendments made by the Council to the Bill intitled, "An Act to extend certain Provincial Acts to Foreign Merchant Vessels when within this Province," were taken into consideration and agreed to.

An engrossed bill, to amend the Ordinance incorporating the Advocates' Library of Montreal, was read a third time and passed.

An engrossed bill, to relieve Ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, from the obligation to obtain special licenses, in order to keep registers of Baptism, Marriages, and Burials in Lower Canada, was read the third time and passed.

An engrossed bill, further 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 said Company, was read the third time and passed.

TUESDAY, July 9.

Peter Perry, Esq., representative of the Third Riding of York, was introduced to the Speaker and took his seat.

Finance Report.

Mr. Wilson, from the Finance Committee, moved for leave to read the report of that Committee.

Common School Bill.

Mr. Smith (Durham) called the attention of the House to the amendment he had proposed to the School Bill on the preceding evening.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, July 9.

The Bill to provide that Plaintiffs, in certain cases shall provide for costs, and the Bill to amend the law of Set-off, were read for the first time and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Walpole and Woodhouse.

The Bill to define the boundary line between the townships of Walpole and Woodhouse, was referred to a select committee.

Side Lines, Osgoode.

The Bill to explain the Act relative to the side lines in the township of Osgoode, was read a third time.

St. Lawrence and Champlain Railroad.

The Bill to extend the powers of the St. Lawrence and Champlain Railroad Company was read a second time, and referred to a select committee.

Second Reading of Bills.

The Bill to make a new line for the 9th Concession of the township of Cornwall; the Bill to divide the township

of Huntingdon into two counties for the Registration of Deeds, and the Bill to protect Mill owners in Upper Canada, were each read a second time, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Inspection of Flour and Meal.

The House went into committee on the Bill to amend the Act regulating the inspection of Flour and Meal, which was reported with an amendment to a clerical error. It was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Edwardsburgh Side Lines.

The House went into Committee on the Bill to amend the side Lines in certain Concessions in the township of Edwardsburgh, which was reported without any amendment, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Great Western Railroad.

The House concurred in the amendment added by the House of Assembly to the Bill to enable Municipal Councils to subscribe stock in the Great Western Railroad.

Bills from House of Assembly.

A message was received from the House of Assembly stating that that House had passed the following Bills:—The Bill to extend certain Provincial Acts to Foreign States.—The Bill to relieve Wesleyan Ministers in Lower Canada from the necessity to obtain special License to keep Registers of deaths, births, and marriages.—The Bill to amend the Act incorporating the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad company.—The Bill to remove doubts as to the right of the crown to recover costs in certain cases.—The Bill to extend the time for the payment of the increased capital stock of the Bank of Upper Canada.—The Bill to enable Aaron and Newman Silverthorne, or their heirs, to erect a Mill-dam on the River Thames. Each of these bills were read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Toronto, 9th July 1850.

Hon Mr Badgley, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, reported on the following Bills:—

Bill to Incorporate the Kingston Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

Bill to Incorporate the Quebec Workmen's Society.

Bill to Incorporate the St. John's Academy.

Bill to transfer to the Municipal Council of the Municipality of the Town of Three Rivers, the Administration of the Common of the said Town, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr Seymour, the Bill to alter and amend the Act requiring Mortgages on personal property in Upper Canada to be filed, was ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

On motion of Mr Seymour, the Bill to Incorporate the Kingston Fire and Marine Insurance Company, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, was committed for to-morrow.

Mr Wilson read in his place, the First Report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the state of the Public Income and Expenditure of the Province.

And the Question being proposed that the Report be now received.

Hon Mr Cayley moved in amendment, that the words "now received" at the end of the question be left out, in order to add the words, "recommitted," with instructions to the Committee to insert the following after the word "employed" at the close of the Report.

The Question being then put, That the Report be now received, the House divided:—Yeas 29.—Nays 24.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Mr Wilson accordingly presented the same to the House.

On motion of Mr Polette, the Bill to transfer to the Municipal Council of the Municipality of the Town of Three Rivers, the administration of the Common of the said Town, and for other purposes, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills was committed for to-morrow.

On motion of Mr Laurin, the Bill to incorporate the Quebec Workmen's Benevolent Society, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, was committed for Thursday next.

Hon Mr Baldwin presented,—Return to an Address of the 1st instant, for certain statements relative to the Commission of Inquiry into the affairs of the University of King's College.

Hon Mr Hincks presented,—Return to an Address of the 4th instant, for a Tabular Return of the various Loans contracted for in London since the Union.

A Message was received from the Legislative Council, agreeing to the amendment made by this House to the amendments made by their Honors to the Bill intitled, "An Act to empower Municipal and other Corporations to subscribe for Stock of the Great Western Railroad Company and other Railroad Companies, or otherwise to aid in completing such undertakings," without any amendment;

And also agreeing to the Bill to amend and explain the Act relative to the side lines in the Township of Osgoode, without any amendment.

The amendments made in Committee, on the 5th instant, to the Bill to encourage Emigrants from Europe to the United States to use the St. Lawrence route, were reported and agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

The Bill to Incorporate the Montreal and Bytown Telegraph Company was read the second time, and referred.

The Bill to Incorporate a Company for making a Railroad from the Village of Industry to the Township of Rawdon, was read the second time, and referred.

The Bill to Incorporate certain persons under the name of the Vaughan Road Company, was read the second time, and referred.

The Bill to amend the Registry Law of Upper Canada, was read the second time, and committed for to-morrow.

The Bill to amend the Act to Incorporate the Mechanics' Institute of the City of Toronto, was read the second time, and referred.

The Bill to Incorporate the Toronto Necropolis, was read the second time, and referred. And the House adjourned.

Tuesday, July 10.

DEBATE ON SCHOOL BILL, CONTINUED.

Mr Robinson said, that he had heard the hon member for Essex state, during last evening, that the School Superintendent for Upper Canada had actually received £500 a-year—the same as the Superintendent for Lower Canada—he (Mr R.) desired to know if that statement was correct.

Hon Mr Hincks answered, that the intention of the late School Bill was to attach a salary of £500 to the office of Superintendent. It was true that £500 had been paid to both Superintendents. The School Act of 1846 provided that he should receive a salary not exceeding £500. The subsequent Bill allowed £120 and £225 for his clerks.

After a lengthy discussion the House divided on Mr Boulton's amendment. Yeas 6—Nays 60:

Mr Smith of Durham, moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr Notman, that the Chief Superintendent's salary should be £400 per annum. Yeas 17—Nays 48.

Mr Smith of Durham moved, That the said Bill be recommitted, for the purpose of further amending the same by leaving out the words "Provided always, that no portion of the Legislative School Grant shall be applied in aid of any School in which any book is used that has been disapproved of by the Council, and public notice given of such disapproval," in the 5th clause of the 33rd section; and the words "or authorized" in the 3rd clause of the 29th Section. Yeas 13—Nays 44.

Mr Smith of Durham then moved, That the said Bill be recommitted forthwith, for the purpose of leaving out the word "direct in the 5th clause of the 35th section, and inserting the word "authorize"; and by adding the words "under the direction of the local Superintendent," at the end of the said clause. Yeas 20—Nays 36.

Mr Smith of Durham again moved, That the said Bill be recommitted, for the purpose of fixing five instead of three, as necessary for a quorum of the Council of Public Instruction, in the 38th Section. Yeas 14—Nays 25.

The Report of the Committee of the whole House on the said Bill was then received, and the amendments read, and agreed to; and another amendment was made to the Bill.

The Bill was then ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Wednesday, July 10.

OFFICIAL OATHS.

The Bill to make one uniform provision respecting certain Official Oaths was taken up, and some discussion was read a second time.

POST OFFICE BILL.

Mr Hincks said, as he did not expect any opposition to the Bill, it was unnecessary to make any observations at that time, as there were details to be considered. He, therefore, proposed that the Bill should be read clause by clause.

The three first sections of the Bill were read, and passed after some discussion.

The hon Mr Hincks having withdrawn his motion to fill up the blank with £500, the Chairman put that of Mr W. H. Boulton for \$300, which was lost. Mr Seymour's motion for filling up the blank with £400 was then submitted and passed.

Mr Hincks moved that the next blank be filled up with £800.

Mr H. J. Boulton moved in amendment, that £750 be inserted instead of £800.

Mr Smith (of Durham) further moved for £625, which motion being put was negatived.

The House divided on Mr H. J. Boulton's amendment, that the Postmaster General's salary should not exceed £750 per annum. Yeas 28—Nays 28.

The Chairman, Mr Scott, gave his vote in favor of the amendment, because he believed the country was in favor of retrenchment. (Loud cheers from the opposition.)

When the seventh clause was under consideration, Mr Hincks proposed, in substance, that Exchange newspapers; newspapers as far as the American line, under regulations as shall be made by the government; and printed documents from publishers of newspapers, shall pass free of postage.

After the tenth section had been read,

Col. Prince said, that a petition had been presented from Amherstburgh, relative to the desecration of the Sabbath; and stated that if it was not the intention of the government to make some regulation, in accordance with what he believed to be the public feeling elsewhere than in the county he represented, he should bring the subject forward himself.

Mr Hincks said that it certainly was not the intention of the Government to introduce any clause prohibiting the conveyance of the mails on Sunday. At the same time, it was their intention to diminish and prevent, as far as was practicable, the performance of any duties on Sunday. But to introduce a clause such as was referred to, would be a most extraordinary procedure.

The bill having been gone through with, the Committee rose and reported progress.

The report of the Committee of the whole, on the bill to extend the Act Incorporating Road Companies, to Companies formed for acquiring Public Works of a like nature, was read and agreed to with certain amendments. The House then adjourned at 12 o'clock.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, July 10.

STUDY OF LAW.

The Committee to whom was referred the Bill to facilitate the Study of Law, reported the same without any amendment. The Bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD.

The Committee to whom was referred the Bill from the Assembly to extend the powers of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad, reported it without amendment. It was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Hon James Morris introduced a Bill to provide for the formation of Railroad companies, and to regulate the same. It was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

The following Bills were read a third time, and passed: The Bill to regulate the side lines in the 9th Concession of the Township of Cornwall; the Bill to divide the Township of Huntingdon into two counties; the Bill to amend the Act regulating the Inspection of Flour and Meal; and the Bill to define the mode in which side lines shall be run in certain concessions in the township of Edwardsburgh.

QUEBEC FIRE SUFFERERS.

The Bill to amend the Quebec Fire Sufferers, Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

NEEPIGNON MINING COMPANY.

The second reading of the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Neepigon Mining Company was ordered to be read a second time on the first day of August next.

LOWER CANADA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Lower Canada Agricultural Society, was read a second time to-morrow.

The Speaker said, the objects of the amendments were, to reduce a quorum of the Directors from 9 to 5; and the quorum for a general meeting from 50 to 15.

UPPER CANADA BANK.

The Bill to extend the time for the payment of the increased capital stock of the Bank of Upper Canada, was read a second time, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

CROWN LAW COSTS.

The Bill to enable the Crown to recover costs in certain cases, was read a second time.

The Speaker said, the bill was to apply to Lower Canada only. It was introduced on account of a decision which had lately been made, to the effect, that as the Crown in England neither gave nor received costs, it could not, therefore, enjoy a different privilege in Canada. Hon Mr Boulton thought the bill should also apply to Upper Canada.

Hon Mr Bourret hoped, the honorable gentleman would not press that suggestion on the present bill, because it would create delay, and the measure was required immediately in Lower Canada.

The bill was ordered to be referred to a Committee of the whole on Friday.

MILL DAM—RIVER THAMES.

The bill to enable Aaron and Newman Silverthorn to erect a Mill-dam on the River Thames, was read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee.

ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

The bill to amend the Act incorporating the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, was read a second time and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Hon Messrs Bourret, Mathewson, DeBeaujeu, Jas. Morris, and Methot.

Hon Mr Bourret made a few explanatory remarks.

Hon Mr Boulton concurred in the views which had been expressed by the Speaker.

WESLEYAN CLERGYMEN L. C.

The Bill to remove the necessity of Wesleyan Clergymen in Lower Canada, to obtain special licenses to keep Registers of births, deaths, and marriages, was read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee, composed of the hon Messrs Jas. Morris, MacKay, and Gordon.

Several Bills were brought up from the House of Assembly.

The House then adjourned.

CLERGY RESERVES DEBATE.

Continued from page 195.

Mr. MORRISON in rising to propose an amendment to the resolutions, remarked that one of the Attornies General had spoken against the resolutions and declared his intention to vote for them; and the other had spoken in favour of the resolutions, and declared his intention to vote against them. He expressed his regret that this was not made a Government measure, as it would then, no doubt be carried by a large majority, but as that had not been done, he felt it his duty to make the best of it. He said then that the act of 1840 was directly opposed to the wishes of the people of Canada, and an act of injustice. The object of the Parliament of 1839 was to have a final settlement but instead of that being accomplished, the English Parliament had made it impossible. He therefore was desirous of having the subject under the control of the Provincial Parliament which was alone competent to settle it, and by the despatches of Lords Goderich and Glenelg, it was apparent that they recognised it as a purely local question, from the manner in which the Act of '91 was framed. There was no vested rights in the matter, all the talk of hon. gentlemen about vested rights vanished into thin air and he would ask hon. gentlemen opposite if they had such a great respect for vested rights, how was it possible for them to introduce their University Bill, spitting that endowment up among several different bodies. While on this subject of vested rights, he would say that he dissented entirely from the Attorney General East with regard to the Rectory question. From the first moment they had been set apart he was convinced that a curse had befallen Canada, and he was positive that the people would never be appeased until they were all swept away. Even Sir Francis Head complained to the Foreign Secretary of the conduct of Sir John Colborne in leaving him a legacy which caused the greatest embarrassment to his Government. If he had any desire to refute the assertion of the hon. member for Cornwall, that no desire to establish the Church of England had ever been exhibited, he need only refer to a Rectory Patent in which that desire was shown in the strongest terms by the Executive Council of the day, and the Bishop of Toronto, by whom the scheme was concocted. If the country had possessed a Constitutional Parliament in those days, and he held that no Rectory could be lawfully established without Parliament; no man would have dared, any more

than now, to propose the establishment of 57 rectories. With regard to the vested rights, he need only say that not one of the patents was made out in the name of an individual, but they were made out in favour of certain counties and townships. He would not follow that question any further but would return to the subject of the Clergy Reserves, and say that no man dare stand up now and propose that the public lands should be set apart for the support of a Protestant Clergy, but if his motion were assented to, and the House then determined that one seventh of the lands of the Province should be devoted to the support of religion, he would bow to their decision, if they resolved to devote them to educational purposes, it would please him better, but if they were at once given up to general purposes he would be still better pleased, as he was convinced that the greatest curse of Canada was the appropriation of public funds for religious purposes. The state of the Church in England and Ireland must excite horror in every one and convince them that there was something rotten in the system, and exactly the same thing would occur here if this enactment were kept in force. The feelings of the people as evinced in the Upper Canada Parliaments, both Tory and Radical, showed clearly that they were opposed to it, and that feeling is just as strong now; and year after year their hostility and rancour against it will be more clearly developed. Until the present Parliament no opportunity has occurred since 1810 to take the subject up, and he knew that a strong feeling had prevailed in consequence of the neglect to take it up last session. He had hoped that government could form some measure during the recess to repair that neglect, but as that had not been done, he was glad to see it come up in its present shape supported by those hon. gentlemen who had always opposed the present settlement by the act of 1840. He wished however that no condition should be made, but that the lands should be surrendered untrammelled, in order that the House might act in the manner it thought best. He had the honor to represent a constituency of which a very large portion were Conservative, and he found among them, and even among the members of the Church of England, some of the warmest opponents of that act, who would rather shoulder their muskets than consent to the present as a final settlement. It was not true that the 200,000 souls belonging to the Church of England in Canada, were opposed to any interference with the Act. Only a few days ago a pamphlet had been circulated among the members of that Church complaining of the conduct of the Bishop, who had appropriated to his own use, the lion's share of these funds—and yet not a single member belonging to that Church had the manliness to stand up and defend his Clergy, although it was well known that they were at the mercy of the Bishop. He considered that the proper use was to proceed by address. It had been asked what would be the object? The answer was, whatever the local Legislature should desire, of which its members were the best judges. He would not state in any application that might be made, what it was proposed to do. It would only embarrass the Imperial Parliament, and the present members might not be returned in case of a dissolution. The people of this country he said would not submit to the establishment of the Church of England or any other. The rebellion of '37 was caused by the reserves—such was the opinion of Lord Sydenham, and the disloyalty of that day was disloyalty to a faction, who would support a dominant church with its three millions of acres of land. He (Mr. M.) was of opinion at the time that it was a wild and absurd rebellion, and the position assumed by Sir F. Head was not the true position. Had he stated to the government at home what were the wishes of the people with reference to the Clergy Reserves, there would have been no rebellion. He concluded by referring to the grant to Trinity Church in the state of New York, and assumed that although the state Legislature, did not possess the power to deal with such trusts, yet that it was invested in Congress. He then read the amendment.

Mr. Cayley wished to point out to the House, what appeared to him a very extraordinary error in the calculations of the hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and if he succeeded in satisfying honorable members that a great blunder had been committed, he hoped to have their support to an amendment which he should move before sitting down. The honorable member for the South Riding of York, had entered into an elaborate calculation, showing the proportion which the Episcopalian Church and the Church of Scotland bore to the whole population of Upper Canada, the amount of land set apart for Clergy Reserves, and the revenue these two Churches derived therefrom, which had led him (Mr. Cayley) in the first instance, to suppose that the object which the honorable member had in view in bringing forward his resolutions, was to obtain a fresh adjustment of the income arising from the Clergy sales. He was consequently, surprised to learn from the reply given to the honorable member for North's question, that he had introduced those details and mistaken calculations, not to obtain a more equal division for other denominations, but to enlist the feelings of the House and the country against these two Churches, and make it the ground for depriving them altogether of the rights they then enjoyed. Before entering upon those calculations, he would point out a misstatement of minor importance indeed, but deserving of notice as calculated to produce a false impression throughout the country, and unjust as regarded the late Administration. It appeared by the printed report of his speech, that the present Government claimed the merit of cutting down the charge for managing the Clergy Reserves, from forty to six per cent. (Mr. Price rose and said, that he had explained the circumstance at the time, but it appeared that the reporters had not caught his observation correctly.) That was very surprising, Mr. Cayley continued, as they appeared to have got all the figures and calculations with great particularity. To pass on, however, to the consideration of the main subject, the honorable member had stated to the House, that upwards of a million of acres of the Reserves had been sold, about one half under the Act of Geo. IV., and half under 3 & 4 Vic., for £72,000; that that sum, together with arrears of interest, with what the unsold lands might be expected to realize, would make a total of about two millions, the interest of which, divided amongst one

thousand clergymen of the Episcopalian and Scotch Churches, would give them £120 apiece, or just seven shillings and sixpence per head for every man, woman and child belonging to their congregations. Could any thing be more untrue in fact, and uncandid, as coming from the Hon Commissioner of Crown Lands, who must have been aware of the facts, than such a statement? Did he not know that under the Imperial Act 3rd and 4th Victoria, passed in 1840, the revenue arising from one-half of all the sales, was placed at the disposal of the Governor and Council for religious education, excluding therefrom, the Scotch and Episcopalian Churches, which had been otherwise provided for; and yet the hon. member had had the effrontery to state that one third of the population was entirely excluded from any participation in the Clergy Reserves; and that another third of the population had a most miserable pittance. Taking the hon. member's own calculations, what would be the probable amount, when the Reserves were all sold, at the disposal of the Government, from which the Church of England and Scotch Church were excluded? The entire produce of the sales had been estimated by the hon. gentleman at two millions, £720,000 of which had already been realized on a million of acres sold, half under the old act, and half under the new; but the early sales, they had been told, had been made at very low prices; that in fact, for five and twenty years they did not cover selling expenses; the sales under the old act, consequently could not be estimated at more than 300,000, leaving seven hundred thousand to be distributed under the new act; which placed one half at the disposal of the Government for other denominations of Christians—equal to an income of fifty thousand a year. The House had been told by the Hon. Inspector General, that there was then in hand a sum of six thousand pounds belonging to that fund undistributed; and from a paper which, with the permission of the hon. member for Oxford, (Mr. Hincks,) he had obtained from the Government office, it appeared that there would be a similar sum arising from these sales, at the disposal of the administration at the close of the year 1850; and that, estimating from the past, the annual increase might be taken at £1,500 a year, until all the Reserves should be disposed of, when as he (Mr. Cayley) had already shown from Mr. Price's calculations, there would be the sum of fifty thousand pounds annually, at the disposal of the Government for religious education. He (Mr. Cayley) could not compliment the honorable member on his moral doctrines, when, in commenting on the course the Church of England had pursued, he observed, that it, in times gone by, instead of grasping at the whole, that church had compounded for half its claim, it would have secured, in perpetuity, what it was now, in all probability, about to lose. Had the Trustees for the Church in former days made such an arrangement, and been faithful to their trust—for he (Mr. Cayley) contended that they had no such discretionary power—what guarantee could have been taken, stronger than an Act of the Imperial Parliament, to secure them in their rights? Could the offer of a composition have created rights that had no previous existence, or could the refusal to compound vested rights legally forfeit them? Such morality was on a par with the erudition and biblical research of the hon. Solicitor General West, who had given it as his opinion, that, in consequence of the influx of such a great variety of Christian sects, to wit—the English, Irish, Scotch, and German, the Clergy Reserves ought to be done away with. The hon. member, after expounding some observations which had fallen from the hon. member for Cornwall, on a previous evening, and which appeared to have been misunderstood by the hon. Attorney General East, moved the following Resolutions in amendment:—

"That in the opinion of this House, it is inexpedient to disturb or unsettle by resolution or enactment the appropriations or endowments now existing in Upper and Lower Canada for Religious purposes: That the well-being of Society, and the growing wants of the various Christian Bodies in Canada, demand that the several provisions of the Imperial Act, 3 and 4 Vic. cap. 78, should be carried out to their fullest extent: That by the said Act one half of the interest arising from all Clergy Reserves sales made under the provisions of the said Act, was placed at the disposal of the Governor of Canada with the advice of the Executive Council, for the purpose of Public Worship and Religious Instruction: That the amount of the disposal of the Government exceeds six thousand pounds, and is rapidly accumulating, that the annual sales of Reserves are large, and, adopting the estimate of the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, will ultimately yield a revenue at the disposal of the Government, exceeding £50,000 per annum: That it is expedient that the fund in hand, and the future revenues of the Government, should be apportioned among the Roman Catholic, Free Church of Scotland, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Lutheran, and other Christian Bodies heretofore unprovided for, such apportionment to be definitively made according to the next Census to be taken, meanwhile according to the last Population Returns." Which was lost.

Mr. Wilson moved, that Her Majesty be prayed to direct the repeal of the Imperial Act of 1840, having due regard to vested rights. Lost. Yeas 3; Nays 63.

Mr. H. J. Boulton moved that a Bill be passed instead of an Address. Lost. Yeas 7; Nays 62.

The first 23 of the original resolutions were then carried by 52 to 18; the 24th by 60 to 20; and the 25th, by 44 to 27. In amendment to the 26th resolution, Mr. W. H. Boulton moved, "that Her Majesty be prayed to recommend to Her Imperial Parliament, to allow Her Canadian subjects the same right to legislate on social and political subjects as is enjoyed by the inhabitants of Great Britain." Lost by 65 to 4.

The 26th resolution was then carried by 48 to 19. Mr. Morrison moved in amendment to the 29th resolution, that power be given to the Canadian Legislature to do with the Reserves as they might deem fit—without any conditions whatever. Lost. Nays 12; Yeas 23.

The 30th resolution was carried by 40 to 28; and the 31st by 45 to 23.

A committee was then appointed to draft an address in accordance with the resolutions, and the House adjourned until Monday, (Yesterday).

Toronto Market Prices, July 13.
Corrected weekly for the Watchman.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS

The York Paper Mill.

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
SCHOOL BOOK, ACCOUNT BOOK, PAPER AND STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
Yonge Street, Toronto; and King St. Hamilton

The subscribers having leased the York Paper Mill, and purchased the entire Stock-in-Trade, Types, Presses, Bookbinding Tools, &c., &c., of the late firm of EASTWOOD & CO., are now able to supply the Trade Country Storekeepers, School Teachers, &c., &c., with Writing and Wrapping Paper, School and Account Books, Stationery, &c., at the lowest price, and on the most liberal terms.

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

Warehouse, same place as occupied by Eastwood & Co.

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

J. EASTWOOD, Jr., & Co., Toronto.
C. L. HELLIWELL, & Co., Hamilton
Toronto, Jan. 21, 1850.

R. D. WADSWORTH.

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

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

April 1st, 1850.

BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETY.

UPPER Canada Bible and Tract Society, No. 74, Yonge Street, Toronto.

IN THE PRESS, AND WILL SHORTLY BE PUBLISHED.

THE OBLIGATIONS OF CHRISTIANS TO SEEK THE SALVATION OF SOULS, EXPLAINED AND ENFORCED: in a series of discourses delivered in the Town Hall, London, C. W., by HENRY ONLY CROFTS, Methodist New Connexion Minister.

Price, One Dollar. Cloth boards, 12 mo.
Toronto: Brewer, McPhail & Co., King Street. Orders will be received by the Editor of the Watchman; and all the Ministers of the Canadian Wesleyan Methodist New Connexion Church, are requested to act as Agents for the Work.
London, C. W., March 15th. 1850.

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 Porton on the 25th and 26th July
" Stanstead " 29th " 30th do.
" Stokely " 31st July and 1st August.
" Kempville (Ox'd circ'ty) 13th do.
" Elizabethtown (Hill's S. H.) 14th do.
" Crosby Chapel 15th do.

I shall have to trouble the friends on the different Circuits, to convey me from one appointment to the other. I should esteem it a great favor if the Rev. J. Histon would make arrangements to meet me at Mr Irwin's, McGill Street, Montreal, on Friday the 19th July, and the Rev. N. C. Gowan to meet me at Bytown on Friday the 9th of August.

I remain yours, respectfully,
H. O. CROFTS.
LONDON, June 19, 1850.



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, Biliary Attacks, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirits, with sensation of Fullness at the Pit of the Stomach, Pains between the Shoulders, Acidity in the Stomach and Bowels, Flatulency, Spasms, Heartburn, Dimness of Sight, Drowsiness, and the Distressing feeling arising from Debility and Indigestion.

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

DR. HOPE'S PILLS

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

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. URQUHART, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, General Agent in British North America.

SIR HENRY HALFORD'S IMPERIAL BALSAM,

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

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

Toronto, 14th December, 1848.

Sir,—Having for a considerable time severely suffered from an attack of Rheumatism, in my right arm and side, I applied to one of our respectable Physicians; but his treatment was of no permanent benefit to me. I was, therefore, induced to procure a bottle of your IMPERIAL BALSAM, which has completely cured me, having not been perfectly free from any kind of pain for twelve months. You may enquire into this communication as you think proper, and refer enquirers to

Yours, very gratefully,
GEORGE CLEZIE,
Cabinet-Maker, No. 4, Adelaide Street, East.
Price 2s. 6d., 3s. 9d. and 5s. per Bottle.
The above Medicine is for Sale by
S. F. URQUHART,
General Agent, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

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

JOHN CRAIG,
76, KING STREET, WEST, Painter and Glazier.
Toronto, 6th December, 1849.

A Case of Chronic Rheumatism of fifteen years standing, cured by Halford's Balsam and Hope's Pills.

TORONTO, 14th December, 1848.

DR. URQUHART:
Dear Sir,—I hereby certify, that I have been afflicted with Rheumatism for fifteen years; for a considerable time I was confined to bed, and the greater part of that time I could not move myself; some of my joints were completely dislocated, my knees were stiff, and all my joints very much swelled: for the last three years, I was scarcely able to do three 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 Osborne, Samuel Slaw, Esquires.

DR. F. A. CADWELL.



OCULIST AND SURGEON.

Operator on the Eye and Ear.

FOR DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, and all defects of Sight and Hearing. The advertiser has, for the last twelve years, given his whole attention to the treatment and cure of diseases of the Eye and Ear, and in that department of his Profession has been very extensively employed in this Province for many years past, with most desirable success. He therefore most respectfully requests those who are desirous of availing themselves of his services on this occasion, that they will do so with a little delay as possible. A typical Eye 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.

TORONTO

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Under the Patronage of His Excellency the Gov.-General.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

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

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

For the best specimen, combining Ingenuity and Mechanical Skill:—

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

For the second best do—

A WORK OF ART, value £5, by the Institute.

For the third best do—

A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.

For the best Specimen of Decorative Art, manufactured in the Province—combining taste and original design:—

A WORK OF ART, value £4, by the Institute.

For the second best ditto—

A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.

For the best collection of Canadian Insects, Methodically arranged, and to contain at least, between 200 and 300 specimens, the names of the insects not required:—

A MICROSCOPE, value £2 10s., by Professor Croft, Professor of the Institute.

For the second best ditto—

A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.

For the best original Oil Painting—

A MEDAL, value £10 or upwards, by the Judges.

For the second best ditto—

A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.

For the best Geometrical colored Mechanical Drawing, by a Mechanic or Mechanic's Apprentice—

A SET OF MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, value £3, by a member of the Institute.

For the second best ditto—

A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.

For the best Original Water Color Drawing—

A WORK OF ART, value £3 10s., by the Institute.

For the second best ditto—

A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.

For the best Specimen of Mechanical Dentistry—

A SILVER MEDAL, value £2 10s., by a member of the Institute.

For the second best ditto—

A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.

For the best Specimen of 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 Prizes, 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 next Exposition of Manufacturers, &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. PELLER
V. PARKES
W. H. SHEPPARD
JOHN DRUMMOND.
S. A. FLEMING AND
W. M. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Toronto, March, 1850.

THE FARMER'S PAPER THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST

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

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

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 good has already been done by this paper, and those which preceded it and of which it is a continuation. But the proprietors of the *Collector*, 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:

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

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

Agricultural Societies, and those persons who obtain paper through the society, are excluded from the above. As we have no travelling agents, the offers are open, and accessible to all, with the exception just mentioned. No papers will be sent 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. 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 McDUGGALL, Proprietor.

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

AGENTS WANTED THROUGHOUT CANADA!

SEARS' New Pictorial Works for 1850.

Great chance for Book Agents to clear from \$500 to \$1000 a year!

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Each Volume is illustrated with several hundred Engravings, and the Bible with one thousand

AGENTS WANTED throughout Canada to sell SEARS' NEW and POPULAR PICTORIAL WORKS, universally acknowledged to be the best and cheapest ever published, as they certainly are the most saleable. Any active agent may clear \$500 or \$1000 a year. A capital of at least \$50 or \$100 will be necessary. Full particulars of the principles and profits of the agency will be given on application, either personally or by letter. The postage must in all cases be paid. Please to address, ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, 128, Nassau Street New York.

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

BURGESS & LEISHMAN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

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

HAVE ON HAND

THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST

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

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

GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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THE MOST APPROVED STYLE ADOPTED.

IN THE READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT WILL BE FOUND:

Table listing various clothing items and prices, including Men's Linen Summer Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Mole-skin Trousers, etc.

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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.

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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, Mana Bills, Business Cards, Pamphlets, Posters, Bills of Lading, Funeral Letters, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Having recently purchased a varied assortment of Fancy Type, the proprietor of the Watchman Office trusts that parties patronizing him, will not be disappointed as to style, despatch, or terms.

N. R. Leonard,

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

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

N. R. L. embraces this opportunity of expressing his thanks to his Friends and the Public for the share of patronage he has hitherto received; and, by constant attention to the orders of those who may favor him, he hopes to secure as formerly, in the various parts of his business, public support.

N. B.—A fresh supply of Paper Hangings, of various Patterns, English, French and American, cheap for cash. Toronto, Jan. 21st, 1850.

MAMMOTH HOUSE, OPPOSITE THE MARKET, KING STREET TORONTO.

THOMAS THOMPSON.

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

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

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

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

THOMAS THOMPSON, 10w—20. Toronto, May, 1850.

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.

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 purchase, 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.

Agricultural.

DWARF FRUIT TREES FOR GARDENS.—BY THOMAS RIVERS, SAW BRIDGE WORTH ENGLAND.

(From the Horticulturist for March.)

For gardens with a moderately deep and fertile soil, pears budding on the quince stock will be found to make by far the most fruitful and quick-bearing trees; indeed, if prepared by one or two removals, their roots become a perfect mass of fibres, and their stems and branches full of blossom buds. Trees of this description may be planted in the autumn, with a certainty of having a crop of fruit the first season after planting; always recollecting that a spring frost may destroy the blossom unless the tree is protected.

A most valuable auxiliary to precocious fruitfulness in pears is the quince stock: pears grafted on it may be safely recommended for all soils of moderate depth and fertility, and even for light and sandy soils I am induced to advise it, only in those circumstances the trees must have more care and high cultivation. In soils of that nature I should recommend the surface of the soil round the tree to be covered during June, July, and August with short grass moss, or manure, and to give them once a week, in dry weather, a drenching with guano water (about two pounds to six gallons,) which must be well stirred before it is used, each tree should have twelve gallons poured gradually into the soil. by this method the finest fruit may be produced.

In planting pears on the quince stock, it is, as I recently discovered, quite necessary that the stock should be covered up to its junction with the graft. This jointing of the graft to the stock is generally very evident, even to the most ignorant in gardening matters.

If the soil is not excessively wet, the tree may be planted in the usual manner, so that the upper roots are on a level with the surface of the soil. No manure of any kind should be put to them; but if the soil in which it is planted be not friable enough to enter freely into the mass of fibrous roots, some light mould should be procured; this should be carefully filled in, and the tree well shaken, so that the earth is thoroughly mingled with its roots. When this is done, the earth all filled in, and trodden lightly, the tree, according to the usual method, is planted. But with the pear trees on the quince something more is required: this simply to form a mound of compost, about half rotten manure and earth, mixed in equal quantities, which must cover the stock up to the junction of the graft, and is made of rich compost, in order to encourage it to emit roots into the surface soil, and to keep it from becoming hard and "bark bound." To make this emission of roots more certain, the stem may be tongued as usual in layering; and these raised pieces of bark must be kept open by inserting a piece of broken flower-pot or slate. Several of these tongues may be made, and by the end of the first year after planting every incision will have emitted roots; the stock, owing to its being kept constantly moist, will swell and keep pace with the graft, and the tree will flourish and remain healthy. As the mound will subside by the heavy rains of winter, presuming the trees have been planted in autumn, fresh compost of the same nature must be added in spring, and again every succeeding autumn. The great object in the culture of the pear on the quince stock is to encourage the growth of its very fibrous roots at the surface, so that they may feel the full influence of the sun and air.

My object is to improve the culture of fruit trees in small gardens, and to those conversant with such matters, I need only point to the very numerous instances of rich garden ground, entirely ruined by being shaded by large spreading standard, or half-standard unpruned fruit trees. Now by cultivating pyramidal pears on the quince—apples in the same form on the paradise stock—the cherry as dwarf bushes on the Cerasus Mahaleb—and the plum as a pyramidal tree—scarcely any ground is shaded, and more abundant crops and finer fruit will be obtained.

I wish to impress upon my readers, that my principal object is to make trees fit for small gardens, and to instruct those who are not blessed with a large garden, how to keep trees "in hand," and this can best be done by annual attention to their roots, if a tree is suffered to grow two, three, or more years, and then root pruned it will receive a check if the spring be dry, and the crop of fruit for one season will be jeopardized; therefore, those who are disinclined to the annual operation and yet wished to continue the growth of their trees within limited bounds by root pruning—say once in three years—should only operate upon one third of their trees in one season; they thus will have two-thirds in un-checked state, and those who have ample room and space, may summer pinch their pyramids, and suffer them to grow to a height of fifteen or twenty feet without pruning their roots. I have seen avenues of such trees in Belgium really quite imposing.

Pyramidal pear trees on the quince stock where the fruit garden is small, and the gardening artists feels pleasure in keeping them in a healthy and fruitful state, by perfect control over the roots, should be operated as follows:—A trench should be dug round the tree, about

eighteen inches from its stem, every autumn, just after the fruit is gathered, if the soil be sufficiently moist; if not, it will be better to wait till the usual autumnal rains have fallen, the roots carefully examined, those inclined to perpendicular growth cut with the spade, which must be introduced quite under the tree to meet on all sides, so that no root can possibly escape amputation, and all the horizontal roots, except those that are very small and fibrous shortened with the knife to within a circle of eighteen inches from the stem, and all brought as near to the surface as possible, filling in the trench with compost for the roots to rest on; the trench may then be filled with the compost; well rotted dung and the mould from an old hot bed, equal parts, will answer exceedingly well; the surface should then be covered with some half rotten dung, and the roots left till the following autumn brings its annual care.

IMPORTANCE OF ROOT CULTURE.

I propose to give my experience in the use of roots for cattle and hogs. I grow beets, carrots, ruta bagas, and parsnips, and find that the sugar beet produces the most milk, and the carrot and ruta bagas are best for fattening.

But the ruta бага is far the best for that purpose, and I am surprised that so valuable a root is not more generally grown in this country. I have had a farrow cow on ruta bagas and ordinary hay, for two months this winter, and she made good beef, although I milked her a great part of the time; and I have had a breeding sow on them, and them only, for the last two months, and my neighbors say that she is too fat for breeding. But I consider that the parsnip is a most valuable root for cattle; and hogs prefer them to any other root, we hear the carrot extolled, but no one grows the parsnip, and yet they are easier to raise and certainly more valuable. But I am aware that they are hard root to get up—a general complaint against them. But you can leave them in the ground all winter, and dig them in the spring, and save housing them, which is no small consideration; and they come in well between hay and grass—the very time that they are wanted.

If any one thinks proper to try them, I know he will not repent it. Sow early, in rows eighteen inches apart, and thin them to eight inches in the rows. Any good wheat soil will suit them.—N. E. Farmer.

INSECTS.

To say nothing of the benefits or inconveniences we experience from insects, there are in their minute shapes such wonderful instincts, powers, and, I may add, passions, comprised; their habits are so curious, extraordinary, and varied—their forms so splendid and beautiful—some in their silken robes, some in their blue and burnished armor, some with their glowing and gorgeous wings, transparent as crystal, or feathered like the peacock; they effect such vast designs with such small means, and they haunt all corners of the habitable globe, that I can conceive no portion of all God's wonderful creatures more capable of at once fascinating the attention, charming the fancy, or exciting the highest admiration in the most intelligent minds.—Wm Howitt.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

A LARGE Assortment of Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, in Kid, Patent Leather, and Summer Cloth, &c., from the celebrated House of Carlton & Sons Dublin.

THOMAS ATKINSON,
No. 3, King Street.
Toronto, July 4, 1850. 25-11.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

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,
 - Pietwood's Life of Christ and his Apostles,
 - Miscellaneous Sermons, " Rev. S. Smith,
 - Coleman's Historical Geography of the Bible,
 - Lane's Refuge of Lies. B. COSGROVE.
- Toronto, June 27, 1850. 24.4m.



MERCHANTS' LINE

To Montreal, St. John's & Burlington, Vermont.

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

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

WOOD ENGRAVING.

J. WALKER,
WOOD ENGRAVER.

PUNCH OFFICE, YONGE STREET.

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

Plantagenet Mineral Waters.
Unrivalled in the World!

THE Proprietor of these excellent Waters, renowned in Lower Canada and the United States, where millions of gallons have been used, begs to inform the public of Toronto, and its vicinity, that he has established a Depot of these Waters in KING STREET, No. 24, next to the FARMERS' BANK, where he will have constantly on hand a fresh supply of those waters—arrangements having been made to receive them weekly, direct from the Springs. In offering these waters to the Public of Upper Canada, the Proprietor begs to add that they have 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 it 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.

RECORDED & INDEXED
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 9 o'clock.

CASH STORE!

↑ SIGN OF THE GREEN ↑

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

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

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

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

Families, Hotels, and Boarding Houses, will be furnished with genuine articles, on the most advantageous terms. An early Inspection is Requested.

JAMES MANNING.
Toronto, May 3, 1850. 18

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.

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.,
TORONTO, CANADA WEST,
Office, King Street, two doors West of Yonge Street
Toronto, Jan. 21, 1850.

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

MR. A. G. McLEAN,
Barrister, &c. Office removed to Liddell's Building,
Church Street.
Toronto, Jan. 6, 1848. 24.1

R. H. BRETT,
161, KING STREET, TORONTO,
General Merchant, Wholesale. Importer of heavy Hardware, Birmingham, Sheffield, and Wolverhampton. Shell-goods, Earthenware and Glassware, in Crates. Hides. Also, Importer of Teas, Sugars, Tobacco, Fruits, Spices, Oils, Paints, Glass, Gunpowder, Shot, Candle-Wick, Twine, Batts., Stationery, Combs, Beads, &c., &c. 24.1

McDONNELL & Co.,
Daguerrean Rooms, opposite the Farmer's Hotel, 192, Main Street, Buffalo, and No. 48, King Street, Toronto, over Mr Thomas J. Fuller's. Ladies Gentlemen will please call and see their numerous Specimens, whether they want Pictures or not. Likenesses set in Cases, Frames, Lockets, Pins and Rings, &c. Taken in all sorts of weather. Daguerrean Apparatus, Plates, Cases, Chemicals, and every article used in the business, for Sale, Wholesale and Retail. 24.1

PEARCY & MURPHEY,
House and Sign Painters, Glaziers, &c., &c., No. Yonge Street, Toronto, over Mr G. B. Spence Foundry. 24.1

DENTISTRY.
CHARLES KAHN,
Surgeon, Dentist, King Street, 2 doors West of Bay Street informs the Inhabitants of Toronto and vicinity, that he is prepared to insert artificial teeth from a single one to a full set, equal in usefulness and beauty to natural teeth. 24.1

WHITTEMORE, RUTHERFORD & Co.
WHOLESALE MERCHANTS,
GENERAL DEALERS IN GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS.
Agents for the Hartford, Aetna, and Protect Insurance Companies. 25.12

BRITISH SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT
66, KING STREET, TORONTO.
GRIFFITHS & PENNY
Would respectfully invite the attention of the Militia Gentry, and Public generally, of Toronto and Canada West, to their most elegant and fashionable assortment of Saddlery and Harness, which for taste, quality of price, are not to be surpassed by any other House in the Province. Trunks of the best description, constantly on hand, and MADE TO ORDER, at the shortest notice. 24.1

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

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

The Watchman,

PUBLISHED ON
Monday Evenings
BY T. T. HOWARD.

OFFICE, Post Office Lane, Toronto, Canada West.—TERMS—
Annual Subscription, in advance, 10
Ditto, when not paid in advance, 12
12 papers to one address per An., each, in advance, 8
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, 4d 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, T. O., and invariably post paid, less from parties who act as Agents gratis or who wish literary articles for publication.

ROBERT BOYLE, Printer.