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#### Nortry.

GOD MADE THE MIND TO BE FREE.

Free is the eagle's winer As it clear's the sun's warm'ray; Uree is the mountain spring As it rushes forth to day; But freer far the found-Priceless its liberty; No hand must dure to bind! God made it to be free.

You may fetter the eagle's wing, No more through clouds to soar; You may seal the mountain spring, That it leap to light no more: But the mind let none dare chain; Better it cease to be! Born, not to serve, but reign ! God made it to be free.

Free is the summer's breeze Floating trem airy height; Free are the flowing seas; And free heaven's golden light ; But freer than light, or air, Or the ever-rolling sea, Is the mind, beyond compare! God made it to be free.

Guard well the gut Divine, Than gems and gold more rare; Keep watch o er the sacred shrine; No foe must enter there. Oh, let not error bind, Nor passion rule o'er thee! Keep the freedom of the mind! God made it to be free.

#### Miscellany.

INFIDELITY AND CHRISTIANITY COMPARED IN THEIR PRINCIPLES. Continued foom page 169.

2. The principles of infidelity are corrupt and

legrading, the doctrines of Christianity are pure and elevating.

Lord Herbert declares, that lust and passion re no more blame worthy than thirst or hunyer. Hobbes maintains, that right and wrong are mere quibbles of man's imagination, and hat there is no real distinction between them nan is to gratify his lusts and passions, that he is so made, and, when he gratifies these, te gets his greatest happiness. Hume says, that self-denial and humility are positive vices, he human character. Rousseau affirms, that Evaling as the other are corrupt and brutalsaxims of ancient moralists and philosophers e, in dignity a toy, in reality a bauble. Infias themselves have conceded this in one part their writings, but denied it in another. The 🏂t is, no man in his proper senses can inveigh ad to say that morality of the New Testament, and to say that morality is too strict, is vain the school boy complaining of his master, because the latter insists on his learning his lesson. ad destructive, the doctrines of Christianity nappy and saving.

Only read the biography of infidels and stians, and you have a full confirmation of truth of this statement. Compare, for expple, Voltaire, and Paine, and Roussenu, the evangelists, the apostles, or with Philip Bory, Oliver Heywood, and William Howof and what a contrast meets the eyes! In former you have envy, malice, intemporance, Sdy, avarice, the vilest sensuality—almost rything bad; in the other, love, meekness, inperance, fidelity, generosity, chastity—aleverything good. We should by no loss fear a comparison between modern infiand Christians, persuaded as we are that

fruit" But what have infidels and Christians geantry of life is at an end. But the picture of satisfaction to Sally, at the same time declaring the one case, there have been perturbation. wretchedness borror- the deepest possible ago ny; in the other there have beer patience, serenity, resignate n-the most undisturbed peace and felicity. Ah, well might the si kut wish escape even the talse propher's lifs, as it has escaped the lips of thousand sine " Let me due the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his." "Their rock is not as our rock, our enemies themselves being judges." Not if rock, indeed, it be, it is only as the salt rock, which melts before a rainy day, it cannot stand the ordeal of affliction. much less of death itself. for, "at the last, a biteth like a scrpent, and stingeth like an adder.

#### SCRIPTURE ILLUSTRATION.

All the beave offerings of the holy things, which the children of Isiael offer unto the Lord, have I given thee, and thy sons and thy daughters with thee, by a statute for ever: it is a covenant of salt for ever before the Lord unto thee and to thy seed with thee."-Num.

It is generally agreed that this denotes a per petual and incorruptible covenant, with a par ticular allusion to the preserving properties o salt, which has, in different countries, been very commonly held, on that account, as an emblen of incorruptibility and permanence, of fidelity and friendship. It also seems that there is a particular reference here to some use of sait in the act of contracting the covenant; and what this use was, is rather variously understood .-Some think, that, as with all sacrifices salt was offered, a covenant of salt means one confirmed by solemn sacrifices. Others are of opinion that it contains an allusion to the fact that covenants were generally confirmed by the parties eating together—an act to which the use of salt was a necessary appendage. We are inclined to combine both ideas, and to say that the phrase alludes generally to such a custom as is in common use, and more particularly to the specific ecvenant in view, in which we may safely, from general analogy, understand, that salt was offered on the altar with the Lord's portion, and that the other contracting party ate the remainder with salt. Thus both parties ate the salt of the covenant, for whatever was offered on the altar was, in a certain sense, considered as the Lord's ment. We deduce this interpretation from the fact that in the East it is the act of eating salt together which consti-Lord Bolingbroke asserts, that the chief end of tutes the inviolability of an engagement. And this selection of salt is, in our apprehension, not exclusively or principally with a reference to its peculiar properties, but because salt. being generally mixed with all kinds of food, does ind that adultery rather elevates than degrades | practically constitute a fair representation of the whole act of eating. Hence a man will say he vhatever man feels is right. Voltaire advo has eaten salt with you, when he has partaken ates the very depth of the lowest possible of any kind of food, and he will also say that ensuality. Owen the socialist, denounces he has eaten with you, when haste or any other harriage as a system of inoral evil, a horrid circumstance prevents him from doing any more perifice of the happiness of human life, than tasting salt. We have been the more clasphemy, if anything is blasphemy, against desirous to explain this matter, because travel Lyon. He never drank less than three glasses the laws of nature, the origin of all prostilers have generally stated the oriental practice a day and sometimes four, and his tobacco stution, of more denoralization, crime, and in such a way as to convey the impression that cost for smoking and chewing, just twelve and insery, than any other single cause, with the cating of salt as a pledge or token of engage a half cents a week. Now, how much would be exception of religion and private property, ment, was something different from, and more all this amount to? Why, to just sixty five and these three together, he adds, form the solemn than, the act of eating in a general way dollars a year, provided but three glasses a day freat tranity of causes of crime and immorality together. But the principle is really the same were taken, and nothing was spent in treating mong mankind. Such ethics need no com- in both, or rather, salt is the part, colloquially, Benc, to read is to repudiate them. What or practically, taken for the whole. Thus un We the morals of Christianity? As pure and derstood, the act of eating salt" is considered to imply, even without any explanation to that ting, in comparison with which the purest effect, that the parties will be faithful to each other and will not act to each other's prejudice This is strictly incumbent on the person who eats the salt of another. In peculiar cases and emergencies this "covenant of salt" is entered into with a distinct understanding and declaration of its intention. Among the Desert Arabs and other uncivilized people, a covenant thus ratified is rendered, by usage and the sentiment of honor, far more inviolable than those engage ments, to which they have been solemnly sworn, and to such an extent does this feeling operate that the unintentional eating with, or what belonged to a person against whom aggressive designs were entertained, is quite sufficient not only to secure him from offensive measures, but to ensure him protection from those who otherwise would have plundered or slain him without pity .- Pictorial Bible.

#### A CHRISTIAN DEATH.

A Stockholm a scene is enacting which includes a proclamation of the vanity of all the heart to interfere with him. But from the time that Ralph discovered how well his neighbor chemist, cornelius is dying, and dying like a comparison between modern infigure and Christians, persuaded as we are that meral difference would turn out vastly in stayer. "A good tree cannot bring forth evil are inscribed daily in his visiting book, are vain and empty things to him whose part in the part to interfere with him. But from the time that Ralph discovered how well his neighbor lones was getting along, while he like a horse in a milk had been toiling and sweating for years, and yet stood in the same place, he be came dissatisfied, and often expressed this distant in the part of the author's eyo and English newspaper.

been in tribulation, sickness, death? While, in the philosopher, with the whole of the lower his mathit, to tell where all the money he part of his body finally delivered up to paidlysis, calculy dictating to his secretary the conclusion of an untimished work, and directing the (Meximents made for a parting contribution to science, beside his death-bed, represents an appropriate crowning to a philosophic ! !c-Athenouna.

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

> > BY T. S. ARTHUR.

When Sally Lester gave her hand in marriage to Ralph Lyon, she was a delicate, timid gul of eighteen, who had passed the spring-time of life happily beneath ker (ather's roof — To her are, anxiety and trouble were yet strangers -The first few years of her married life passed happily-for Ralph was one of the kindest of husbands, and suffered his wife to lean upon him so steadily, that the native strength of her own character remained undeveloped.

Ralph Lyon was an industrious mechanic. who always had steady work and good wages Still he did not seem to get ahead as some others did, notwithstanding Sally was a frugal wife, and did all her own work, instead of putting him to the expense of help in the family.-Of course this being the case it was evident that able to save anything, he gradually began to there was a leak somewhere, but where it was neither Ralph nor his wife could tell

"Thomas Jones has bought the piece of ground next to his cottage," said Ralph one day to Sally, "and says that next year he hopes to be able to put up a small frame house, big enough for them to live in. He paid sixty dollars for the lot, and it is at least a quarter of an acre. He is going to put it all in garden this spring, and says he will raise enough to give him potatoes, and other vegetables for a year to come. It puzzels me to know how he saves thoney. He dosen't get any better wages than I do, and his family is quite as large.

"I am sure," returned Sally, who felt that there was something like a reflection upon her in what her husband said, "that Nancy Jones dosen't spend her husband's earnings more fru gally than I do mine. Every week she has a woman to help her to wash, and I do it all my

"I am sure it isn't your fault-at least 1 don't think it is," replied Ralph, "but something is wrong somewhere. I don't spend any thing at all, except for a glass or two every day. and a little tobacco, and this, of course, couldn't make the difference."

Sally said nothing. A few glasses a-day and tobacco, she knew must cost something, though, like her husband, she did not believe it would make the difference of buying a quarter of an acre of ground, and building a snug cottage

in the course of a few years. Let us see how this is. Perhaps we can find out the leak that wasted the substance of Ralph for smoking and chewing, just twelve and a friend. But the limit was not always observ years, eighty dollars saved in each year would give the handsome sum of three hundred and husband to jail." twenty dollars. Thomas Jones neither drank smoked, nor chewed, and, consequently, not only saved money enough in a few years to build himself a snug little house, but could afford, during the time, to let his wife have a washerwoman to help her every week, and to dress, much more comfortably than Sally Lyon had been able to do.

The difference in the condition of the two families set Mrs Lyon to thinking very seriously about the matter, and thinking and calcula ting soon made the cause quite plain to her -It was the drinking and smoking. But with a discovery of the evil did not, come a cheering conscience of its easy removal. How could she ask Ralph to give up his glass and his tobacco, to both of which he seemed so strongly wedded He worked hard for his money, and A Stockholm a scene is enacting which in. if he chose to enjoy it in that way, she had no

carned went to.

At length Sally ventured to hint at the truth But Raiph met it with .--

"Pool ! nonsense! Don't tell me that a glass of liquor, now, and then, and a bit of tobacco, are going to make all that difference. It isn't reasonable. Besides, I work very hard, and I ought to have a little comfort with it. When I'm tired a glass warms me up, and makes me bright again I am sure I couldn't do without my pipe."

"I don't ask you Ralph," replied Sally. "I only said what I did, that you see why we couldn't have money like our neighor Jones. I I um sure I am very careful in our expenses, and I havn't bought myself a new gown for a long time, although I am very bare of clothes."

The way in which Ralph replied to his wife's suggestion of the cause of the evil complained of, determined her to say no more, and as he felt some convictions on the subject, which he was not willing to admit, he was ever afterward silent about the unaccountable way in which his money went.

In about the same ratio that the external condition of Thomas Jones improved, did that of Ralph Lyon grow worse. From not being fall in debt. When quarter day came round, there was generally several dollars wanting to make up the rent; and their Lundlord, with much grumbling on his 1 .rt, was compelled to wait for the balance some two or three weeks beyond the due-day. At length the quarter day kund Ralph with nothing laid by for his rent. Somehow or other, he was not able to earn as much from sickness and days lost from other causes, and what he did earn appeared to melt away like the snow in the sun-

Poor Mrs Lyon felt very miserable at the aspect of things; more especially, as in addition to the money squandered at the ale-house by her husband, he often came home intoxicated. The grief was more severe, from the fact that she loved Ralph tenderly, notwithstanding his errors. When he came home in liquor, she did not chide him, nor did she say anything to him about it when he was sober; for then he seemed so ashamed and cut down, that she could not find it in her heart to utter a single word.

One day she was alarmed by a message from Ralph that he had been arrested, while at his work, for, debt. by his landlord, who was going to throw her husband in jail They now owed him over twenty dollars The idea of her husband being thrown into a jail was terrible to Mrs Lyon. She asked a kind neighbor to take care of her children for her, and then putting on her bonnet, she almost flew to the magistrate's office. There was Ralph, with an officer by his side ready to remove him to prison.

"You shan't take my husband to jail," she said, wildly, when she saw the rea things, clinging fast hold of Ralph. "Nobody shall take him to jail."

"I am sorry, my good woman," said the magistrate, " to do so, but it can't be helped .-The debt must be paid, or your husband will ed, and the consequence was, that, take the have to go to jail. I have no discretion in the year through, at least eighty dollars were spent matter. Can you find means to pay the debt? in drinking, smoking and chewing. Under If not, perhaps you had better go and see your standing this, the thing is very plain. In four landlord, you may prevail on him to wait a little longer for his money, and not send your

> "Yes, Saity, do go and see him," said Raiph; "I am sure he will relent when he sees you."

Mrs Lyon let go the arm of her husband and, darting from the office, ran at full speed to the house of their landlord.

"Oh, sir !" she exclaimed, " you cannot, you will not send my husband to jail."

"I both can and will was the gruff reply .-"A man who drinks up his carnings as he does, and, then when quarter day comes, can't pay his rent, deserves to go to gail."
"But, sir, consider-"

"Don't talk to me, v.oman! If you have the money for the rent, I will take it, and let your husband go free; if not, the quicker you leave here the better."

TO BE CONTINUED.

#### DEATH OR LIFE.

As for my death, I bless God I feel and find so much inward joy and comfort to my sout, that if it were put to my choice whether I would die or live, I would a thousand times rather choose death than life, it it may stand with the. oly will of God .- Edward Deering.

#### Family Circle.

THE YOUNG MOTUER.

Train your infant to habote of abotenic -for in early childhood it is more a hubit them a virtue -and I would now speak of it as such An munt will naturally attempt to seize hold of anything that attracts its notice, and it must be taught to yield up what would be injurious, even on infant must learn obedien e. In order to facilitate the acquisition, nev radio vanv thing to be taken from it without inner diately supplying its place with some other active tive object; but as prevention is better than care, you must avoid placing within its reach any thing that it ought not to have. When you are obliged to compel at to resign anythms, a kind, yet determine I expression of countenance, and a gentle, yet firm tone of verce should be need; it is not well in such cases to a sort to coaxing. We should never thwait an infinit unnecessarily, but when it must be opposed, it should be done effectually; it ought never to come off victorious, as its obstinacy will be strongthened by conquest. Try to make compliance with your wishes pleasant to its feelings by often requiring it to do what you know will give it pleasure, as much as possible avoid commanding what is disagreeable, and Gently bod and assist your infant to eley

"Kiss mamma, dearest," is a command you may be sure will be obeyed with alareity, but beware how you hazard your authority by saying, "kiss that lady, my dear." Look well at the countenance of the child before you issue the command, to see whether it is willing to be embraced; for it is of immense importance that it should not disobey its mother in a single instance. When a child has, unobserved by you, obtained possession of some object that you wish him not to have, do not speak in a tone of alarm or anger when you require him to give it up; you will frighten or irritate him, and he may injure himself, or the article he holds, before it can be removed. The best plan is to of fer him something with one hand, while with the other you firmly, but gently, grasp the little hand that holds the interdicted object, and say in a cheerful tone, "take this, baby, see I see ! how pretty!" Thus, an open penknife was once taken from an active child, in the arms of a careless nursemaid; had the mother called to the maid, in a tone of alarm, to take the knife, no doubt but one of the parties would have been

As soon as a child can utter a few words, he seems to take delight in contradicting or opposing those around him, nor are they setiously displeased with such an early display of self-will. Almost one of the first words you hear a child utter, is "not not" which he will often vociferate with a merry laugh, or an angry frown, as his humor may be-These are sweet sounds to the young mother's ears, and she scampers after the young tyrant, exclaiming "you shall," and, loading him with kisses, shows that she is delighted with his prowess. Beware, fond mother, how you train your child to contradict and disobey you! He will soon add to his vocabulary; and "I wo'nt," will resound through the house, and what was at first a subject of amusement, will soon become a source of deep anxiety and discomfort To contradict is in fact to disobey, and the best plan is for the mother not to contradict in reply, but quietly and with serious composure to say, "you must obey." Another contradictory an swer will probably be made, but instead of noticing it steadily lead the child to perform, or to submit to the required act; when he finds that he must invariably yield, he will soon cease to

It is well to give children as few commands as possible, and to avoid needlessly opposing them, especially in their amusements. Take pened that, as a relaxation, I let them at times care to provide them with toys that they cannot during school hours, unite in singing. I noticed spoil, or that you are quite willing they should that this girl had a remarkably clear, sweet spoil; it sours a child's temper to be continually voice, and I said to her, Jane, you have a good opposed, and it tries your own to see valuable voice, and you may lead in the singing? things destroyed. Children should have few brightened up, and from that time her mind playthings, and those should be strong and of seemed more active. Her lessons were attendsmall value, so that they may knock them et to, and she soon gained a high rank. One about as they please.

Do not burden the memory of very young children with commands that are to be obeyed at some future time. If, for instance, a child enters a room calling in a loud voice, it may be well to say to him, "Now, tell me quietly what you want?" and make him repeat his message or request. You may thus easily cure him of a rude habit. If you say, "Never come into the room again, my dear, speaking so loudly," you issue a command which is almost sure to be I roken, though quite unintentionally. The child forgets your orier, and is guilty of disobedience, which you do not like to punish; but if you only correct the fault when commit ted, the habit will soon be conquered, without in Franklin school an excessively dull bey your authority being called in question.

Try to interest your child as he gots more knowledge in your own occupations, with a view to making him feel that he is useful. 1 have often been amused at the ingenuity of children in finding themselves employment --Put them into a room ever so largely arranged, and they will soon litter it all over. They will be equally industrious if you will say, "Come and help me to put all things straight," and there will be as much exertion as you could demand the boy, his eyes sparkling there will be as much exertion as you could demand the boy, his eyes sparkling affait the boy, his eyes sparkling affait he might make a spring in my direction; and the Daccale muslins of her manufacture.

to Phelp dear marning? Remember that the anceasing activity of childhood is not insched but is a certain sign of both a healthy body and an active mind -- British Methor's Mag

#### GOD IS WAITING TO 167 of actors.

6 Mother, what a nile trumper James has, it ounds so loud!" said a little boy, whose precarling fault was idlene s.

"Yes," replied his mother, "it was given to him to good behaviour, and I have something to you the first day you are diligent during all the time of your lessons  $^{\prime\prime}$ 

"I will try to-morrow," he said, and ran iway to play with his buother. More than a week, however, passed before he could claim the hex of innerpors which had been taid uside for him. Having succeeded in mastering his love of play for about an hour and a half one forenoon, he said to his mother, with a joyful countenance, "I have been diffigent this moraing, and have toushed my lessons, already; may I have my box new?" then, though with less ap parent, yet with no less real satisfaction, did the mother gratify her boy.

"It ve, then," said our blessed Saviour, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your heavenly Father give good things to those who ask him? If there is one good thing which Christian pany spirit upon thy seed, and my blessing upon hine off pring," as well as the invitation of our Saviour, Suffer the little children to come unto me" He is more ready to give than we to receive. He wants to be gracious. Why, then tle purposes I are we diligent in our Christian course I are we walking closely with God? are re striving to overcome our besetting sins? are we laborious and self-denying?

In the case alluded to, the mother was ex cedingly desirous of bestowing the gift, and grieved that her boy did not fulful the conditions May not Gol, in like manner, be exceedingly desirous to bestow gifts that we are longing most to receive: but as in the case of the idle poy, may we not be neglecting some necessary condition? - Montreal Witness.

#### STUDY A CHILD'S CAPACITIES.

If some are naturally dull, and yet strive to lo well, notice the effort, and do not censure the dulness A teacher might as well scoll a child for being near sighted, as for being naturally dull Some children have a great verbal mem ory, others are quite the reverse. Some minds levelep early, others late. Some have appear ed stupid, because the true spring of character has never been touched. The dunce of a school may turn out, in the end, the living progressive wonder working genius of the age vert the st spiritual influence we must under stand the spirit upon which we wish to exert that influence; for with the human mind we must work with nature, and not against it -Like the leaf of the nettle, if touched one way, it stings like a wasp, if the other, it is softer than satin. If we would do justice to the human mind, we must find its peculiar characteristics. and adapt ourselves to individual wants. In conversation on this point with a friend who is the principal in one of our best grammar schools and to whose instruction I look back with de light-"Your remarks," said he, "are quite true let me tell you a little incident, which bears upon this point. Last summer I had a girl who was exceedingly behind in all her studies She was at the foot of the division, and seemed to care but little about her books. It so hap day as I was going home I overtook her with a school companion, 'Well Jane,' said I, you are getting along very well, how happens it you do much better now than at the beginning of the quarter?

'I do not know why it is," she replied. "I know what she told me the other day," said her companion

"And what was that it I asked. 1 Why, she said she was encouraged."

Yes, here we have it-she was encouraged She felt she was not dull in everything. One had learned self respect, and thus she was en-

Some twelve or thirteen years ago there was One day the teacher, wishing to look out a worl found the blank leaves covered with drawings. He called the boy to him.

"Did you draw these?" said the teacher.

mated countenance of your child, while trying when you are at leisure at home, and bring it used by the natives to scare wild beasts, and to me. In the mean time see how well you can recite your lessons "

> The troy felt he was understood. He began to love his teacher. He became unmated, and and of his books. He took delight in grathyme has teacher by his faithfulness to his studies while the teacher took every opportunity to encomage han in his natural desires. The boy became one of the first scholars, and gain the med at betaut he left school. After this he be came an engrater, laid up money enough to ge to Locops, studied the works of old masters sent home productions from his own pened, which found a place in some of the best collections of paintings, and is now one of the most founding actual of his years in the country. After the boy gained the medal, he sent the teacher a beauthal picture as a token of respect and, I doubt not, to this day he feels that that to a her, by the juli ions encouragement, he give to the natural turn of his mind, has had a great moral and spiritual effect on his character.

#### Geographic and Mistoric.

CARRIER DOVL.

This description of the deve was known and implayed in very ancient times throughout the rents desire more than another, surely it is the Last for conveying intelligence. Bochart for salvation of their children, and we have the justies so many ancient and great authorities promise of our heavenly Father—of will pour that there can remain no doubt upon the subject. Hictius and Brutus, at the siege of Modena, beld a correspondence with one another by means of pigeons. Ovid and Elem informs us that Taurosthenes, by a pigeon stained with purple, gave notice to his father do we seem so often to labor and pray to so lite of his victory at the Olympic Games, by sending it to him at Egina.

Linnæus calls this most interesting, far-fam ed, gitted bird by the name of columba tabellaria The name is derived from a word signifying a letter. This dove is of a larger size than the greater part of pigeons, being 15 inches in iength, and sometimes weighing twenty ounces. The symmeter of its form is more superior and complete. Those which are of a blue or of a blue pietadd color, are most esteemed by pigeon fanciers. We know not the country to which the carrier originally belonged. It is said to have been imported from Bussorah into Britam, where it is now completely naturalized.

Plmy makes a striking remark on the intel ligence conveyed by pigeons at the siege of Modena. "Of what avail," he says, "were sentinels, circumvaluations, or nests obstructing the river, where intelligence could be conveyed vy aerial messengers ?"

It carrier pigeons are booked winged, and in his state conveyed from twenty to one hundred ndes, they will find their way back to the place of the r hativity. They are regularly rained to this service in Turkey and Persia -They are carried first, while young, short flights of a mile, ofterwards the distance is gradually mercased, till at length they will return from he furthest parts of the kingdom, and even from foreign lands across the sea. It was enstomary, and it is probably the case now, that every Bashaw had a basket of these pigeons bred in the seraglio, which were used in cases of pressing emergency, which require urgency and expedition. It is said that while an army was besieging Tyre in the Crusades, intelli-cence from a distant quarter was suspected from a pigeon being frequently observed hover-ing above the city. The besiegers obtained possession of the bird, removed the billet, containing useful intelligence to those who were within the city, this billet was replaced by mother containing decentful intelligence; the the British seas - Harvey's Sea side Book. bird was liberated, and by the false information the besiegers got possession of the city.

## A STRANGE VISITOR.

I had been sitting in the verandah reading, and went away for a few minutes to speak to ny wife. When I came back my chair was occupied. There, sitting as quietly as possible, was an enormous ourang outang, or monkey of some sort. When I first caught sight of him one of the "hot winds" so commen in India. he had my book in his hands, and was to all instantly deprived him of the power of speech appearance reading. It happened, however, to be rather a stupid book, and he threw it down. Herthen placed his hands upon his knees, and sat perfectly still, just us if he had been meditating on what he had been reading. I should say, as nearly as I could judge, that he must nate been about tive feet in height, supposing him to stand erect. He sat as upright as any man. After was king him for a minute or two, and observing that the calves of his legs were states that Mr. Perpoint made the followed thicker and more like those of a man than monkeys' legs usually are, I stepped quie ly buck and called my wife. All this time I had uneducated Hindoo girl, by the use of her hands took up the lad's Dictionary, and on opening it not seen his face. However, as she came one simply, could surpass in delicacy and fineness of the parroiss creamed, and the old gentleman of texture the production of the most perfect ma turned his head. His face was very dark, with chinery, in the manufacture of cotton and muslarge whiskers and beard, and all perfectly his cloth. In Englant, cotton has been spi "Yes, sir," said the boy, with a downcast look while: his body a light brown, and his hands so fine, that it would require a thread of low

which even the tiger will hardly resist, unless much pressed by hunger. Still I felt more 19. clined to watch him. Once I thought of going round the other way, and getting my gun; but really he tooked so much like a man, that I could not have that him . He continued to gric and sputtill I turned away, hoping he would resume his former sedate position. As soon however, is he thought my eye was off him, he rose bisurdy from his chair, stepped slowly out of the ver undah, caught hold of a branch of the banyan tree, sud swung himself up into a While he del this I saw he had a long tail, so that he could not, I believe, have been un omang-ontang. In leed, I never heard of them coming into the little island, nor, I think, into the district. I went into my study, and immedirtely atterwards heard him scuttling away over the roof of the house - Manners and Can tous of Ladia

#### THE NATURALIST'S DREDGE.

No one can have thrown down the dredge many times, on almost any sort of ground, and fuled to bring up one or other of the various countries called Sartishes whose name sufto cently indicates their form. Sometimes the dredge comes up literally filled with these creatimes, thousands being brought up in a single haul, as it the bottom were formed of a high bank of them, or as if we had disturbed a submacine hive in the process of swarming. The countless myriads of living Starfishes which thus cluster together may serve to explain to us the profusion with which similar animals, whose remains are now found in rocky strata, were dispersed through the waters of the early world. But, while we have this similarity in relative quantity between the modern races and those of ancient days, we find in this, as in most other cases, a complete change in the types most common at different periods of the world's age. The animals which represent our Starfishes in early strata have wholly perished from the modern waters; and the very type of structure to which they belonged has nearly become extinet, and is now confined to a very few species In the seas which once flowed over the British Islands there lived a race of Starfishes whose bodies were affixed, like flowers, to a slender stalk, composed of rumerous shelly plates, disposed like the bones in a vertebral column, and connected together and rendered flexible by the fleshy coat of the animal. This stalk was fived to some foreign boby, and thus the Starfish remained at anchor, ready to seize upon any animal which came within the length of its tether, but, unlike its modern representative, unable to pursue us game to any distance,-The petithed remains of these curious animals are commonly called Lily stones, or Encrimtes, and the joints of their stem are known by the name of St Cuthber's beads " Whether they became at any period of their life, free from the stalk, and capable of independent motion, is uncertain, as we have no living species to tell the tale; and, to judge from the remains found in a fossil state, it does not appear probable. The modern seas of Britain furnish us with but a single species of the family Crinoidea, the group to which the Laly Stars of early time belonged; and it is not a little curious that this species though it afterwards becomes free, swimming about like any other Starfish, is in its infancy affixed to a stalk perfectly analogous to that of the Encrinite. When first detected in this young state, it was indeed, supposed to be a distinct animal and believed to be the pigmy representative of the Lily Star. Subsequent observations have shown that the little creature is merely the young of the Featherstar (Coman ula rosacio), the only living Crinoid Starfish in

FATAL HOT WIND OF INDIA.—One of the most awful scenes I have ever witnessed occurred at this place. One of the tents during the march, was used as a carpentor's shop, where the saddle trees for the regiment were made and repaired as the occasion required.-Whilst the poor fellow who performed this duty was at work, about mid-day, he was struck by He was carried to the hospital, and the veinsd both arms opened, lecches applied to his cheand every remedy tried, but in vain, I saw the poor fellow laid on his guthrie besineated with blood from head to loot, and in this state, within the hoar, he was a corpse. - United So cice Magazine.

The Hanny dans - The Newhaven Regists interesting statement in his leature, before the Norwich Ly cum .- " At the present day, the there will be as much exertion as you could de-sire, to assist you. You will thus be well re-paid for your self-command, by seeing the ani.

"No, sir," said the boy, his eyes sparkling uhaid he might make a spring in my direction; and the Daccale muslins of her manufacture, when spread on the ground and covered with thing. I should like you to draw me something him away, if I raised the horrid unearthly yell dew, were no longer visible." e 1g.

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#### Ecclesiastical.

# Address of the Members

CANADIAN WESLUAAN METHODIST MEW CONNEXION C.H U R C H.

De la Emphars :—Though the kindness of our Heavenly tather, we have been parameted to assemble again in om Annual Conference. In accordance with our established custom, we proceed to address you upon those subjects which are of paramount importance to your spiritual and eternal interests. We wish above all things your perfection, therefore in the stationing of the preachers for the ensuing year, we have, as far as possible, assived both your wither and year necessities; and trust that the appointments now made will be promotive of your spiritual abrests and of the prosperity of the work of God, in your respective localities.

Our Conference has been marked by that admirable spirit which should ever characterise all religious assemblies—the spirit of unanimity and christian love.

It has afforded us great encouragement to find that our labor has not been in vain in the Lord. Though on some of the statons there has been no accession to our numbers, yet on others there has been a blessed revival of spirituality, and an augmentanon to the number of Christ's followers. The increase during the past year, 243, is very cheering; and should induce us to thank God and take courage. The fluctuating state of our population in this country renders it necessary that our Connexion should be essentially missionary in its character-that our Quarterly Meetings should pay attention to the destitute settlements, and send to them the word of life as soon and as frequently as possible; thus meeting the wishes of our beloved friends in England, and enlarging the borders of our present stations. We are happy to state that on several stations this has been attended to, during the past year; and many in consequence have been brought from darkness to light, from Satan to God, from the world with Church, whom we hope will be preserved blameless to the coming of the day of God.

We would earnestly and faithfully press upon your attention, bear brethren, the necessity of increasing your personal piety. You can never perform your duty to God, to the Church, nor to he world, unless you are found growing in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ. Instead of resting in present attainments you should copy the example of the great Apostlo of the Gentiles, who said "I count not myself to have apprehended, but this one thing I do, torgetting the things which are behind, and reaching forth to those things which are before, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ lesus." Brethren, we are called unto holmess, it is therefore our imperative duty to obey the exhortation which speaketh to us on this wise. "Therefore leaving the principles of the doctrino d Christ, let us go on to perfection; not laying again the foundanon of repentance trom dead works and of faith toward God." In the Bible we have exceeding great and precious promises made to us that by them we might be made partakers of the Divine Nature,-promises of deliverance from all sin, of the ensyment of perfect love, of increased and increasing measures of knowledge, holiness and joy. "Having, therefore, these promises, dearly beloved, let us cleanse ourselves from all filthiness, toth of flesh and spirit, perfecting holiness in the fear of the Lord." As Methodists we firmly believe that "Christ loved the Church, and gave Himself for it, that He might sanctify and cleanse it with the washing of water by the word, that it might be a glorious church, not having spot or wrinkle or any such thing; but that it should be holy and without blemish." We believe that it is our privilege as the children of God, not only to be justified in the name of the Lord Jesus, but to be washed and entirely sanctified by the Spirit of our God. Let us, then, live m the enjoyment of this blessed privilege, and daily proceed from iaith to faith, from glery to glory, increasing the light and heat and brilliancy of gonuine piety, till we reach the perfect day, and stand complete in Christ our perfect Lord. It would afford us unspeakable delight to see our membership in every place exlabiting "the spirit and the power" of primitive Christianity; then we should have the abundant success of the primitive church, then every year would be a year of triumph over the powers of darkness, a year of Jubilee to hundreds of immortal souls, and a year of unspeakable satisfaction to our blessed Redeemer. "We beseech you, therefore, brethren, by the tender mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable anto God, which is your reasonable service." Cultivate, we pray you, eminent piety; live in the spirit, walk in the spirit, be filled with the spirit, that ye may fully answer the end for which God has called you by his grace, that ye may be indeed "a pecaliar people, zealous of good works."

We would also affectionately and earnestly urge you to pay more attention to religion in your families. It is not enough, dear biethren, to read the Scriptures and to pray in your families, morning and evening. There are other important duties to be attended to, if your offspring are to be wholly a right seed-a generation that set their heart aright, and whose spirit is steadfast with God. If you desire them to walk in the paths of piety you must train them to walk in those paths; if you would do your duty to their souls you must bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord; if you would avoid the curse of God, which came upon Eli, and secure the blessing which came upon Abraham, you must restrain your children from doing evil, and command your children and household after you to keep the way of the Lord, to do justice and judgment. When children are not found walking in the way of picty there must be a sad defect in their training. The Word of God is encouraging and explicit; blessed promises are made to us and to our children, and God is faithful who hath promised. Many who are pious themselves, wholly neglect to "train," "restrain" and "command their children after them." However their conduct may agree with the maxims of those who think children ought to please themselves and grow up either pious or impious; it does not agree with the "sure word of prophecy, unto which we do well to take heed."

The word of God requires Christians to "train up a child in the way he should go;" to bring children up for God; to educate them for usefulness on earth, and for glory in heaven. It is grievous for us to have to remind you that this great duty is neglected to a great extent in this land. We find, indeed, that even the children of professedly pions parents-of parents belonging to the different sections of the Church of Christ-are sometimes found in some places, disturbers of the public worship of God, and it they are a proved for their unbecoming behaviour by the Minister their parents are offended. Can religion prosper in this land as it might and ought while such a state of things obtain? Verily not. We vigo you, therefore, as those over whom we have the oversight, to look to this matter, to regard what we say as the dictate of the purest affection to you, and as an evidence of the deep and abiding interest we take in the present and eternal welfare of your children's souls. None of you would like your children to be shut out of heaven at last, and to hear them as they sunk down to the gulf of everlasting perdition, lay the blame of their damnation upon you. Do your duty to your chridren as the Scriptures require,- in the way they direct, and you shall be saved and your house.

While we would urge you to attend to your own personal religion and to your families, do not forget your country. We take it for granted that you desire the prosperity of this country in which you dwell, whether it be the land of your birth or the land of your adoption. The people of God are commanded to pray for their rulers, that they may live a peaceable and quiet life -- they are required to be obedient to them for conscience sake, and, in every possible way, they are to seek the peace of their country in which they dwell. So well do we know the greatness of your tried love to this country, that we should deem it an insult to press loyalty upon your attention, but still it becomes us to stir up your pure minds by way of remembrance. We would urge you to strive to the utmost of your power to increase the piety of our population--to spread Scriptural knowledge and holiness through the length and breadth of the province. In this land we are freed from the pressure of the want of food, and the presence of abject poverty which are painfully felt in many other lands; but there is an evil among us that we have reason to dread more than they--an evil which our Legislators cannot remove---It is sin---which is a reproach and a curse to us. "Righteousness evalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach" a curse "to any people." This land is cursed to an alarming extent with this dreadful evil, manifested most fearfully in the prevalent crime of Sabbath breaking-a crime flagrantly violating the law of God, and totally subversive of Christianity. This evil cannot be removed but by the conversion of the people to God; Ye and your fellow Christians of other denominations are the salt of this land; but if the salt have lost its savour wherewith shall it be seasoned. Have salt in yourselves and live in peace with all your Christian brethren so taat you may promote the best interests of the country in which you dwell. It is vain, utterly vain, to expect the real prosperity, steady progress, and per nanent greatness of this Country from any legislative enactments. Look not to Parliament for these, but to God and yourselves. Let your prayers daily ascend to Heaven for the conversion of your fellow-countrymen. Strive to the utmost of your ability to support the Gospel in your own localities--to send the Gospel to every neighborhood-and plant Sabbath Schools throughout the Province. Give your youth a sound, scriptural and pious education. Implant deep in their hearts the principles of sobriety, industry, humility, liberty, benevolence and piety. Teach them to fear God and work righteousness-teach them to love their neighbors as themselves--teach them that to be good is to be great-teach them that they can do their country no real service if they are not ever governed by the eternal principles of justice, purity and love. Encourage a taste for reading, and lead them. to form habits of thinking that they may be intelligent as well as pious. Put into their hands those works and those newspapers which will inform their minds and improve their hearts without vitiating their tastes and corrupting their morals; then, your " sons will be right plants, grown up in their youth, and your daughters will be as corner-stones polished after the similitude of a palace; then they will become the ornament, the strength, the bulwark of the country which is so dear to our hearts. Encourage as far as in you lies, everything which has a tendency to promote the best interests of your Country, but set your faces as a rock against all those things which have a tendency to shackle the intellect, corrupt the morals, destroy the peace of the inhabitants of the land or which will tend to bring the curse of God down upon us. Let not the warning voice of history be lost upon you. In every nation, injustice, oppression, violence, luxury, licentiousness, the breaking of God's law, and the neglect of God's worship have brought down the judgments of Heaven, and produced indescribable, yes inconceivable misery. " Verily there is a God that judgeth in the earth." If we wish our country to enjoy His smile, His protection, His " blessing which maketh rich and addeth no sonow." . We must all be found laboring to the utmost of our ability to increase knowledge, rightcousness and true holiness in the land.

The world at large also demands your attention, sympathy, prayers and help. We would advise you to take some good religious paper so that you may see what is going on in the world. We live in eventful times. "Coming events cast their shadows before." The following words of Christ are particularly applicable to our times: " There shall be upon the earth distress of nations, with perplexity, the sea and the waves roaning; men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth; for the powers of Heaven shall be shaken." Italy, France, nearly the whole Continent of Europe, many of the islands of the sea are passing through rapid changes which demand the attention, the exertions, the prayers of all Saints. God is evidently shaking the mighty systems of error, Popery and Infidelity, which have for ages impeded the spread of the Gospel and prevented the universal reign of our glorious Immanuel. It becomes us therefore to watch those movements, to aid to the utmost of our ability the Bible and Tract Societies; to disseminate the Word of God and those little messengers of mercy which will aid in spreading the knowledge of Divine truth; to be instant in prayer that God would "overturn,

overturn, overturn" every system of error till all are destroyed, and he shall come "whose right it is to reign." The effects of the mighty convulsions in Europe are felt here; and if God should speedily destroy the Popery and Infidelity of Europe, the destruction of the Popery and Infidelity of America will soon follow. These evils are to a most abarding extent in this land; blending the minds--hardening the hearts, compting the morals, running the souls of thousands of our population. We ought therefore to pray more earnestly, none believingly, more consteatly for the downfall of these and all other systems of error; that our land end our world may be delivered from the "power of darkness" and "the kingdoms of this world may become the Kingdoms of our God and His Christ."

We would also exhort you, dear bethren, to cherish feelings of ardent love to the Connexion of which you form a part. Our doctrines are scriptural, our mode of worship is both rational and scriptural, on Church government also is scriptural, and in accordance with the great principles of religious liberty. We, therefore, call upon you for Connexional attachment. We do not want you to be bigots; to think and speak and act as if none were Christians beside those who belong to our denomination. Such bigotry is earthly, sensual, devilish, and those who exhibit it cannot have the Spirit of Jesus, but certainly have the Spirit of those disciples who said "Master, we saw one casting out devils in thy name, and he followeth not us"--whom Jesus rebuked. saying, "Forbid him not; forthere is no man which shall do a miracle in my name, that can lightly speak evil of me, for ho that is not against us is on our part." Avoid bigotry as you would avoid the plague. But while you do this, manifest that love to the Connexion which intelligence and piety demand. Believe our doctrines, attend to our forms of worship, and maintain the disciplino of the Connexion in all its purity. Support as God has given you the ability, your ministers and the friends of the Connexion. This is your duty, your privilege, your honor. Remember that the support of the Ministry among you is not a matter of charity but of daty. They expend their time, their talents, their energies for your spiritual and eternal good. They have wants which must be supplied; where must they look for that supply but from you among whom they labor in word and doctrine? Give them a hearty, generous, liberal support, for " who goeth a warfare at any time at his own charges? Who planteth a vineyard and cateth not of the fruit thereof? Who feedeth the flock, and drinketh not of the milk of the flock? Say I these things as a man? or saith not the law the same also? For it is written in the le of Moses, thou shalt not muzzle the mouth of the ox that treadeth out the corn. Doth God take care of oxen? or saith he it altogether for our sakes? For our sakes no doubt this is written: that he that plewoth should plew in hope; and that he that thresheth in hope should be partakers of his hope. If we have sown unto you Spiritual things, is it a great thing if we shall reap your Carnal things. Do you not know that they which minister about holy things, live of the things of the temple? and they which stand at the altar are partakers with the altar? Even so hath God ordained that they which preach the Gospel, live of the Gospel." This ordinance of God we do not despise; for our Ministers are not supported by the State, but depend upon your voluntary contributions, therefore it is your duty to render them a generous support. We would also remind our ministers that while it is the duty of our people to render you a generous support it is your duty to render them a generous service. If you are to receive their liberal support they must receive your liberal service. If in temporal things a man will not work neither should he cat; so in the Ministry, if a man that can, will not work, he has no right to the support of the people. Take heed, dear brothren in the Ministry, to the advice of St. Peter and you need not fear but our people will support you generously. " Feed the flock of God which is among you, taking the oversight thereof, not by constraint, but willingly; not for filthy lucre, but of a ready mind. Neither as being lords over God's heritage, but being ensamples to the flock. And when the chief Shepherd shall appear, ye shall receive the Crown of glory which fadeth not away." Manifest your attachment to the Connexion by liberally supporting its various funds. These must be kept up if our Connexion is to prosper, and be made a great benefit to the Country in which we dwell. By countenancing and supporting all those measures which are adopted by your representatives in Conference, assembled for promoting the extension of our principles and of the cause of God in this land, But especially manifest \*Connexional attachment by regular attendance on the public worship of God amongst us; by constant attention to the social means of grace, especially the class and prayer-meetings; by the right discharge of the various onerous duties devolving upon us; and by ever walking before men holily and unblameably, so that our adversaries may have no cause to reproach us. Never forget that, as a Connexion we exist for the purpose of mutual edification and the publi--let us therefore put far away from us all strife and contentio.. in peace and love-that we may be happy among ourselves and that the ungodly around us may see that God is with us of a truth.

And now, dear brethren, we exhort you all both Ministers and Members to labor scripturally, zealously and constantly to save immortal souls from death. Unless as a Connexion we keep ever in view the salvation of souls, we cannot expect the presence and blessing of God to be with us. For this purpose God has raised us up; for this he has hitherto preserved us; and if we keep this great object distinctly and constantly in view he will not forsake us; but if we lose sight of this great object he will cast us off for ever.

With this end in view let us ever cry to God in behalf of our beloved Connexion. "Let hy work appear unto thy servants, and thy glory unto their children--and let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us; and establish thou the work of our hands upon us; yea, the work of our hands establish thou it."

II. O. CROFTS,

President.

R. H. BRETT,
Secretary.

#### Ccelesiastical.

#### Announcements.

DEAR SIR, --

Will you have the kindness to anneance in your nost issue the following appointments? I intend, Go4 willing, to hold a quarterly meeting

At Henry burg on the 20th and 21st July. Bolton 27th " 28th do. 3rd " 4th August. Dunham 10th " Ith do. Goulburn 17th " 18th do. Mallory Town "

I also intend to preach at the following places the preachers in charge to fix the places and hours.

At Potton on the 25th and 26th July

29th " 30th do. Stanstead " Stukely " 31st July and 1st August " Kemptville(Ox'd'cire't) 13th do.

Elizabeth Town (Hill's S. D.) 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 it 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 romain yours, respectfully,

LONDON, June 19, 1850.

Methodist New Connexion Conference England.

H. O. CROFTS.

The fifty-fourth annual Conference of the Methodist New Connexion, composed of the ministers and lay representatives of the churches, commenced its sittings in Leeds on Monday last at nine o'clock There are fifty-two missionaries employed in Canada and Ireland, and there is a home mission in a promising condition. The choice by ballot for President for the ensuing year, fell upon the Rov. W. Baggaly, of Birmingham; E. W. Makinson, Esq., A. M., of Manchester was elected Secretary, and the Rev. J. H. Robinson, of Sheffield, Corresponding Secretary. The different institutions and funds of the Connexion are in a state of growing prosperity. The profits of the Book Room exhibit an increase of no less than 350 per cent. on those of last year. The increase of members stands as follows, viz:-England, 1,357 Canada, 120, and Ireland, 21; making a total increase of 1,678. There are now in the entire community 331 chapels, 22,062 members, 131 ministers and missionaries, 855 local preachers, 7,231 Sabbath-school teachers, and 45,527 Sabbath-scholars. The whole dobts due to the Connexional funds amount to the insignificant sum of £2,500; and the result of an interesting discussion on this matter was a ordial resolution to sweep away during the ensu-ing year this small debt, that no obstacle may exist to the full developement of the Connexional energies. Four young ministers were solemnly set apart, by imposition of hands, to the work of the ministry. The sittings of Conference are expected to conclude about Wednesday next.-Eng. paper.

ORGAN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN CANADA -The first No. of a paper called the Canadian Eccleristical Gazette was published at Quebec on Saturday last. It is to be published monthly, under the direction of two Clergymen of the Church of England, and the Bishop will make use of the paer as an official channel of communication with It will be conducted on the model of the clergy. the Ecclesiastical Gazette published in London. The price is only 2s. 6d. per annum; and may be had in Montreal of Mrs. Walton, Great St. James Street.

ORDINATION IN THE FREE PRESENTERIAN CHURCHA --On Wednesday, 29th May, the Rev. Andrew Hudson, was ordained, by the Presbytery of Kingston, to the Pastoral charge of the united Congregations of Huntingdon and Tyendinaga. The Rev. Wm. Reid, of Picton, preached and presided on the occasion. His text was in Matt. v. 14 and 16 .-"Ye are the light of the world. Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven."
The Rev. Wm. Gregg, of Belleville, delivered a Church, and explained and defended the Presbytorian system of Church Government. Mr Hudson was then set apart to the office of the Ministry by orayer, and the "laying on of the hands of the Pres pytery," Thereafter, the Rev. James Rogers adtressed the newly ordained Minister, and Mr Greag the people, on their respective duties and responsi-vilities. The Ordination took place in the Piesbytorian Church lately creeted in Tyendinaga. The house was crowded by an audience who seemed teeply impressed by the interesting and solemn services of the day. From what we know of Mr Hudson, we congratulate our friends in Huntingdon flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption; but he that and Tyendinaga on his being settled among them as their permanent pastor. We have every reason to believe that he will prove an able and faithful Minister of the New Testament:-- Victoria Chronicle.

PROGRESS OF PROTESTANTISM .-- The Wanderer of Vienna, announces that ninety Catholic families navo lately passed over to Protestantism. The agitation caused in men's minds by the discussion of religious matters on the occasion of the concession made to the Catholic clergy by the Government, has led, says the Wanderer, to this result.

JERUSALEM. -- A few years ago the Queen of England and the King of Prussia united to found a bishopric in Jerusalein. It was opposed by the Pope, but agreed to by the Sultan. Samuel Gobat, now occupies the Episcopal chair. Mr Gobat, was a missionary in Abyssinia, and other eastern countive church. In his last annual address, he says,

place among all the christian denominations, Papists, Greek Church, Armenians, Copts, Se, owing to a conviction that the high clergy have no care for their souls. The sultan authorises has christian subjects to undrace Protestantism, if they choose and promises them protection. The word of God is freely distributed, and people are discosed to

Mr Gobat's attention is particularly turner to the Jowa. It is announced that they have obtained permission to build a temple on frount. Zion, and the plan of the Israelites is to make it as magnificent as Solomon's. Should this be realized, the Jews will flock to Jerusalem from all parts of the world. Protestart missions will have a new impertance,-some of the vast multitude of pilgrims will be disposed to listen to the good news of salvation.

LETTERS RECEIVED .-- Revs. W. Bothwell, F. Haynes, J. W. G. Rogers, L. P. Adams, B. P. Browne, N. C. Gowan, H. O. Crofts, T. Ogden; and S. Solmes, J. Toyne, J. G. Haskett and J. Cummings, Esqrs.

## The Watchman.

Wonday Evening, June 24, 1850.

#### MENTAL CULTURE.

Various are the points of view in which mental improvement invites the attention of the contemplative; in any one of which topics of more than ordinary interest claim the most serious consideration. To give however, a passing glance at these numerous topics would fall far short of our object in acdiessing ourselves, to the subject. One or two aspects in which it claims the attention of every man, may, for the present suffice.

We assume, without stopping to offer evidence what every intelligent individual will unhesitatingly admit-that the mind of man is capable of endless improvement. Agality may depart from the feet, gayety from the heart and the charms of beau ty may fade from" the human face divine;" nav farther, the mind in its connection with the frail, corper-al tenement, may find no longer a fit medium through which to give tangibility to its exercises of advancement. Yet never, while mind contains mind, can it lose its native properties or become incapable of expansion. For when "this earthly house of our tabernacle" totters to its fall, the soul the thinking part of man, shall emerge into a state of fadeless youth, of eternally progressive elasticity and strength. Here, then, while we deplore the folly of that part of our species who devote attention to the corruptible body, which, at best, will soon become "food for worms," to the utter neglect of the immaterial principle within; we cannot too strongly approbate the conduct of those who give prominence and preference to the interests of the soul, comparatively regardless of the present comfort or gratifiaution of the body.

Perhaps one of the first topics which co nand our consideration, is, man's obligations to improve his mind. To point out the disadvantages connected with a want of mental culture, or the desirableness of a high state of mental improvements would be intimately connected with our subject and calculated, doubtless, to impress our readers favorably respecting the daty we wish to enforce. But this is by no means that high ground which the truth of God warrants us in taking, in endeavoring to persuade men to avail themselves of the advantages the Creator has placed in their hands to elevate themselves in the scale of existence. We take a higher ground and enforce the necessity of mental than mere considerations of profit and toss; we urge discourse on the notes or marks of the true Catholic it as an imperative requirement of the Creator. Powers of a superior order have been imparted to man; powers, which while their very existence render him superior to "the beasts that perish," their capability of expansion and imprevement bespeak the high destiny reserved for him by the author of his being. The amazing capabilities man possesses do not, however, entitle him, unconditionally to the beatitudes of the Elisian fields. As in the natural world, so in matters intollectual and moral: we reap according to our sowing. "He that soweth to the soweth to the Spirit sha of the Spirit reap life everlasting;" and "he that soweth sparingly shall also reap-sparingly." And while the fruitful soil receiveth "blessing," the unproductive land is oursed. And if man, favored with those noble-powers of mind; fail to improve and render them subservient to the honor of his God, the elevation of his species, and his own best interests, how can horeroive otherwise than the scathing curse of his Maker?

Human intellects differ widely as well in point of strength as in regard to choice of pursuit or adaptation to the different vocations of life. But every sane individual has powers capable of honoring or dishonoring God--of serving or cursing himself and tries, and knows perfectly the language, opinions and manners of the people. He is a simple, modest man, living like the humble pasters of the puminossessor of such capabilities is free to use or anthenticity of the Holy Scriptures, pretend that the possessor of such capabilities is free to use or

delight rove through nature's pleasant walks, investigating her resources and treasures; and although testant in Canada; also, in many instances we are unable to determine the end for which earfain portions of the material aniverse were intended, yet from the evidences of design which pervade creation, we have sufficient data to lead us to the conclusion that " nothing . formed in vain." If then the blade of grass has its laws, its uses; who can imagine that the gigantic powers of the human mind--by far the most astonishing production of omnific energy, were created without a definite purpose, a stated orbit, the infraction of which would at once secure the wrath of the Creator and the rum of the creature?

An objector may tell us that all mon-have no equal capabilities and therefore cannot be equally responsible; an objection which certainly does no oppose the theory weadvocate. For we do not contend that the Judge Eternal will require as much ,f him to whom five talents are committed, as of him to whom ten were entrusted. The divine requarements and man's responsibility embraco simply the extent of man's resources; "according to that a man hath and not according to that he hath not." Does Heaven require fruit of the tree planted by the rivers of waters? And can it be expected the man who neglects to cultivate his intellect in order to fit himself for places of trust and usefulness --shall remain unscathed in the day of God's coming? The physical powers might be kept in a state of infantine feebleness through a succession of years, by a want of proper exercise or nutritious food. And the want of mental culture and the exercise of our intellectual powers induce imbecility and dwarfishness. The impropriety, nay, the guilt, of the former course is unmistakeable and admitted by all; while, alas! millions of minds are suffered to escape from this world uncultivated, unknown, which with proper culture would have attained gigantic stature. Were that commiseration which the thought of the Iron Shoe, calls forth toward the females of China, directed to the millions of ourselves, whose immortal part is doomed to endure a decrepitude infinitely worse tilan ever the Iron Shoe produced, it is to be hoped extensive praotical advantages would accrue. All would not be Newtons or Frankline; but the masses would be intelligent; and from the common walks of life change in foreign Stocks .- Globe. many a mind would be called into activity, whose energies would extend the revelations of science far beyond their present boundaries.

In conclusion, we ask the reader does he suppose that the Creator will hold that community guiltless, which suffers mind to remain undeveloped, which by proper means might stand out on the world's theatro as the benefactors of our race, and an honor to their ago and country? And does the youth who of all, wews his want of effort to cultivate his mental powers, otherwise than with abhorence? And can such inactivity escape its merited punishment?

#### Review of News.

The Report by Telegraph of the Steamer Cambrin's News, is quite meagre.

Our Legislators are busily engaged in their work The attention of the House for the greater part of the past week has been occupied with the Clergy Reserve Question. The Hon. Mr Price's resolutions. as given in our last, amid' the rejection of several amendments were passed. We shall endeavor to devote considerable space to this subject next week; for although these resolutions (which to many will be unpalatable), have been carried, the question is by no means settled. Other measures of imporwill undergo a thorough scrutiny ere the House decidés on its merits.

A report is in circulation to the effect that the Wesleyan Methodist Conference have resolved to dispose of the Victoria College Buildings and establish a School of Divinity in Toronto, in connection with the "Godless University!" Seriously we do not know whether there is a word of truth in the report; though we suspect it is not without founda-

A very destructive fire occurred recently in Mon-

Notwithstanding the occasional showers which have fallen during a few weeks past, we apprehend the crops would be extensively benefited by an.additional supply. The weather has lately been extremely hot.

A project is in contemplation -- a Convention of Canadian Editors and Publishers, which if carried into effect will doubtless promote the interests of the parties concerned. The day fixed for the Meeting of said Convention is July 3rd, and Toronto is named as the place. We can readily perceive the importance of such a Meeting; and hope that none of the Fourth Estate will view it otherwise. In our exchanges, are a good many notices, of course favorable to the project.

JUST PUBLISHED .-- The first of a series of Lectures delivered by the Rev. W. McClure, in "conscience obliges me to make the painful contession of my own unworthiness." He states that tivate his talants? We survey the wide expanse

a general raovement, not wholly religious, is taking of creation both animate and manimate, and with public. These Lectures are replete with interest and should find a place in the house of every Pro-

> WILL BE PUBLISHED in a few days, the Minuter of the twenty-second Annual Conference of C. W. Methodist New Conaration Church; and the Ordination Sermon delivered by Rev. W. McClure, at-Whitoharch, June 9th, 1850, by special request of the Conference.

#### Notice to Correspondents, &c.

Several communications in hand will appear

We are greatly indebted to parties who have furrished us papers containing important items relative to the Wesleyan agitation in England. To some of those our space has not permitted us to give a place, yet we assure our readers generally, that whatever affects Methodism, is to us deeply interesting,

#### Birth.

In London, on the 20th inst., the wife of the Rer. H. O. Crofts, of a daughter.

#### Married:

In London, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. H. O. Crofts, Mr. John Dew, to Mrs. Oakam, both of the Township of Osborne, L. D.

#### General Intelligence:



#### Arrival of the Cambria.

The Cambria arrived at Halifax yesterday morning, having left Liverpool on the 8th instant.

Flour unchanged but very dull. Corn is inactive, delined 6d. to 1s. Provisions quiet. Lard and Butter wer. Cotton firm-sales, (19,000 vales-prices unhanged. Consols 961.

The news of the Cuban expedition strengthened prices materially, and all colonial produce was favorably affected. Timber was much depressed in anticipation of overwhelming importations from North America. Wool in active demand, with a fair amount of business. No.

#### Burning of the Steamer G. P. Griffith.

Fuffalo, June 18 ..

When first the alarm was given, the passengers were cool and collected; it was thought the boat could reach the land, but she struck a sand bar half a mile from shore, snd then panic reigned .-The passengers became wild with despair and plunged into the water, as it life was safe there. Of the cause of the fire we know nothing; and the may peruse these remarks, imagine that the Judge saved can, explain nothing: they were asleep—all of all, wews his want of effort to cultivate his menbreak, the alarm of fire was given, the shore was in sight, hope said it could be reached, and all were still; but when the bar was struck, hope was converted into despair, and wildly death by fire was shunned, to meet death amid the waters. The passengers-plunged into the lake and but few wore saved. The number of passengers on board is thus stated; Steerage, 256; Cabin, 45; Crew, 25; Total, 326. Men in the cabin and on the lower deck jumped overboard in crowds, some 20 at a time.— The Captain remained on the upper deck near his state room, forward of the wheel house; after all the passengers had jumped overboard; the captain threw the barber's wife, his own mother-in-law, wite and child; into the lake, and plunged in him-self; he remained a moment on the surface, when with his wife in his arms they both sank together. There were at least 250 emigrants, chiefly from England and Germany—45 or 50 cabin passengers besides the crew, numbering about 25. The numculture by sanctions infinitely more authoritative tauce are in progress. We hope the School Bill fire was discovered about half-past 3 yesterday ber of those saved on the beach was only 40. The ing about the sm oured to extinguish it without alarming the passengers, but the flames spread so rapidly that the ery was soon raised "save yourself?" The hurricane deck was literally packed with emigrants sleep-ing, and when the fire was aunounced as beyoud control, the utmost confusion and terror reigned. The boat was immediately headed towards land, and grounded 600 yards from shore, but the heat was so intense that most of the passengers had jumped overboard, preferring a watery grave to death by fire. The poor emigrants were crowded forward and literally pushed overboard by those retreating from the flames. Some had presence of mind enough to throw overboard their chests and swim upon them, but nearly all were lost. Both vawl boats were so badly burnt as to be useless .-The beach was already strewed with them for several rods; they lay so thick upon the bottom of the lake, and in such shallow water, that they were finding them and taking them ashore by the

A Coroner and his Jury were in attendance to ascertain names, residences, ? . One man was hooked up from the bottom of the lake, with an infant clasped in his arms. A group of five or six emigrants, men, women, and children, were found with their arms closely locked together, evidently having left the boat and sunk in that condition. It was reported that only three females were saved .-The Diamond has been chartered by the city of Cleveland, and has gone down to bring the bodies. The citizens in the vicinity of the de ester are doing all in their power to make the survives comfortable. A large trench is being dug in Uleveland to bury those unfortunate persons. A number of persons have been brought to Buffalo. It is said that ,w-

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#### Extensive Fire in Montreal.

The fire broke out about four o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday last, in a carpenter's workshop, at the corner of Gabriel and Nazareth streets, Grifnatown, and extended through St George, Nazareth and Prince Streets to Wellington Street, destroying much valuable property in its course-it then crossed Wellington Street, and was only checked in the immediate neighborhood of the large forwarding stores lordering the Canal. The St. Anne's (English) Church was totally destroyed and the Montreal Gas Works on the opposite side of the street very narrowly escaped. Mr Wm Spiers' and many other extensive wood yards and buildings fell also before the devouring element. The area over which the fire extended, and which is now left one heap of mouldering ashes, was very stensive and could not have contained under a couple of hundred houses.

A multitude of poor persons, by this melancholy occurrence have been deprived of shelter; emigrant sheds have been thrown open, and every provision made for their comfort so far as the emerency permitted.

We regret to learn that an aged woman, named Livingston, was burnt to death, and that several is a near approximation: children are missing. Mrs Livingstone's remains were found in the rums.

#### PURTHER PARTICULARS.

To the kindness of the Proprietor of the Montreal Gazette, we are indebted for the following account of the dreadful conflagration of Saturday last:—

The awful calamity with which our city was visited on Saturday last was produced in consequence of some idle boys playing with Lugifer matches and firework crackers in the yard of Mr. McNevin, carpenter and joiner, one of our most onterprising house-contractors, a most careful man, and most respectable citizen. The yard was covered with shavings, and the fire being once communicated ran over it like gunpowder. Mr. McNevin was not at home, and the first intimation the men at work in the shop had of the danger, was from the fire bursting the floor from under the build-So rapid was the shop in a blaze, that the men in the lower part had just time to give the alarm to those above and make their escape, without being able to save any of their tools. The jand being full of dry lumber, partly worked and partly as from the saw, soon became an extent of terribly heated surface, from which the eddies of what carried burning flakes in different directions. St. Ann's Church (belonging to the Church of England), a handsome stone structure, situated on an adjoining street, soon had the roof or fire in various parts. At this time, about four o'clock P. M., the alarm had brought the engines to the scene; but both sides of the street being in a blaze, the men of the Union made a dash through the fire to reach the church, and were, some of them, severely scorched; the poor horse was much burned, and is for the present useless. Their exertions were. however, of no avail; the church was totally conumed, while masses of fire from it and other buildings rose with sudden force into the air, and were scattered on the shingle roofs, in the direction of the canel, in showers and buildings in several quarters began to blaze, among which an oat moal walmill, formerly belonged to Mr Goudin, and now turned by steam, was a conspicuous object .--The attention of the firemen was in consequence

It now became certain that a dreadful calamity was mevitable, and the very want of prospect as to ento the large wood yard of Messrs Spiers and Son and been driven into Wellington Street, the fire now seemed perfectly resistless, and as it came on lowards the city, people looked on appalled.

Again new courage was thrown into the firemen by the appearance of a large detatchment of the fallant 20th regiment. In all omergenics it is ourous to observe how men in action look to a leader and how mechanically the confidence of men acrustomed to act together is strengthened by stern command. The discipline of the regiment, under the general command of the veteran Town Major McDonald, for whom an unbounded respect is felt among all classes of our citizens under the particurendeous exertions at length succeeded in driving timate means within our time the enemy back, upon the field of fire towards the tion in our community. anal, and saved the city from general destruction. the back buildings of the large row of brick houses. n King street were however destroyed.

Thus foiled in its approach to the city, it solled in its approach to the city, it solled in aggrandised volume, over Wellington street, be principle street of the suburb, containing many age houses of brick and stone, on fire, up as far an Street, the extreme cross street to the light. Doubling down Approach outh. Doubling down Ann street, the null front of he fire now turned to reach the large warehouse nd store on the Canal and river, filled with pro-uce from Upper Canada, and goods from Europe. Along the line of Gabriel street on the west, and asked by George and Ann streets, on it came to make such rules as may be necessary.

ouring down upon these valuable stores. The st side of Gabriel street, both sides of Nazareth feet, Dalhousie street Wellington street, and one de of Ann street, were now in one blaze.

The Man Ann street, were now in one blaze.

The Hero Company here earned praise for the and they made to save the stores on the canal of they could not have succeeded, had it not been at men got out on the roofs, and, with brooms at buckets of water, swept, of the heavy shower burning cinuers, which fell thick around them. everal times the stores of Messrs Hooker & Holton, cPherson & Crane, Gillespie & Moffatt, and those elonging to the Hon. Thomas McKay were on fire, id happily were again extinguished. Messrs. illespic & Moffat we believe have an engine of eir own, and to it they may principally attribute eir escape on this occasion.

The fire now checked in this quarter, was left to an itself out in every other. Soveral times the sewers were on fire, and by superhuman exerging extinguished, and finally saved. Had they ploded, the effects would have been terme.

The general loss of dwelling houses as far as we ould learn yesterday, was as follows:-

Wellington Street Dalhonsie Nazareth George's do Gabriel do Aun do In lanes do Attisan's shops on hont streets

#### Total

Besides these their were shops of blacksmiths, carpenters, and other mechanics, in rear of their houses and on back streets, which we could get little account of; there were also back buildings, sheds, stables, &c., to all the dwelling houses, which it is impossible to ascertain the number of, or estimate the exent.

The loss in value cannot be less than \$300,000 on a moderate computation, not reckoning furniture nor goods; and it falls upon a class of persons who will feel it most severely, being principally mechanics. The insurance offices have not yet received sufficient returns to enable them to make up an exact statement of their losess, but the following

ment ublicavatinition.	
Mutual	£9,300.
Ætna	9,200
Moutreal	2,000
Quebec	1,200
North Western	750
	•
	£22.450

The houseless sufferers are entitled to, and will doubtless receive, every commiseration and aid. The emigrant sheds have been thrown open for their accommodation in the meantime.

The different churches will, me all Christian charity, see to their own poor.

There are various rumours of children being burnt, but we have not accertained the fact with certainty. One unfortunate widow woman of the name of Livingston, after saving ner cows, returned to get some money from her house, but never returned. Part of herremains was found on Sunday, and a coroner's inquest held on Monday, but nothmg was elicited.

We learn that Mr Wm Stafford commenced re-building on Wellington Street.—Transcript.

#### Observance of the Sabbathi

A meeting of the citizens of Toronto, to promote this most important object, convened by the Mayor in requisition, was held on Friday evening, in the Cit; Hall. The meeting was called for half-past seven, but the chair was not taken for some time after, in consequence of speakers who were to have taken motions, not having arrived. The meeting was a large one, and so respectable and attentive an audience we have rarely seen in Toronto. It was very evident throughout, that the proceedings met the cordial approbation of those assembled who were of all religious distinctions..

J. S. Howard, Esq., Treasurer of the Home District, was called to the chair, and the Rev. John Barclay opened the meeting with prayer.

A letter was read from the Hon. Adam Ferguson who was to have moved the first resolution, apologizing for his absence in consequence of the death

The Chairman having made a few remarks on the general object of the meeting, he called on Rev. Dr. Burns to introduce the first motion.

We have a full report of the speeches delivered, and had hoped up to the last moment that we would be able to make room for them, but find it impossible to do so.

Dr. Burns moved, seconded by J. H. Hagerty,

1. That the institution of one day in seven as a day of rest, and to be devoted to religious uses is of God and obligatory on all men, and that its right observance is inseparably connected with the moral and spiritual interests of mankind.

This resolution having been carried by acclamation, it was moved by Rev. Mr Pyper, supported by Hon. Malcolm Cameron, and Rev. Mr McGregor, of Guelph, and adopted:-

2. That as the Sabbath is most beneficial to the ar command of their immediate officers, reassured to courage and energies of the firemen. A large placed under his care, and as its descenation is an interruption of the peace of society, a violation

It was then moved by the Rev. John Roaf, seconded by John Shaw, Esq., and carried:--

3. That, maintaining the views proposed in the preceding resolutions, and with the object of oheoking, if not eradicating evils among us, such as the growing encroachments of the Postal arrangements -the plying of vessels in and from our, harbor with passengers or goods--and the toleration of taverns passengers or goods--and the toleration of laverus open for traffic on the Lord's day--an association be formed by the name of "The Sabbath Protection Alliance," to be conducted by a committee composed of the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, to choose the Secretary, and to make such rules as may be proposed.

All Clergymen favorable to the object, and Messrs. Justice McLean, Hagaity, Wm. McMaster, Wm. Mathers; W. A. Baldwin, A. T. McCord, John Whitt, James Shaw, Edward McPhail, Hugh, Cochrane, John McMurrich, John Doel, Sen., Ohver Mowat, Robert James, S. Shaw, Robert Walker.

The Rev. John Jennings, seconded by John McMurrich, Esq., then moved and carried the following resolution:--

4. That the following memorial from this meeting, and signed by the chairman in name thereof, be presented to His Worship the Mayor, and other members of the Corporation of this City, earnestly desiring their corporate interference in behalf of

To His Worship the Mayor; and other members of the Civic Corporation of the City of Toronto.

City. Hall, on the 11th of June, 1850.

SHEWETH-

That it is the duty of all men to recognise and obey the authority of God in regard to the sacred observance of the Sabbath.

That its proper observance is especially obliga-tory on a community which publicly professes

That the Civil Executive of that community has an important part to discharge in checking infringements and abuses of that day, which interfere with general order and morality, and when the public voice condemns them, and requests that they be disallowed.

That, when the Subbath is violated, and avenues to vice are opened and tolerated, the most disastrous moral and social consequences are sure to follow.

That in this city there are certain great social ewils now allowed on that day, which we consider ought to be strictly prohibited, such as, the plying of Foats for hire to and from the Peninsula—the sailing of a steam boat to and from Hamilton-the open or covert traffic in licensed and unlicensed houses for the sale of spirituous liquors, and which is believed to be contrary to a Municipal Act. Also, the congregating of considerable bands of boys and young men in various parts of the city for idle and dissolute conduct and conversation, and for several kinds of games; all which are highly offensive to various neighbourhoods, and in some cases interfere with the comfort of public worship in churches and disturb that sacred quiet which is seemely and desirable.

It is therefore, memorialised that your Worshipful Corporation will be pleased to take the whole subject into consideration, and strictly enforce those laws which are in existence, or enact such new ones as you may deem advisable, that your corporate interference may be beneficially felt in maintaining due order in regard to the civil and social relations of this precious Institution.

And as in duty bound, your Memorialists will

Signed in name, and by authority of the Meet-

J. S. Howard, Chairman.

The meeting was completely successful, and we trust the society growing out of it will be the means of effecting much good:—Globe.

BOSTON, June 18.

The Supreme Court opened this morning, and delivered their opinion in the case of Dr. Webster, to the effect that every form necessary to constitute a legal trial had been complied with.. They were unanimous in dismissing the petition.

It was the general impression in Boston, that the Governor would next month fix the day for the execution of Professor Webster-and that there is no possiblity of the prisoner escaping from the extreme penalty of the law.

#### Death of Mr. Wetenhall.

We deeply regret to say that John Wetenhall, Esq., late Commissioner of Public Works, and representative for the County of Halton, expired here yesterday morning. A more painful event it has never been our lot to announce, and we are sure it will be received by many beyond the wide aircle of the personal friends of the deceased, with deep grief., Mr. Watenhall's mind never completely recovered from the shock it sustained by the excitement of a contested election acting on an enfeebled constitution; hut it was hodily disease which terminated his career.-His memory will long be cherished by those who knew him well. He was, in the best sense of the term, a gentleman; highly educated, manly and honorable in feeling, a warm friend, and a most agreeable companion. As an agriculturist he stood among the foremost in our country, and as a public man he was independent and liberal.

This sad termination of Mr. Wetenhall's brief political career carries with it a striking lesson of instruction. For the first time he obtained a seat in Parliament in January. 1848; and though but one Session in the House, he was called to take a share in the Government in Dec. 1849. The writer well recollects meeting him the morning of his appointment to the Commissionership of Public Works, and warmly congratulating him on the event; he had just been appointed, and was on the point of starting for his county, naturally elated with the new and honorable po-sition he had acquired, and buoyant with hope for the fu-sition he had acquired, and buoyant with hope for the fu-santed. interruption of the peace of society, a violation sition he had acquired, and buoyant with hope for the fullitary and men of the Union Company by treasultary and the Union Company by treasultary and timate means within our reach to suppress its infrac- as the summit of his ambition, was, in the inscrutible

> regret to announce the sudden death of the wife of the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, the President of the Board of Trade. The deceased was the youngest daughter of, Sir T. Barnug, Bart, and sister of First Lord of the Admirality.

## Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. Monday, June 17.

Court of Chancery.

Col. Prince withdrew his notice of a bill to abolish the Court of Chancery. He had read the new rules carefully, and he had no hesitation in saying that if they were properly carried out they would do much to forward justice, and at a very reduced

Law Reform.

Mr Notman introduced a bill to alter and amoud the practice of the law in the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas.

#### Allendance of Wilnessess

Mr Sherwood (Brockville) introduced a bill to audesiring their corporate interference in behalf of thorize the Superior Courts to compet the attendance Sabbath observance, in its civil and social relations: of witnesses. Second reading Monday next.

#### Fines in Lower Canada.

On motion of Mr Duchesney a committeewas ap-The Memorial of the Public Meeting held in the pointed to enquire into the payment of fines imposed ity. Hall, on the 11th of June, 1850. School Bill Lower Canada.

In answer to an enquiry from Mr McConnell, Mr LaFontaine said it was not the intention of government to amend the present, or to introduce a new School Bill for Lower Canada.

Mr Robinson moved for leave to introduce a bill to graunt the requirement of any deligner mades the

prevent the payment of any claims under the Indomnity. Act of last Session, until certain information moved for, was laid before the House.

A warm debate ensued, as to whether Mr W. H. Boulton had the right to speak on the motion, it having been put by the Speaker. The Speaker at first decided he had not the right to speak after the motion was put, but finally decided that, in his opinion, Mr Boulton had the right.

A debate then ensued on the question. The ministry opposed the nution. On being put to the vote, it was negatived by 48 against 16.

Mr W. If. Boulton moved for the introduction of certain Resolutions for an address to Her Majesty on the subject of amending the Constitution of the Province. After speaking upon them at some length, the House adjourned at 8 P. M. from the want of a quorum.

Commission of Inquiry into the affairs of Kings College.

In answer to an inquiry from Mr H. Sherwood, Mr Baldwin said the Government had not got a formal inquiry from Kings College respecting certain statements relative to the Commission of inquiry into the affairs of Kings College; but he had learned from one of the Secretaries that the information would be forthcoming.

The Constitutional Act. Mr Boulton (Toronto rose to move certain resolutions, with a view to an Address to Her Majesty, on the subject of amending the constitutional act.

While Mr Boulton was speaking the House was oun ed out for want of a quorum, there being only 18 members present.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, June 19.

ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN. Hon. Mr. Irving moved to withdraw the motion which he had made to move an address to the Queen relative to the summoning of persons to the Legislative Council. The motion was granted..

BANKING INSTITUTIONS..

The Bill to restrain within certain limits the syntem of voting by proxy in Banking Institutions or other Incorporated Companies, was read the first

Hon. W. Morris explained the provisions of the Bill. He said the 2nd clause enacted that no officer of any Incorporated Company shall hold proxies.— The 2nd clause provided that a list of shareholders, stockholders, or partners, should be printed annually and sent 90 days previous to the annual eleciions, to each shareholder, &c. The 3rd clause provided, that no officer of the past or current year should hold or use proxies attany election of Directors, or use any question which may arise at the meeting for such election. The 4th clause enacted that no one but shareholders shall hold proxies; and the 5th clause provided, that it should not be lawful for any one person to give more that fifty proxy votes. The 6th and last clause enacted, that a statement shall he inserted in a book every six months, verified by the oath of the President, or other presiding officer, showing the whole liability to the Bank of such President or Chairman, and of each Director of the Bank, at the time of making such statement, and also the average amount of their liabilities during each of the six months next; preceding the making of such statement: and that the Cashier of every Bank should keep such book open to the inspection of the Stockholders.— He held that the provisions of the Bill were much needed; and would be productive of much good.

Hon. Mr. McGill said he would make a few remarks upon two of the provisions of the Bill. Resaid some of the Directors of the Bank which he re-presented---the Bank of Montreal---had habilities in them, not personal ones, but connected with them as partners of commercial firms. He thought it would be improper that the private affairs of such be exposed to public gaze. He would also object to that clause which enacted that no Stockholders should hold more than 50 proxies, because many persons in foreign countries held stock in the Mon-

Hon W Morris made a few observations in reply. Hon Mr Lesslie said, in Lower Canada, previous as the summit of his ambition, was, in the inscrutible to the time of the Special Council, there was a proworkings of Providence, fraught with consequences to vision similar to that in the proposed Bill, which enacted that a statement of the liabilities of the Directors should be laid before the Stockholders, and that practice had worked well. The Special Council,

practice had worked well. The Special Council, however, had repealed that enactment.

Hon Mr. McGill said, the aggregate, but not the individual liabilities of the Directors were then given. He did not object to that provision on account of the Montreal Bank in particular, because the amount of the liabilities of the Directors of that Bank was ridiculously small, but he objected to it on the principle which it involved. He was not opposed to the general principle of the Pale. opposed to the general principle of the Bill.

The Bill was ordered to be read a second time on

Monday next. The Honse then adjourned.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, June 18. Sixteen Petitions were brought up and laid on the

Mr Gugy, from the Select Committee on His Excellency's Message, with the accompaning do-cuments, on the subject of the Industrial Exhibition to take place in London, in 1851, presented the Report of the said Committee.

Mr DoWitt introduced a Bill to enable the Judg-ment Creditors of Public Officers to seize a portion of the salaries and emoluments of such officers in

certain cases; second reading Thursday next.

Mr Polotte introduced a Bill to transfer to the
Municipal Council of the Municipality of the town of Three Rivers, the administration of the Common Council of the said town, and for other purposes ;--second reading Monday next.

On motion of the hon Mr Baldwin a call of the House was ordered for Friday, the 25th June, inst.

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, June 21. RAILBOADS.

Hon Mr Fergusson presented the report of the Conmittee to whom was referred the bill to enable Municipal Corporations to subscribe stock in Railroads. The only important addition made by it, is that which enacted that the Mayor, Watden or Reeve of any municipal Corporation that subscribed to Railways, should be allowed to vote on behalf of such Corporations in the same manner as any other shareholder.

Hon Mr DeBlaquier said he hoped that before Municipal Corporations were allowed to subscribe to Railroads that the House should be acquainted with those which were proposed to be erected. The condition which I'mland had lately been placed from a reckless preceeding in there undertakings, ought to make them cautious before they vested that power in Municipali-

On motion, the consideration of the Bill was referred to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

#### REGISTER ACT.

A message was received from the House stating that that House had concurred in the amendments made by the Council, to the bill entitled An Act to extend the time for the performance of certain matters connected with the Montreal'Registry Act.

The House the adjourned till Monday next.

#### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. FRIDAY, June 21, 1850.

ADJOURNED DEBATE-CLERGY RESERVES.

After speeches from Messrs Drummond, McConnell Chauveau, Laterriere, Sherwood (Toronto), Chabot, Robinson, Sanborn, Morrison, Lafontaire, and Cayley, the amendment moved by Mr. Cameron (Kent), to proceed by Bill, was put and lost by a majority of 43.

Mr Cayley then moved in amendment, to the effect. that the present appropriation of the Clergy Reserves should remain undisturbed, but that other religious bodies enumerated should be admitted to participate in the proceeds of those investments. On being put to the vote it was negatived .- Yeas 16. Nays 52.

Mr Wilson moved in amendment, that Her Majosty be prayed to direct the repeal of the Imperial act of 1840, having due regard to vested rights:-Yeas 3;

Mr.J. H. Boulton moved an amendment similar to that which had been moved by Mr Cameron,-Lost, Yeas 7;

The first 23 of the original resolutions were carried by 52 against 18. A division took place on the 21th resolution, which was carried by 50 against 20; and the 25th, by 41 against 27.

Mr, W H Boulton moved in amendment to the 26th resolution that Her Majesty be prayed to recommend to Her Imperial Parliament, to allow the Canadian subjects the same right to legislate on social and political subjects as was enjoyed by the inhabitants of Great Britain. On being put to the vote, it was negatived by 65 against 4.

The 26th resolution was carried by 48 against 19. On the 29th resolution being put to the vote, Mr Morrison moved, seconded by Mr. Flint that the most expedient mode for the settlement of the Clergy Reserves, would be by praying the Queen to repeal the Imperial Act of 1840, and by vesting the Clergy Reserve, and the Revenues arising therefrom, in the hands of the Canadian Legislature. It was negatived by 42 against 23. The main motion which involved the whole principle of the resolutions was then carried, by 36 against 34-being a majority of 2 only. This announcement was received with cheers by the opposition. The 30th resolution was carried by 40 against 28 The 31st and last resolution was carried by 45 against 23.

A committe was then named to draft an address founded on the resolutions.

The House then adjourned at a 4 to 2 till Monday pext.

#### PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

From the Montreal Herald.

We have received the Inspector General's statein the warehouse, which had not been yet inspected ent of the public accounts for the year 1849—that is, from the 1st Feb. 1849, to the 31st Jan. last .-We give below an abstract statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Province for the past year, showing a surplus of the former over the latter of £62,517, 14 9. It must be admitted that this statement contrasts most favorably and satisfactorily with that for 1848; the expenditure durn z which year was no less than £79,845 15 10 more than the reyenue; while in 1849 it was £62,517 119 less.-In 1848 the revented was only £379,645 7 8—the expenditure £459,491 3 6. The increase on the revenue in 1849, is £133,785 15 3, while there has been an apparent decrease of £8,577 15 4 in the expenditure. We say an apparent decrease, because we find a statement of-warrants issued on the Receiver General "in payment of various indispensable expenses ('mounted constabulary force' -the 'Forting'-tor 'special services,' special magistrates,' miscellaneous,' and 'expenses attending the removal of the seat of Government," ') and for which a provision is required amounting to £26,151 6 10, not included in the statement of the year's expenditure.

ABSTRACT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITU	ircrei	ENU	Ę.
Duties Foreign Commerce.			• .
Customs. { Montreal & Quebec, &	213,852	4	2
Customs. \ Inland Ports;	168,774	14	3
Internal Duties.			
Excise,	21,131	16	8
Light House or Tonnage Duty.	1,009	9	7
Bank Imposts,	10,763	4	6
Militia Commissions, Fines, &c.,	21	5	1
Fine & Forieitures, including Seizures		9.	2
Casual Revenue,	14,379	3	4

42,615 1 7 9,568 14 7 Public Works, Territorial, £513,431 2 11

Total Currency,

EXPENDITURE. Interest on Provincial Debt, £180,125 1 Tumpike Trusts, Civil Government. 52,530 15 6 Administration of Justice, 13.900 0 Provincial Penitentiary 59,264 10 Legisláture, Education, Agricultural Societies, 39,601 19 8,585 12,122 14 0 Hospitals and other Charaties, Provincial Geological Survey, 1,971 17 2.034 114,850 11 10 Maintamance of Light Houses, Emigration, Pensions, Indian Annuties,  $10,788 \cdot 1^{3} \cdot 4$ Miscellaneous, £450,913 8 2

Add Excess of Revenue over Expenditure,

£513,431 2 11 Total Currency,

DISSOLUTION OF THE N. BRUNSWICK ASSEMBLY! -A Royal Gazette Extra of Saturday last, contains a Proclamation by His Excellency the Lieuterant-Governor, dissolving the General Assembly of this Province, and ordering that Writs for calling a new General Assembly be forthwith issued, returnable on Thursday, 11th July next.

The St. Johns New Brunswicker of the 4th inst., say, several American vessels have arrived at the port within the last few weeks, to load with timber or England, which they carry at a very low rate of treight. On Friday, the Prussian barque Ar hibild arrived from Bermuda, for the purpose of loading or Great Butain.

The Pilot states on good authority, that the moment the bill passes the Houses of Assembly to allow the extension of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad to Rouse's Popt, the work will be commenced. The contract has been taken by H. R. Campbell, Esq., the present Cluef Engineer of the Vermont Central Radroad, who engages to complete it within the pies: 'year. In connection with this Governor Pays. President of the Central Railroad, was at Montreal last week. The Railroad from Rouse's Point to Ogdensburgh has been opened as far as Chateauguay, a distance of 453;

HIGHLY IMPORTANT .- We are informed, on the very best authori'y, that a proposition for the sale of the Victoria College Building to the Government was, on Monday last, submitted by the College Board to the Wesleyan Conference sitting in this town, and carried, with little, if any opposition.— The Buildings will be converted into a House of Correction for Juvenile offenders. We understand that this sale has been forced upon the Conference by the failure of the Institution—it being now shut up for want of students as well as funds. The Wesup for want of students as well as funds. ley ans are forthwith to avail themselves of the provisions of the present University Act, and come under its regulations at Toronto. Their charter, as a matter of course is surrendered. The most remarkable and interesting feature in this case, is, the statement of Egerton Ryerson, on the Conference floor during the discussion of the question, that the Government are about to subjust to Parliament an amendment to the University Act, des'roying is s'"godless" character and recognizing religious worship! We offer no comment.—Brockville Recorder.

#### GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Yesterday morning, at 4 o'clock, a very destructive fire broke out in the pot and pearl ash inspec-tion warehouse, 48 and 49 West street, and em-bracing half a dozen numbers in Washington street. The building was occupied by Cassidy, Palmer & Co., who inspected pot and pearl ashes, and classified it according to its value. Most of the stock it contained belonged, therefore, to others. The building was destroyed completely through to Washington street, with about half of the 5,000 barrels of pot and pearl ashes it contained.

hus making the whole stock over 5,000 casks There were, besides, 400 hogsheads of sugar, a quantity of iron and other merchandise, stored in the building. The total damage is estimated at from \$60,000 to \$70,000. About half of the loss is covered by insurance. The building, owned by Mr. J. F. Freeborn, was partially insured, namely for \$5,000. Messrs Cassidy, Palmer & Co. were not insured for one cent. and have lost, in fixtures, implements, &c., about \$3,000. The aggregate loss of stock is divided among a great many, 600 barrels of pearls being the largest lot; some of the lots are as small as five barrels. The ashes in the bonded room escaped, with but slight damage.— Herald, June 17.

#### Buffalo, June 21.

A storm here yesterday was of a very violent character; the wind blowing almost a tornado, carrying away signs, tearing up trees, and breaking windows. Several small boats were upset, and three boys were drowned from one of them. The steamer Knickerbocker ran on a rock, and it was feared she would break in two. We have not yet heard of her release. Telegraphic despatches were entirely stopped. The steamer Knickerbocker is expected to be got off the rock without much injury. Her freight is all taken out. Dates from Matanzas state, that the harbor was strictly guarded, and their militia were drilling. Sickness had left their shipping, after a few cases of cholera among the negroes. William Barnes, Editor of the Sunday Despatch, died this morning of appoplexy, after a brief illness. He was a young man of industry and talent.

Montreal, June 21, 7. P. M.

Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out Journal of Education, Canadian Agriculturist, in the Vaudreuil Glass Works, destroying one of the Europe our nation of Medical & Physical Science, 4 naces; the Cupola and the attached buildings were saved,

#### HURRAH FOR CANADA.

We take the following from the Albany Argus.--We hope that as Mi Fleck has done so well in the States, he will send some specimens of his handi-eraft home to the great International Exhibition, ande any off the big prize there. The public will have an opportunity of judging in the Fall what 2,502 18 4 Ganadian incchantes can do, and we are inistaken in the Montreal Industrial Fair does not open the eyes of some people .--

A trial of plows is to be made every day during this week, under the direction of the Evecutive Committee of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society; nearly forty different plows have been entered for the trial, the competitors being from New York, New England, New Jersey Michigan and Canada. The judges, who have been selected by the executive committee of the society are gentlemen in whom the public have confidence; and they are directed, we understand, to pursue this triat until every impliment shall be tested in the most thorough manner and its character for peforming the work desired, ascer-

The trial commenced at 11 o'clock yesterday with stubble land. For this 12 plows were entered.

Alex. Fleek of Montreal drew No I, --- Plowman, Mathew Hutchinson, from Canada. The ground wa in bad order from the excessive rams, yet the work was done in a manner that reflects great credit on the plowman, as well as on the the Wilkie Scotch plow, made by Mr Fleck .--Montreal Transcript.

The body of a man, much accomposed, was on Friday last, found floating in the River St Law-rence, about three miles above Lachine. The dece ised was in winter habiliments--An over-coat of American grey cloth, with Capuchon over his head tiowsers of the same material; blue cloth dress coat, with metal buttons, white flannel and blug check cotton shirts, drawers of white flannel, black silk cravet, a pair of strong leather hosts, appar-ently but little used, fur cap of black Astrican, one seal-skin glove, and leather belt around his waist of robust make, auburn hair, and about five feet six inches in height. The body was removed to Laci me and interred in the Presbyterian Cemetary.

--Montreal Herald.

#### Toronto Market Prices, June 22. Corrected weekly for the Watchman.

s. p. S. D. Flour per brl. 196 lbs. 21 3 a.26 3 Wheat per bushel, 60 lbs. 4 6 a 5 3 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 5 a 1 8 Oatmeal per bbl. 196 lbs. .18 9 a 20 0 Pease per bushel; 60 lbs. .2 0 a 3 0 Potatoes per bushel, 1 4 a 2 0 Beef per lb. 0 21 a 0 5 20 0 a 30 0 Beef per 100 lbs. Veal per lb. 0 21 a 0 4 Pork per 100 lbs. 22 6 a 26 3 Bacon per cwt. 30 0 a 40 0 40 0 a 50 0 Hams per cwt. Lamb per quarter, 1 6 a 3 9 Mutton per lb. 0 3 0 6 Fresh Butter per lb. ,0 61 a 0 Firkin Butter per ib. 0 6 a D 71 Cheese per lb. **9** 3 a 0 5 Lard per lb. .0 3½ a 0 o a 15 0 Apples per bbl. Eggs per dozen, 0 6 a 0 7 2 0 a 5 0 Turkeys each, Geese each, 1 6 p 2 0 Ducks per pair, 1 8 4 2 6 Fowls do. 1 8 4 2 6 Straw per ton, .25 0 a 35 0 45 0 a 60 0 Hay per ton, Fire Wood, 11 3 a 15

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

## The York Paper Mill.

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

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

VHE 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 libe-

al terms. The highest price paid for Rags, in Cash, Exchange of

Warehouse, same place as occupied by Eastwood

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 ment a continuance of the support given to that firm.

J. EASTWOOD, J'R, & 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 FOLLOW-

Missionary & Sabbath School Record, (per an.) 1s. Canada Temperance Advocate, 2s. Canada Christian Advocate, 7s. Ecclesiastical & Missionary Record, Montreal Witness, 10s. 12s. 0dChristian Guardian, The Watchman, (Toronto,) Sunday School Guardian, 10s. 2s. 5s. 0d. 0d. April 1st, 1850,

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EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED WITH

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ESPECTFULLY announces that he has re-opened the above Establishment with an extensive and well-selected Stock of STAPLE and FANCY DRY well selected Stock of STAPLE and FRIDE AGE 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.

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BONNETS, BOOTS and SHOES, &c., &c., IS now more complete than heretotore, embracing all the New Styles &c., in the Several Departments.

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

examine for themselves.
P. S. The BOOT and SHOE STORE is now in the

rear, fronting on Francis Street, with the Sign of the Mammoth Boot: THOMAS THOMPSON.

Toronto, May, 1850.

## Encourage Home Manufactures!

TITIE Subscriber in returning his sincere thanks to the Merchants and Public generally, for the iberal support he has received since he commented 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 Bexes of three bigs. No. 1, 2, and 2 Depart Cales in better our 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.

PLIER R. LAMB.

Corner of Church and Richmond Streets, Toronto, April 30, 1850.

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BY THE YOUNG MEN'S MISSIONARY SO-CIETY, 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.

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

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13, 2

W., March 15th, 1850,

Lond

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THE THIRD ASSUAL EXHIBITION of Objects of Science, Art. Manufacture, &c., &c., will be held at SEP PEMBER next, commoneing one week after the close of the Provincial Agricultural Fair, and will conto to for three weeks

The following is a LIST of PRIZES which will be

For the lost specimen, combining Ingenuity and Mechanical Skill :-- A GOLD MEDAL of the value of £12 10s., given

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Tor the second best ditto—
A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.
For the best original Oil Painting—
A MEDAL, value £10 or upwards, by the Judges.
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A DPLOMA, by the Institute.
For the best Geometrical colored Vechanical Drawing.
by a Mechanic or Mechanic's Apprentice—
A SET OF MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A SET OF WATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, value £3, by a member of the Instante.

For the second hest dutto—
A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.

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

tuto.

tuto.

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of the institute.

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tute.
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For the best Water Color Drawing—by a Pupil—
A BOX OF COLORS, &c., Complete, value £1

15s, by a member of the Institute.

For the best Chalk Drawing, by a Lady, a Pupil—
AN ALBUM, value 16s, 3d., by a member of the

· Institute.
For the best Chalk Drawing, by a Gentleman, a Pupil. A DRAWING BOOK, value 15s., by a member of the Justitute.

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For the best specimen of Cabinet Ware, by an apprenic of not over 5 years standing—
A BRACE AND BITS, of the best quality, by P. Patterson & Sons, Ironmongers.

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kaummer, by an apprentice of not over 5 years standing— A SET OF STOCKS AND DIES, value £2, by John Harrington, Esq., Ironmonger. The Committee will also award a few discretionary

Diplomas, not exceeding six in number, for superior Specimens not herein enumerated.

The above prizes are open to the competition of the for ince. All Specimens for competion must be the bona file production of the Exhibitor.

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

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

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

Toronto, March, 1850.

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TME lest encomium upon this learned, complete and popular History et Komanism is the fact l'at 81X-T.L.N. THOUSAND COPILS have been sold in about The Man SAMP COPHS have been sold in about three years, and still there is a constant demand on it in all parts of the country. In order to meet this demand, and to gratify the public curiosity in relation to the present Pope Pais IX, the paesent endarged edition is presented to the public. With the Supplement, the work now forms a schedular transaction of the primary for the laborator. istal octavo colume, for the parlor, or for the library.

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Rev. George Coles, of the Christian Hoscate and Jours nal says-" I cannot but express my gratitude to Almighty God that such a concise and complete development of the Mystery of Iniquity' is now presented to the public in a torm so elegant and attractive."

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"Such a work required deep and protracted research and it affords evidence that diligence, caution, and judg-ment, in the selection and arrangement of materials, have not been wanting. The author has availed himself of the writings of both Protestants and Papists, and has brought together a greater mass of information on the history, the -pirit, and the doings of Popery, than we have ever seen before in one volume."

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Christian Intelligencer, (Dutch Reformed.)

"Those who would see a correct and condensed exhibition of the ten thousand adominations of the Papacy, may find it, to their amazement, in 'Dowling's History of Romanism.' Its contents form a rich sortchouse of historical cal instruction, which, if it could be placed within the reach of every family, would prove an unspeakable bles sing to our beloved country. This is the book for Ameri cans. Place it beside your Bibles. Compare its records of crime and the Papal principles it exposes with the holy doctrines and immaculate life of Jesus of Nazareth. When you have done this, you will have no difficulty in deter-mining whether or not Romanism is Christianity."

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#### Agricultural.

PREPARATION OF SEED WHEAT

By sitting, with suitable sieves, the lage plump berries may be separated from the small and shrivelled, which will make a great im provement. Then wash thoroughly in water, stirring violently, and skim off all floating sub stance. Violently washing will rub off the seeds of fungus which might cause smut or other diseases, and destroy the eggs of insects; and by skimming, the light seeds and other refuse substances may be excluded.

Various steps are used as a turther preven tion of smut, &c, for which we have recom-mended violent washing. The following is cheap, convenient, safe, and probably as office tual as any; and it has the unportant advan tage of floating oats, and grain of comparative and Indigestion.

All these diseases have each something in common lightness, that sink in pure water.

Make a solution of salt, as strong as it can be made, which is probably about one quart of sait to two gallons of water. In this steep the wheat, and remove worthless matters that rise, also the grains of wheat of comparative lightness. It is best to soak the wheat twelve or twenty four hours; but when thus prepared, it the weather is lavorable, it will keep in good condition for several days or weeks, it the brine as strong, as it will not vegetate in it.

We have kept wheat a week or two in this way; and a farmer informed us that he had prepared his wheat in brine, when his interval where he intended to sow, was overflowed, and cially for the diseases mentioned above. he kept it in the brine three weeks, and as it was ate, he then spread and dried it, and sowed the

staked time to make it dry enough to sow-Sow soon after the lime is added. If any acci dent or storm prevents sowing seon, return the grain to the brine, as the best preservative -N. E. Farmer.

#### HINTS FOR JUNE.

Look at your newly planted apple trees; ex amine if any noxious insects have commenced their ravages. Fruit trees of all kinds are hable to considerable injury by the attacks of a great variety of insects, such as the catterpillar, green louse, &c. The opperations for destroying insects are various, and in most cases must be regulated according to the species. I would here only recommend from experience the dusting of lime, or the application of tobacco water as most beneficial. One lb. of tobacco steeped in three gallons of hot water, will dress one hundred young trees. Apply the water with a small brush or sponge, when cold. You will find it death to all kinds of insects, and life to the E. HUBBARD.

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Powdered charcoal, or the refused of the peap, should be thickly strewed over every place where filth is allowed to accumulate. It absorbs the bad smell, and makes an excellent manure of what otherwise would not only be useless, but offensive. It also prevents the lavæ of insects from becoming flies or moths. Pigs like to eat charcoal-are thought to latten on it, and, in the course of the summer months, I frequently have a bushel or so at a time thrown over the pen. It makes the manure so much more valu-

£10 2s 61 per ton. When retailers' profit, Providence, to the use of your Medicine treight, &c., are added this Guano must at present be an expensive manure. These high ittes have led to extensive demand for bones, which are now selling at 2s 4d per bushel; and we understand that the dealers in bone dusthave incre orders than they can supply, as the raw material of this manure is by no means plentiful.

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each some principle of continuity, which amid all their apparent taraty, establishes their andy of type, one remedy alleviate or cutes flem all, and that remedy is

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