

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear
within the text. Whenever possible, these have
been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées.

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

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

- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: / There are some creases in the middle of the page..
Commentaires supplémentaires: Il y a des plis dans le milieu des pages.

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

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

The World

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

VOL. I.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, MONDAY, MAY 20, 1850.

No. 12.

Poetry.

THE SPIDER AND THE FLY.

"Will you walk into my parlour?" said the spider to the fly;
 "'Tis the prettiest little parlour that ever you did spy.
 The way into my parlour is up a winding stair,
 And I have many pretty things to show when you get there."
 "Oh no, no!" said the little fly, "to ask me is in vain;
 For who goes up your winding stair comes never down again."
 "I am sure you must be weary with soaring up so high,
 Will you rest upon my pretty bed?" said the spider to the fly.
 "My bed has silken curtains, the sheets are fine and thin,
 And if you please to rest awhile, I'll snugly tuck you in."
 "Oh no, no!" said the little fly; "I've often heard it said
 They never wake again who rest upon your bed."
 "I am sure you must be hungry," said the spider to the fly;
 "Will you look into my pantry?—my pantry is close by,
 There are dishes without number, and delicacies nice;
 And if you please to look within, perhaps you'll take a slice."
 "Oh no, no!" said the little fly; "indeed that cannot be;
 I've heard what's in your pantry, and I do not want to see."
 "Sweet creature!" said the spider; "you are witty, and you're wise;
 How handsome are your gauzy wings! how brilliant are your eyes!
 You do not know how fine your shape, how slender and how fair,
 How beautiful your shining wings, with colours bright and rare!
 I've got a looking-glass within, upon a little shelf;
 And if you please to take a look, you may behold yourself."
 Alas, alas! how very soon this silly little fly,
 Pleased with these flattering words, forgot the danger that was nigh:
 Thinking only of her gauzy wings and of her brilliant eye!
 And slowly she came nearer now, and nearer, till at last
 The spider darted on his prey, and fiercely held her fast.
 He dragg'd her up his winding stair, and to his dismal den,
 And true it was poor little fly came never down again.
 And so, my little children, who may this story read,
 To idle, silly, flattering words, learn never to give heed.
 Against any evil counsellor close heart and ear and eye;
 And take a lesson from this tale of the spider and the fly.

Miscellany.

MEMOIR.

Letitia Geland was born in May, 1782.—Married to Mr. John Hunt in the year 1803; with him she arrived in Canada in 1832. She was for some years before her marriage, a member of the Methodist church; and as she was married in the twenty-first year of her age, she must have joined society very young, say some time between her twelfth and sixteenth year, and being by this means furnished with early advantages and superior religious instruction, she made good progress in the divine life. From the period of her first attendance upon that invaluable and peculiar institution of Methodism, the class meeting she appeared to be greatly impressed with the word of Divine Truth, and from all that I can learn, though being at one time so situated that she had not the privilege of class instruction and comfort, yet she seemed never to have lost the enjoyments of pure religion. The "joy of salvation" was her strength, and walking in the light of Immanuel's countenance, she delighted to show forth His kindness every morning, and His faithfulness every night.—Possessing, as she did, an amiable disposition, being affable, yet discreet, in her conversation and deportment, she was singularly entertaining and instructive as a companion. Indeed a knowledge of her virtues is the only requisite to appreciate the loss sustained by her husband, children, relations, and acquaintances. I will relate a circumstance or two in the history of her useful life to show her great trust in God, and the cheerful manner in which she lost her will to the will of her heavenly father, whenever it was made known; and also to show the immediate answers to prayer which she obtained.—When brother Hunt was about coming to this country, she was unwilling, however, Mr Hunt's

fun was good, and the purchaser bound to let a certain sum of money if he would disappoint. Brother U in like manner was bound to forfeit a certain amount if he did not give possession. Well, the day arrived when the purchaser came to get his fund, but he told Mr H that if he roused his baggage, he might retract and there would be no more about it. Brother Hunt then went to his wife, and said, "Letitia I will not bring you to America against your will, Mr. — (the purchaser) offers to give up his bargain if we wish, or to keep it as we like, so now is the time for you to say what we will do." She replied, "I have made tea ready for you and Mr. —, go and take your tea, and I will tell you when you are done." She then went to her closet, while they were at supper, when she came out, she said to her husband, "give it, give it to him now for God has encouraged me to go, and go I will, I feel as if I could actually run out of the house, leave friends and all, so clearly has God now revealed it to me that it is His will for us to go." They then took ship, but while on sea, they had a tedious voyage and at one time a great storm, her husband said, "I fear we shall never see land."—She replied, "then you need not fear, for God I know will settle us in America." Some time after Mr Hunt came to Bytown, he and his faithful partner took a journey to look for a piece of land upon which they might in peace pass the remainder of their pilgrimage. they came to Fitzroy, and as they were passing along through the woods, (there being no roads only blazed trees to guide them) bound for a place called "the shaws" or "Fitzroy harbor," looking about her she said "well here is land that I would like to live upon," her husband replied, "dear me, you have not travelled as much as I looking for land, add yet there is none that I have seen that pleases me as well as this, but perhaps it is bought already, and may not be for sale again," however, he made inquiries which resulted in his going to Nicholas Horton Esq. (singular as it may appear,) purchasing the very farm she then selected, and upon which she lived, and in which she is now interred.—After she came to Fitzroy, (where all her children are now comfortably settled, except Francis who is an acceptable and useful minister of our church in Canada East,) she was to a great extent deprived of the institutions of Methodism; occasionally, however, there was one of the Episcopal Methodist Ministers who preached at a Mr. Elletts across the Mississippi river whose ministry she attended. But when the Rev. James Brennan, (who was the first of our ministers that travelled in this District,) came to Fitzroy, approving as Mr Hunt did of our principles of church government, in preference to those of the old Connexion, he invited brother Brennan to establish an appointment in his house, and from that day to this, Br. Hunt's dwelling has ever been a "Preachers' home" for our Ministers. Thus it may be seen that sister Hunt was one of those mothers in Israel whose house was always open for the servants of God, and whose hand was ever ready to supply their wants. The day she obtained the brightest evidence of her acceptance with God was some years after her marriage. There appeared to be an unusual amount of trials and difficulties in the way of her getting to class that day, and she said to her husband who was one of the Leaders of the class in which she met, "I am afraid the people will be waiting for you, therefore you had better get off, and I am determined to follow you to meeting come what will, for if I can only get to class the eleventh hour the Lord will bless me." After some trial she started, and as she went along while meditating and praying, she saw her state clearly, when she got into the class room and knelt down to pray, "she felt as it were a flash of fire enter her heart," and she even looked round to see if she were near the fire, and being filled with holiness she could scarcely refrain from shouting aloud. Sister Hunt lived an active and

exemplary Christian. Her religion was not only theoretical, but also experimental, and practical. She possessed a truly benevolent heart. In a word, she ought to be remembered as one who possessed the true spirit of the Gospel of Christ. The death of sister Hunt was remarkably sudden; on the evening of the night in which she died, she was visited by her daughter, Mrs. Steward, who left her in her usual strength and health, indeed the last words that passed between them were, "mother you seem better than you were" (she had been complaining a little of a cold) "yes child I feel better," was the reply, but the same night she departed without a struggle or a moan, and without even the knowledge of her husband who was sleeping in the bed with her. Many die as sudden, but few, I fear, as safe. Her class mates are happy in the belief that she went down to her grave as a shock of corn fully ripe and fit for the master's use. In consequence of my absence at Bytown, her funeral obsequies were performed by the Rev. Mr. Hannah, a very useful minister of the Wesleyan Church. Our little class in Hunt's neighborhood has lost one of its best members—the Preachers have lost a warm and zealous friend—the husband an affectionate wife—the children a fond and worthy mother—and the circuit one of its finest female pillars. She who was the mistress and centre of that circle which was a peaceful home is now gone; she is now entombed in the damp and dreamless grave. Nay, verily, she is not there—she sleeps not in the silent sepulchre—'tis only the casket—the clay tenement that once held her sainted spirit, now returned to God who gave it, clothed with immortality, rests there. She has joined, I have no doubt, the blood sprinkled bands in the paradise of angels and of God. And He, who on the third day of April, 1850, took her home, has said, she "shall rise again" robed

"With immortal body, fair as the Lords."
N. C. GOWAN.

THE LAKE CONSTELLATION OF GENIUS.

A little after the commencement of this century, there was one remote spot in Britain, which almost divided the intellectual interest of the community with London itself. This was the vicinity of the Lakes. Beautiful exceedingly as the region was, it had acquired a charm which no combination of the elements of material loveliness could bestow. Round it had clustered some of the wisest and finest spirits then breathing. A very constellation of genius shone around the mountains of Cumberland, as if reflecting that great plough which turns up for ever the fields of the northern sky. There wandered Wordsworth—his eye "seeing more in nature than other men," and his deep voice murmuring "to the running brooks, a music sweeter than their own."—There like a dreaming flower, reposed the wizard Coleridge—not yet arrived at the darkest hour of his chequered story. There sat in his study, with its windows looking towards Skiddaw, the indomitable Southey passing at the sound of a clock from the wildest poetry to the calmest prose. There Bishop Watson gave good dinners, sauced, it is said, with not a little of what Lord Jeffery called "exceptionable talk." There—a wild Norland meteor, with floating hair and flashing eyes fluctuated to and fro—young Christopher North. There, poor Charles Lloyd, not yet a lunatic, speculated and poetised for a season. And there was to be seen, walking with Wordsworth beside the tarns, of reclining with Christopher North under the Ellary woods, or starting with offended feeling, as Bishop Watson, at the first interview, slapping him on the shoulder exclaimed, "What little fellow is this you have brought to-day, Wilson?" a small thin, pale-faced being with sharp features, and eye profound as death, De Quincey the gifted and unhappy English opium eater. And there for a few weeks, sojourned a tall shadowy form, with a hectic flush on his cheeks, a wild, shy fire, like that of a solitary bird, in his eye, with dress neglected, and hasty, impatient step—it was poor Shelley, spending some of his last days of happiness, with his first wife, by the brink of the peaceful Cumberland lake. The brilliant cluster has been entirely dissolved. Coleridge died far from the murmur of Grasmere springs, and the rustle of the heath of Helvellyn. Southey's

mind, about departed before his body. Watson, (tame works, and all) is long since buried. Lloyd, too, is dead. Professor Wilson lives, but his noble form is now seldom seen on the banks of Windermere. Dr. Quincey, one of the most learned and highly endowed men of the age, has nowhere to lay his head. Shelley slumbers in the eternal city. A year has nearly resolved since Bartley Coleridge, partaker of much of his father's genius, and of more than his father's frailties—"his shin as light as that of a child," was carried to his last resting place. And now it is a solitary star which shines over the classic region—solitary but immortal—the star so beautiful and large," of Wordsworth.—*Eclectic Review.*

A HINT AS TO EMIGRATION AND HAPPINESS.

If people are about to marry and settle in this country, it is but common justice to insist upon a fixed provision. There is a position to be kept up, and certain expenses are inevitable, that it would be sheer madness to marry without the means of meeting. But those of sufficient enterprise to emigrate escape such narrow bounds. True they must work in the colony: not even the richest soil and brightest sun will give them graciously home, food or clothes; but it is enough that they can win them by work. The land waiting for the new-comer, welcomes and enriches him with abundance. With the ties of the old home are left its difficulties and trammels. The world is not yet all thickly populated: in wood and wilderness, by river and sea shores, along the borders of lakes, on hill sides and vast prairies, are estates that shall become the inheritance of millions and millions of people brave enough to emigrate, who, or whose children, here, must toil and bear disappointment, and might withal break down and starve. There are things better worth living for than a laboriously-gained and hard-kept home in England. Those who emigrate make their youth time their own. There is too much of the "wait, wait," teaching here. neither youth, nor vigour, nor energy, nor the spirit of enterprise, nor the strength to conquer difficulties, wait. We have here but one life to live; day by day that passes, till life is lost. We float down the river along the flowery sun-bright bank, and still, as we would land in some green sheltered nook, and rest and gather flowers, we are told to "have patience;" that further on there are flowers more fragrant, and spots more beautiful; and still, as we turn to the shore, it is the same story, "on, on," and so the life is floated on to the mud banks of the age, and the ocean of graves, oblivion and eternity; and those who have preached this wisdom of delay can give us back no day, can return us nothing for the life they have lured us from. They can give the wearied hand no strength, the worn out heart no joy. We counsel all, therefore, that they help the young to enjoy the sunshine of their youth time. Warn them, lest on the voyage they land on quagmires, but never prevent their landing on dry ground—which all with enterprise may find in the colonies. Never run the risk of their looking back in old age with but bitter memories of those who might have glad-denied their existence. It has been the lot of most in childhood to have many a long-looked-to holiday spoiled by the ill grace with which some pet scheme for its enjoyment was alloyed. So is many a new beginning of life soured by previous sullen opposition. The young should never be sent forth under a cloud of frown; they should pass through flowers, not thorns, from the old home, there is wealth for the new home in the buoyancy with which they step across the threshold of the old. There often lies the difference of success or failure in the seemingly insignificant manner of the cold or friendly pressure of the hand. There is but small difference between sending people forth inspired for any effort, and depressed so that they can make no effort. Marriages are like portraits: with scarce any are all friends satisfied. Some deny the excellence even of those that the sun of heaven itself has drawn; and our own belief is, that if conclaves of relatives were to be listened to in either case there would soon be no portrait; and after a little, no Marriages in the world. The brightest side of emigration is that it offers the young homes, at once, in return for work, that here they might wear out both youth and prime in working and waiting for, and, after all, might never reach, or reach too late for happiness.

Family Circle.

GOOD RULES;
 OR, HOW GENERAL WASHINGTON CAME TO BE GOOD.
 "Papa," said Eliza, "how came General Washington to be so good? Was he born good?"
 "No, my daughter. Like every other son of Adam, he was born with a depraved heart. His admirable character and habits were not the result of accident; they were the result of a regular plan. He knew that pains and labor were necessary to the formation of a good character. Accordingly, when he was thirteen years of age, he collected and wrote out more than a hundred rules for the government of his actions and the formation of his character. "I should like to hear them," said George. "I should like to copy them, and carry them with me all the time," said John.
 "To practice a few of them would be better than to carry them all around with you. I will read you a few of them, and we will talk about them a little."
 "Every action in company ought to be with some sign of respect to those present."
 "You see that Washington thought it worth while to form habits of politeness. Some people think that politeness is not worth taking any trouble about. 'Do what is right, take no trouble about the niceties of manner,' say some. Now, the Law of right requires us to attend to the manner as well as to the motives of our conduct; and benevolence requires it, for we make others happy, when we treat them with genuine politeness. Some persons think they are above the laws of politeness—too great to be subject to them. Let such remember that Washington was not too great to attend to the rules of politeness.
 "Be not hasty to believe flying reports to the disparagement of any."
 "Some persons seem to love to believe such reports, and we easily believe what we desire. A little reflection will show us the meaning of such a disposition. When we hear a bad report, we ought to hope that it may not be true, and we must require abundant evidence before we receive it as true. We must never give currency to it unless we know it to be true; nor then, unless we are under obligation to do so."
 "Unless we are under obligation to do so!" said George, with surprise. "If there is a report about a man, and it is certain it is true and I know it is true, have I not a right to tell it to any body I have a mind to?"
 "No you are not to say anything to anybody's disadvantage, unless there is a call of duty for you to do so."
 "But I may meet with a man who hasn't heard the report, and he is going to transact some business with the man, and he may be cheated; may I not tell him, even if he does not ask me?"
 "Certainly, there would be a call of duty.—But then you must see to it that the motive be a desire to prevent the neighbor from suffering injustice, not a desire to injure the delinquent, or to gratify a taste for telling news."
 "I think that would be a good rule for Mrs Semple to follow," said Eliza, in an audible whisper to her mother.
 "You must not be too liberal, daughter, and give away what you may need yourself. In that very remark there was something very near a violation of the rule."
 Eliza blushed, and thought she would make no more applications of what was said to others.
 "Be careful to keep all your promises."
 "In regard to this, also, little things must be included. Some persons keep their promises in regard to serious matters, and pay little regard to those which respect similar matters. But that was not the way with Washington. He was careful to keep his word in the least matters, and the consequence was, that he was always believed. His word was as good as his written obligation. He never failed to fulfil his promise in all things, even the smallest, though he had the care of the nation upon him."
 "Suppose a man makes a promise to do what is wrong, must he keep it?" said George.
 "Certainly not—a man has no right to do wrong."
 "One of the boys promised another to go into Mr Field's pasture after chestnuts, and then Mr Field said nobody should go there: but he went because he promised to go."
 "He did wrong, and he knew that he did wrong. People often render such reasons; but the amount of it is, they wish to do wrong, and they make their promise an excuse to themselves and others. It is wrong to make a promise to do evil, and it is wrong to keep it."
 "I shall read you only one or two more of Washington's rules."
 "When you speak of God, let it be serious and in reverence."
 "Of course this rule prohibits all swearing. Among his rules there is no one against swearing; I suppose he thought it was unnecessary. Some think it is manly, and a mark of courage, to swear; but Washington did not think so. He was never profane, and he exerted all his influence to check profanity in others.
 "There are some people who do not swear, and yet they use the names and attributes of God irreverently. They pronounce the awful

name of God as carelessly as they would pronounce the name of any other thing. Newton, the great astronomer, never uttered the name of the Creator without a reverential pause.—Washington charged himself to use it 'seriously in reverence.' See that you follow his example."
 "Labor to keep alive in your heart that little spark of aboriginal conscience."
 "Do you understand the meaning of this rule, George?"
 "I don't know that I do perfectly."
 "What is conscience?"
 "I know what conscience is well enough but I don't know what he means by keeping it alive."
 Eliza by her manner, though she did not speak, seemed to say that she knew.
 "Well, daughter, what is it?"
 "I think it means that we should always obey conscience—always keep a good conscience," said Eliza.
 "That is it. Conscience is that power of the mind by which we perceive what is right and what is wrong. Before we act, we should consider whether that which we design to do is wrong, and act accordingly. By so doing conscience is kept alive. By using it properly, it will prove a vigilant and faithful monitor."

A TERRIBLE SCENE.

The writer of this was called about mid-day to visit a young man in the last moments of life. He was a professed infidel, and refused any spiritual aid or the service of a minister.—On entering the room the scene was truly awful—the young man was dying. Near the bed sat his widowed mother and sisters. He was struggling to hide his fears and appear calm and collected in the conflict with death. As I approached him, (the window was slightly opened to admit sufficient light,) he turned towards the window, and as his eye for a moment rested on me—it was only a moment however, for he as quickly turned away his face towards the wall seemingly determined to prevent my conversing with him. I took his hand, he withdrew it.—I asked him to look at me and talk about his latter end; he groaned, and hid himself beneath the bed-clothes. Again I held his hand, and by gentle force turned him towards me. His countenance was intelligent, his features good, his appearance indicated twenty or twenty-one years of age.
 "Shall I pray with you?" my friend.
 "No, no," said he; "I don't believe in prayer."
 "Shall I read a portion of God's holy word?"
 "No, Oh, don't worry me! I don't believe the Bible; why add to my sufferings with such things? I tell you I am an infidel, and all I ask is to be left alone."
 "Do you know you are dying, my young friend?"
 "Yes, I know it well enough. I never shall see that sun rise or set again—I wish it was over—I wish I was dead—I wish you would leave me—I did not send for you. Mother, mother, send this man away; it is useless to talk with me."
 "Oh, my boy," cried the almost heart broken mother, "do listen to the word of truth; you will soon be beyond its reach; you are fast hastening to the judgment. Oh, my child, it is a fearful thing to meet God unprepared."
 Her sobs choked her utterance. I knelt by his side and prayed for God's Spirit to bring the wanderer back. He rolled and tossed in the bed, and constantly interrupted me during prayer. I then read from the Bible such verses as I thought would lead his mind to right reflection. He hid his face, placed his fingers in his ears, and begged me to desist; and groaned so audibly as to alarm those in the room. As I passed towards the door I grasped his hand and said, "Farewell, my friend." He raised his eyes towards me, and seemed to be willing to listen.
 "Suppose," said I, "we were on board a ship together, and in some violent storm the ship was wrecked—I had secured a plank, and, as I cling to it for safety, refused to let you take hold; what would you think of me?"
 "Think of you," said he; "I would think you were a selfish wretch."
 "We have been wrecked; here," pointing to the Bible, "is the plank on which I rest; the billows of death are riding over you; and will you lay hold before it is for ever too late? Before you is the shoreless ocean of eternity; the voice of mercy may yet be heard. Turn you, for why will you die? Your infidelity is no security for such a storm. Think of your Saviour; oh look to him as your only staff, your only sure support."
 He kept my hand, the tear started in his eye; his whole soul centred in the gaze of agony. "It is too late, too late there is no mercy, no hope for me. I am lost, for ever lost!"
 Before the sun set his soul was in eternity—gone to the audit. At twelve years of age he left the Sabbath school, entered a printing-office associated with infidelity, and drank the poison. At twenty summoned to the bar of God, without a ray of light to cheer the darkness of the valley of the shadow of death. Young man think of this sad story and flee from sin to holiness and God.

Geographic and Historic.

ORIGIN OF THE PRAIRIES.

A Western correspondent of the New York *Review* writes as follows on this topic.—"Respecting the origin of these immense fields, we have no satisfactory knowledge. It is conjectured, and I believe with a good degree of probability, that their surface was once covered with the waters of the lakes; and that these having receded, they were left in their natural evenness of surface, to be enriched by the deposits of ages, and thus fitted for the most luxuriant vegetation that the world ever saw.—There is something imposingly grand in the idea that the waters of the great lakes once extended to the base of the Rocky Mountains, and that dammed back by these mighty barriers they were sent eastward, to be huddled over the precipice of our own Niagara, and thence through the St. Lawrence, to find enlargement in the ocean. What a world of waters rolled their tides over this quarter of the globe then, and what a cataract was Niagara! By what causes such a change has been wrought—whether it was by the gradual draining of the fountains which now send their diminished supplies through the beds of the Western rivers, or by some mighty convulsion of nature—it is utterly useless to conjecture. But that the origin of the prairies is such as I have suggested, seems to be indicated by their structure, their soil, their productions, and the alluvial deposits which lie beneath their surface. Who can say by what mysterious process this garden of the world has been prepared for the occupation, or enterprise of Anglo-American civilization, or enumerate the ages which have rolled away since they commenced? In vain does fancy grope among the unillumined labyrinth of the past, for something which shall satisfy the ever recurring inquiries of the curious or the thoughtful mind. He only who involved order from the primal chaos can answer such inquiries; and in his own time, if he so choose, he will make the revelation."

THE POLAR BEAR.

From our proximity to the sea, I have often been surprised that we know nothing of the Polar Bear. He ought to be well known on the coasts of Labrador, and I should suppose, also, in the gulf of this river; but somehow, he is known to us only by books, which give a very short description. As the cold weather confines me to the warmth of a comfortable room, I shall give you some of my notes, written many years now passed away. Of the several species of Bears, the Polar Bear is the only one that wears a white coat, and as the lazy brute never changes his coat, he is commonly called the White Bear. This animal affects a Northern climate, and is found on the sea-side and the mouths of large rivers, but never beyond the ascent of the tide-water, and keeping the line of the sea-coast, they appear more numerous than they really are. Some of the male Bears grow to a large size. I have measured his skin, when stretched on a frame to dry, ten-and-a-half feet. The fore paw of one of them, killed at Churchill Factory, weighed thirty-two pounds—a very decent paw to shake hands with—the claws strong, but only about three inches in length. Their flesh is so fat and oily, that a considerable quantity is collected for the lamps and other purposes. At Churchill, a whaling-boat party shot a she-bear and one of her cubs; the other cub they took alive into the boat, and brought him to the Factory, which being very young became quite tame. At first, he had to be carefully protected from the dogs, but by the time he was two months' old, he was a match for any of them; and, being somewhat of a pugilist, the blows of his fore paws taught them to keep their distance. Thus Bruin continued to grow, and his many tricks made him a favorite especially with the sailors, who often wrestled with him. In the severity of Winter, when spruce beer could not be kept from freezing each of four men had a full quart of molasses in lieu of beer. Bruin was fond of beer and grog: used, every Saturday, to accompany the men to the Steward's shed, and when the weekly rations were given out, the Steward gave him some on one of his fore-paws, which was cleaned into his mouth. On one of these days, the Steward and Bruin quarreled, and, as punishment, Bruin got no molasses. He sat very quietly at the door, while the Steward was putting all in order, and seeing him ready to shut the door, made a dash at the hoghead of molasses, and, thrusting his head and neck to the shoulders into the half-frozen molasses, to the utter dismay of the Steward, carried off a large-gallon on his shaggy hair. He walked to the middle of the yard, sat down on his rump, and then, first with one fore-paw and then with the other, he brought the molasses into his mouth, until he cleaned that part of his coat smacking his tongue most deliciously. Whatever quarrels Bruin and the Steward had afterwards, the latter always took care to give to the former his share of molasses. Every Saturday night, the sailors had their allowance of rum, and Bruin was sure to find his way into the guard room. One night, he had tasted some grog from some of them: he came to a sailor accustomed to wrestle with him, who was drinking too freely, and Bruin was so liberally treated

that he got drunk. With one of his fore-paws, knocked the sailor down, and took possession of his bed. At fifty-cutt's, the sailor was sure to be beaten; and, being determined to take possession of his bed, he shot Bruin—a sad effect of intemperance.—*Correspondence of the Montreal Gazette.*

HUNTING EXPLOITS IN AFRICA.

The Cape Frontier *Times* of February 22, thus alludes to the sporting exploits of Mr. Ruallyn Cumming, second son of Sir William Gordon Cumming, Bart., of Altyre, who a few years since, was reckoned the foremost sportsman in the north of Scotland.—"We have been favoured with some interesting intelligence relative to the late trip into the interior of that well known and accomplished sportsman and traveller, Mr R. R. Cumming, formerly of the C. M. R., who is now on his way from Bloemfontein to Calcutta, after an extremely hazardous and fatiguing expedition of eleven months. In this journey, it is said, he has penetrated many hundred miles beyond the highest point reached by any white man. He shot forty-three elephants, three of which only were females.—Many of these males carried tusks of enormous size, measuring seven feet in length, and sometimes weighing 100lbs each. Sixty hyppopotami, the finest of the troops to which they belonged, having been singled out for slaughter, such is the abundance of this game, that, with his rifle, he might have killed two hundred of them. The rhinoceros, buffalo, camleopard, claud, gemsbok, roan, antelope, waterbuck, hartbeest, sasaby, black and blue wildebeest, koodoo, pallah, zebra, rietbok, kopspringer, &c., were found by him in such abundance, that he rarely expended his ammunition upon them except when in want of the flesh, or to get their heads as specimens, to grace his collection of sporting trophies, which is described as being now so extensive as almost to require a small ship to send them home. He is said to have discovered a new sort of antelope unknown not only to science, but even to the native tribes living upon the tropics. It is a very beautiful species, and, with much time and difficulty he procured twenty-two specimens, both male and female. His losses have unfortunately counterbalanced the excellence of his sport.—He has lost all his horses, fifteen, all his oxen, thirty; and all his dogs, twenty; and his best waggon-driver. His horses were killed either by lions or by horse-sickness, and the fly called tsetse. All his oxen were killed by this insect. His dogs were killed, some by the lions, some by the panther, crocodile, and by different kinds of game. The waggon driver was carried off on a dark and cloudy evening by a monster-lion, which Mr Cumming shot next day.

THE STONE INDIANS.

There is an old saying in England, "give a Yorkshire man a bridle and he will soon find a horse." My old friends the Stone Indians of the great plains, are more complaisant, they find both the bridle and the horse; and are so noted for horse stealing, that the sight of two or three of them, makes all those who own horses, be on the alert, to collect, and guard them. Yet they have so many tricks, that they commonly succeed, sooner or later, in getting each man a horse, and as many more as come to hand—but use no violence all is fair stealing. They frankly declare themselves so fond of "Sangar tangar," (horses) that they cannot help taking them away, to be their companions. They have cost me many nights watching, and after all my care stole some of my horses. Some years ago, three or four of the servants of the Hudson's Company, had the care of about fifty horses during the summer, and carefully guarded them; each man had his gun ready to protect his charge. The horses were kept in a low rich meadow, near the Saskatchewan River.—A fine bank was at one end, on which the men took their station, not a bush or tree on the whole extent, which comprised sixty acres. Six Stone Indian young men, prowling about, saw those horses, they were all in good condition, a most tempting prize, for five days they waited for an opportunity, to no purpose; the men were so vigilant, and all night walked among the horses, though they were not aware of thieves being so near them. The Stone Indians now made themselves appear like antelopes; each man had the horns of a buck on his head, and waited until the men were at dinner they then, on all fours, imitated the deer, and pretending to take a bite of grass here and there quietly got among the horses, the men paying no attention to them, taking them for deer.—Having marked out the best horses, to the utter astonishment of the men, these horned deer sprang each on a horse, and all giving the hunting whoop, and dashing about, drove off all the horses, and before the men recovered from their surprise, were far out of shot. They had only about one hundred and fifty miles to their camp where they were received with the applause of the men, and the songs and dances of the women.—*ib.*

It is stated that a number of substantial farmers in the west of Scotland are throwing up their farms for the purpose of emigrating to America.

The Press and General Review

EPIDEMICS.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 132.

We have given insertion to the above as the opinions of an old member of the Royal College of Surgeons, whose treatment of cholera we know to have been eminently successful. It may be a drawback to the estimation in which they should be held, in some quarters, that Dr Kelsall has become a convert to the principles of homoeopathy; a debateable ground where we do not follow him. The doctrine of *smutia soubres caracior*, and the new theory of the superior efficacy of medicines administered in their action upon the intestinal tissues of the mucous membrane, doubtless contain some element of truth, and are fit subjects for discussion; but recognizing as characteristic of human nature the general tendency of strong minds to extremes, we accept the advice of intelligent men, whether homoeopaths or allopaths, when it approves itself to our judgment; combining our private faith in all remedial measures to those which we think we understand.

The assertion sometimes made, that the power of the globules of the homoeopaths often depends upon the imagination of the patient, whether true or not, is suggestive of an undoubted fact, with which it would be well, in seasons of epidemic, if the public, and especially the clergy, should be made fully acquainted—that the mind acts upon the organs of digestion, in impairing or strengthening their functions, through the nervous system.

It was formerly taught by physiologists, that the process of digestion depended chiefly upon the action as a solvent of an acidulated saliva, called the gastric juice, secreted by the glands of the stomach; but it is now generally believed that the solvent properties of the gastric juice are chiefly derived from the food itself, and that the first part of the process is a chemical action induced by the nervous system, through which some portions of the food pass through the stages of starch, sugar, alcohol, or perhaps lactic acid, and the whole is converted into the pulpy state which is termed *chyme*. It has been proved by experiment, that by a separation in the neck of an animal of the *par vagum*, or right pair of nerves, the functions of digestion are interrupted, and almost entirely destroyed; and it is remarkable, as showing the connexion of the nervous system with the electric fluid, and perhaps of a low state of atmospheric electricity with diarrhoea, that digestion may be renewed for a considerable time, by exposing the mutilated nerves to the galvanic action of a voltaic battery.

We may thus account, and with tolerable clearness, for the enfeebling and other fatal effects of fear, grief, and great mental anxiety.—A shock is given to the nervous system, which interrupts the process of assimilation. The food taken ceases to nourish, and perhaps becomes converted into poisonous compounds.—And, on the other hand, we may see why hope, joy, and great faith in a physician, act as a restorative to health. The wanted action of the nervous system is renewed, the functions of digestion are strengthened, and the waste of the solids and fluids of the system repaired.

We would have these facts brought before the attention of the clergy, because if incontrovertible, as we regard them, it follows that the efforts which were made by many of their body to procure the sanction of government for a national fast (which it is to the credit of the present ministry that it had the firmness to resist), and their successful efforts for local fasts in different parts of the country, were, like the processions of the flagellants at the time of the Black Death, the means of spreading alarm and fear, and therefore of aggravating the cause of the calamity sought to be averted. Very numerous have been the cases recorded of persons the most nervously anxious to secure themselves against the infection of cholera, falling among its first victims; and the reason is now apparent.

Dr Johnson observes, that the influence of fear, anxiety, or surprise, will frequently induce attacks of asthma, which is another affection of the nervous system, producing a spasmodic contraction of the bronchial tubes;—and it is again to be remarked that the attacks of this disease, as in cholera, are the most frequent in the middle of the night, or at an early hour in the morning; showing an analogy in the cause of both. The cure where there is no organic mischief, is found in removal to purer air, and in cold water ablutions of the whole body, but especially of the spine, with active exercise afterwards. To this extent the hydropathic treatment is the best that can be adopted by all who would fortify the system, whether against asthma, or any of the epidemics which have been the subject of this paper; and its invigorating effects in bracing the nerves and improving the tone of the stomach, will not be doubted for an instant, by any one who has tried the experiment and habitually repeated it.

It would be a work of supererogation to enter into an exposition of the remedial measures recommended in the sanitary reports and by the Health of Towns Commissioners, for increasing the salubrity of human habitations.—The necessity of drainage,—of a continuous, instead of an intermittent, water supply,—of the abolition of the practice of intramural bur-

ials,—of the removal of city slaughter-houses,—and of the prevention of overcrowding, has now been universally discussed by the press, and is beginning to be generally understood.—It is reasonable to believe that some legislative and administrative fruits may now be expected from the agitation of these subjects; and we will therefore point out only two or three practical applications of the principles they involve which should not be overlooked.

First, with respect to drainage. We have seen that the greatest mortality is invariably found in the *lowest lying districts*. It is with them, therefore, independently of all considerations of outfall, that the work should begin.—The work may be difficult, as in London on the Surrey side of the river, where the roadway is frequently below the level of high water, but it is the first difficulty with which we should grapple.

Second, with respect to the overcrowding of inhabitants. It is again in low lying districts where this overcrowding is the most fatal. The lower the level of the inhabitants, the greater is the necessity for their thorough ventilation.—We would, therefore, have the municipal authorities of towns form a fund, to be assisted where needful with government grants, to pull down at once the houses of all back courts and alleys situated on the banks of rivers, or about the same level. In a report by Dr Loxcock, on the sanitary state of York, he has shown, that a dark and filthy court thus situated, where the cholera broke out in 1832, was the very spot where the plague first appeared in that city in 1551 and 1604. And it is satisfactory to find, that the destruction of similar nests of pestilence at Hamburg, by the fire of 1842, and the subsequent construction, under the superintendance of Mr Lindley, of broad and well drained thoroughfares, has led to the nearly total exemption from cholera in 1849, of the same localities which suffered so severely in 1832. In connexion with this object, we trust it may be permitted us to hope, that the evaporating surface of the mud banks of the Thames may at last give place to a terraced embankment, worthy the metropolis of a great empire.

And lastly, with respect to light. From tenderness for the position of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Health of Towns Commissioners refrained from reporting upon the baneful tendencies of a system of taxation which offers a direct encouragement, in the shape of a pecuniary saving, to the blocking out of light and air, and at the same time induces habits of personal uncleanness. The evidence collected, however, upon this subject was printed, and the responsibility of neglecting it, after the late painful visitation, will, we imagine, be too serious to be longer incurred by any government; and we anticipate, if not the abolition of the widow duty, at least its commutation into a house tax in the ensuing session. Let it be remembered, that without permission to open an unlimited number of windows, no system of ventilation can be rendered perfect. It is in the cellars, closets, and roofs now rendered dark by the tax gatherer that mephitic vapours are most collected, and to disperse them we require not merely the fresh air from without, stealthily introduced by ventilating apertures, but the warmth of the sun to rarify the gases there confined, and facilitate their escape.

Light is also a chemical agent, and the character of the gases evolved from various substances is dependant upon its action. In the respiration of plants less oxygen, and a greater quantity of carbonic acid gas, is given out at night than by day. In the germination of seed, carbonic acid gas is freely liberated; a process by which the starch of the seed is converted into sugar for the nourishment of young roots; but the seed must for this object be supplied with moisture, and deprived of light. It is, therefore, quite certain that in all dark and damp situations there is a constant vitiation of the air from the germination of the seed of mosses, or fungi. Deprived of light, however, plants, after they have appeared above the ground, will not thrive: they grow devoid of color, and without fibre, like the *celery*, which is made white and crisp for the table by earthing up the stem. With light, plants gain both color and fibre, and it is most interesting to learn that the process by which this is effected is one which at the same time purifies the air, and renders it fit for animal respiration. The carbonic acid gas, says Dr Carpenter, "is decomposed by the green parts of the surface of plants, and the solid carbon fixed in their tissues; while the oxygen is set free."

Upon the action of light upon the nervous system, and its consequent influence upon human health, a treatise might be written. Every physician can testify to the restorative effects of a gleam of sunshine, and the corresponding depression of mind and body produced by living in a gloomy apartment. But enough has been said to induce reflection, and too much earnestness has now been awakened upon sanitary questions, to permit us to doubt the result.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—A proclamation in the N. B. Royal Gazette announces that the following ports in that province are constituted free ports, for the admission of foreign as well as British and Colonial shipping; Dorchester, Richbucto, Dalhousie, Bathurst, Caraquette, Shediac, St. Stephen, St. George, and Campo Bello.—*Journal of Commerce.*

ANTI-STATE CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—ITS CONSTITUTION.

TO THE CHRISTIAN MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN.—In addressing you last week I reserved one point of special moment, because of the space necessary to an adequate expression of our views concerning it. Were the Anti State Church Organization in any fair measure adapted to accomplish the object proposed, and—due respect being had to circumstances—were its desirableness proved to our entire satisfaction, still we could be no parties to its continuance, without a vital change in its constitution. As the matter now stands, the entire British Nation is eligible to membership. Doctrinal views, and personal profession of religion, are matters of no concern whatever; nothing more is required than agreement on the single object of the Separation of Church and State. According to the fundamental principle, Lord Bolingbroke might have been President, David Hume, Treasurer, Edward Gibbon, Secretary; and Thomas Paine, Travelling Agent; while the French Directory, of bloody fame, might have formed the Acting Committee.—There is nothing to have prevented this in the Constitution. Is it possible to contemplate such a fact without horror? The thing has but to be stated to settle the question; to men of rightly-constituted mind, we presume, argument is needless, it is an impertinence, almost an insult. They will instinctively exclaim, "O my soul, come not thou into their secret, and to their assembly, mine honor, be not thou united!"—such alliances cannot have the blessing which multieth weakness strength, and leadeth to ultimate victory. Can such an Organization bear the scrutiny of sanctified reason? Can such a confederacy expect to be honored of Him who alone can prosper it? Ought not the nature of the end, in some measure to determine the nature of the means to be employed for its accomplishment? All Christian men will decide what is, or, at least, what ought to be, the end of all attempts to separate Church and State. Ought it to be anything less, or anything other than the glory of Christ? In this great controversy, is not the damage done to his kingdom, and the ignominy offered to his crown, the chief seat and the chief source of all argument?—And do not all collateral considerations also terminate in Him? But is it not clear, that this is a view in which mere men of the world do not and cannot sympathize? Why do they seek the separation of Church and State? Is it not on grounds low and secular, wholly appertaining to the present life? The true Christian, of course, also gives to such considerations their due weight; as an inhabitant of the world and a member of civil Society, they are far from unimportant to him; but his chief considerations rise infinitely higher, they are peculiar to himself, and such as men of the world can neither appreciate nor understand. If, then, the end sought, through the separation of Church and State, be in the highest degree spiritual, does not this determine what ought to be the great and distinguishing feature of the means? As the end is so pre-eminently spiritual, ought not the chief feature in the means to be also spiritual? Is it meet that it should be utterly divested of all spiritual recognitions beyond the simple fact, that religion has nothing to do with government? We believe few spiritual men, on due reflection, will deny this. What, then, shall be said of a system of means which wholly interdicts all social and public exercises of devotion, with a view of procuring Divine help in the enterprise? Who ever heard the voice of prayer in any meeting of the Anti State Church Association in this great metropolis? There the devout and the ungodly, both in the highest degree, meet and mingle; and, while it is expected that the wicked, from courtesy, shall not swear, it is provided by statute that the pious shall not pray. No! The inscription on the Organization seal is virtually—THERE IS NO GOD!

Surely this fact should make the soul of the true Christian, who duly reflects on it, shudder! The thought is dreadful! Who that believes the Gospel, can predict or expect ultimate success to the efforts of such an organization?—Who that duly considers the matter can consent to form a part of it? For ourselves—and we hope we speak the experience of many others—from the first, we were far from easy whenever we reflected on the unchristian, if not impious, character of the Constitution; these feelings have gradually increased with time, and since the opening of the present year, they have become intolerable, as we saw its fearful tendencies developed in the matter of the *Electric Review*. We weekly suffered ourselves, as we doubt not did many others, to be carried away by the example of good men. We very culpably "followed the multitude to do evil." We now deeply regret our too long concurrence, and have arrived at an unalterable and most painful conviction, that the act was wrong in us, and in all Christian men, who were induced to take part in it. We shall ever view it as an evil hour for true piety that recorded the adoption of the principle. The very fact, indeed, that such a thing could ever have been proposed and realised by a large number of Christian ministers and gentleman, was of itself proof, that there was, even then, six years ago, something in the Churches wrong,—that evil was in the bud,—a bud which has at length burst, and

obscured, and brought forth its first appropriate fruits in the notable transaction of the *Electric Review*. Twenty years ago, such an event could not have taken place throughout any part of the domains of Nonconformity. This matter clearly presents an instance of preposterousness such as has had few parallels. Can anything be more incongruous and absurd, than for a body so thoroughly mixed as that of the Anti State Church Association, to be engaged in an enterprise for the destruction of its own very image? What else is the Anti State Church Association? What, we presume, is professedly deplored by the spiritual and enlightened in relation to the established Church, is the mingling of the religious with the profane,—the utterly confounding of the clean and the unclean—the blending of those who fear God with those who fear him not—of the Church and the world, and the consequent prostitution of Christian Ordinances. We see it first demolish the house of Christ, and then set aside his laws, substituting them by others of an entirely human origin, and to be enforced by merely human sanctions. Such is the peculiar work to be done, and an attempt has been made to achieve it by an Organization of a mixed multitude of the same description which it is sought to separate from the State. For such an object, a union of good and holy men, who hold the common faith, and profess the common salvation, would be congruous, rational, decent; but a union of the Church and the world to break up a union between the Church with the State, is such an anomaly as mankind has hitherto seen. To expect deliverance to be wrought in the land by such a confederacy were to go in the teeth of experience, and to set aside the first principles of human reason as well as of the Kingdom of God. That such a thing should prosper in such an attempt is utterly impossible; reason, experience, and inspiration unite to declare that it cannot find favor either with the true Church or with the Divine Head. Those who may, like ourselves, unwisely and unhappily, have fallen, or been led into it, will sooner or later, with surprise and sorrow, discover their mistake, and hasten to make reparation by an immediate withdrawal from all further participation in a project so leavened with error, so impious, and pestilent. They will reach a sound axiom, that as men whose strength is not in themselves, there ought to be, there can be, with safety and success, no associated labor for an object where there can be no associated prayer. A fig for the associated effort which systematically precludes the associated supplication! The day will assuredly declare, that such Association is not of God. A prophet of the Lord would have denounced it, and an Apostle of Christ would have sighed over it! There is no hazard in predicting, that a Society, founded on such principles, will never command the general confidence of the Churches in the British Isles. Good men, both in and out of the ministry, may, for a season, continue under the delusion,—and even should they discover it, they may not, for a little, acquire the courage necessary to liberate the conscience, and burst the fetters which bind them to evil; but deliverance will ultimately come. Uprightness is never very long the dupe of serious error, and once discovered, they will, in the end, come to acknowledge its sway. They will, at length, attain to the measure of strength necessary to do the most difficult, and yet the most noble thing that man is enabled on earth to perform,—TO CONFESS A MISTAKE.

Tired with devout resolution, they will ultimately burst their bonds, and break away from an organization which excludes the use of the highest means which God has appointed for the attainment of spiritual ends. They will retire, meekly and solemnly,—their watch-word will be,—NO PRAYER!—NO WORK!

This utter exclusion of the spiritual element from the constitution of the Organization is seen in its immediate effects. It has ever appeared to us that its meetings, in this Metropolis, bore a peculiarly earthly complexion, which can be explained only by a reference to the spirit of those who mainly compose them. They have ever appeared to us to be deplorably wanting in the spirit of piety. We never saw an Anti State Church Assembly in which the spirit of the mere natural man did not seem wholly to prevail over the spirit of the Christian man.—The aspect of such assemblies has ever seemed to us to be essentially that of the world; their ruling element appeared that of the earth, rather than that of heaven,—with which neither the Gospel of Christ nor the spirit of Christ had much if anything to do. The practical effect of this is generally very striking; the spirit of the audience very much determines the character, for the time being, of that of the speakers. We have often observed, that it lowers the tone even of devout men, and sinks men, naturally light and frivolous, far beneath even their own level. The platform and the auditory thus act reciprocally on each other.

We have often endeavored to conceive of the presence of a devout and intelligent Episcopalian attached to the State Church, and have speculated on the light in which he would probably look upon the exhibition, and we have ever thought he would have been conducted but to one conclusion—that he must have departed the subject of an overwhelming conviction, that his State Church company, on spiritual grounds, was infinitely to be preferred to that

by which he was surrounded; and that an end would be brought about by a spirit such as he beheld. To that we refer to say, there is a small class of speakers who have a striking exception; when they are speaking, one could wish that all the worth and piety of the Church of England could be present to hear them. Such, beyond all others, were uniformly the speeches of Dr. Price. Others belonged to the same class, but these were the exceptions. The staple of the addresses at such meetings as we have attended has been the very opposite description; for the most part ministering little to a knowledge of the subject, and far less to the feeling so indispensable to be created and cultivated in order to its advancement—a feeling all-prevailing and all-pervading, arising from an awful sense of the tendency of the State-Church system to destroy the souls of men, to subvert the kingdom of Christ, and dishonor his name! The theme itself, too, is of a nature so temptative to vanity, bulboomy, vulgarity, and bitterness, and so combined with the seductions supplied by an unwise and undevout audience, that few indeed have the power, spiritual and moral, to withstand it. There is no other species of popular assembly that, in our judgment, so much tends to render the spirit of what the Apostle Paul condemns in his letter to the Corinthians, as that of "debates, envyings, wraths, strifes, backbitings, whisperings, swellings, tumults." The result is, that such meetings have too frequently been of a character very incongruous with the avowed object, such as it was painful afterwards to reflect upon—such as strongly tended to impress the mind of a Christian with the slightest bias to the Church-and-State system, that such meetings were not more Anti-State-Church than Anti-religious meetings. We do not caricature; we appeal to the experience of sober-minded and reflecting men, whether such meetings tended to deepen their impression for lost souls—to elevate their views of salvation—to fan the flame of love to the world's Redeemer—to send them away with an increased desire after conformity to his example, and solicitude for the spread of his kingdom? We appeal to all such men, whether the feeling generally excited has been such as they would deem desirable for the last night on earth? Such as would be deemed suitable to the Messiah's actual presence, were he now to revisit our globe? Such as, in their judgments, Paul would have looked on with complacency, and, by sharing its proceedings, have stamped with his Apostolic approbation? We anticipate with confidence the nature of the reply, and believe that it would be with emphatic unanimity to the effect of confirming the truth of our testimony.

The sum, then, of the whole is this:—The constitution of the Anti-State-Church Association is spiritually, religiously, and entirely wrong, and such as can never obtain the approval of the British Nonconformist Churches, or the blessing of God. It cannot long stand; it does not deserve to stand; and the sooner it comes to an end the better. If, which we wholly dispute,—organization should be proved to be necessary to the case in hand, it must be an organization of those that love Him whose glory is sought by a separation of Church and State. No matter what their views or preferences may be as to Gospel ordinances, or as to Ecclesiastical polity, provided there be among them perfect oneness as to his person and Godhead, grace and Spirit, blood and righteousness,—grant this and we ask no more.

The times we live in are full of peril to the doctrines of the Gospel, which renders it incalculably more important to guard against all attempts at morganing even in the slightest degree, considerations of Divine truth and of personal character. Surrender this point in organizations for the service of God as trivial, and all is lost! All the tendencies of the age, and all its perils, are in the direction of laxity. The disposition is too general to sacrifice truth to a false charity. We speak as to wise men; our readers will judge what we say; we say, judge, reflect, inquire, decide! Extempore, rash, random utterances we despise and condemn. There is a class whose spirit, principle, and conduct divest their views of all claim to respect, or even to notice. To them we do not speak. We ask for deep reflection, solemn investigation into the tendencies of the spirit of the times, and after this we call for judgment? If such men shall then feel constrained to declaim against the soundness of our views, so be it! The case must then be carried to a brighter tribunal. We shall appeal to the last authority in Creation.

Ecclesiastical.

Methodist New Connexion, England.

DEAR SIR:—In a recent communication which I have just received from England, are the following items, which I doubt not will be acceptable to many of your readers, inasmuch as they shew that the Methodist New Connexion in England is progressing, even in "troubled times."—The extract is from a letter of the Rev. W. Cooke's dated April, 17, 1850. He writes "A spirit of loyalty, affection and peace prevails in all our Circuits. Great exertions are being made, and most successfully made, to reduce our chapel debts—this is almost marvellous in its result. Our congregations, almost everywhere, are greatly improved. Remarkable revivals have been experienced; and not less than two thousand have been added to our cause in the Dudley Circuit. Many other places are improving and increasing. Our friends are in good spirits and God is with us. I never knew the connexion in so good a state. Our large Magazine has increased about 500, and our small one about 9,000 in circulation since Christmas." The following extract may be of service to many.

"The agitation among the Wesleyans continues and spreads. The ruling party maintain—'No concessions,' and are expelling many of the leading agitators. The project of the Reformers is, I think, to agitate till Conference, and then if nothing be done for them to secede and make a proposal for the amalgamation of several branches of the Methodist family. Ourselves, the Association, and the New Seceders." Your early insertion of these extracts will greatly oblige,

Yours, &c. H. O. Crofts.

London, May 17, 1850.

To Correspondents.

Rev. H. O. C.—The Adv. was inadvertently removed, and we had not discovered the omission. With regard to the other enquiry our reply is, Yes. Communication of Rev. N. C. G., unaccountably detained. We find it difficult to insert lengthy articles at any time, but especially at present; our objections to that class of communications are well known.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS ON OUR LAST PAGE.—*Wanted a Situation:* a good opportunity of obtaining a first-rate Clerk or Accountant.

Removal:—J. Tipton: who since his heavy loss by the late fire, has opened his establishment two doors south of the Phoenix Foundry.

Grocery and Provision Store: J. Manning—good in quality and at low rates; a call will be advantageous to parties intending to purchase.

Grain and Fire Insurance: J. Manning, already favorably known in connection with the Insurance business.

Farm for Sale: a fair opportunity for a profitable investment.

Agents Wanted throughout Canada for Sears' New Pictorial Works for 1850: the increasing popularity of Sears' publications would doubtless render an agency remunerative.

The Watchman.

Monday Evening, May 20, 1850.

METHODISTIC REFORM.

We recently alluded to a periodical entitled *The Wesleyan Reformer and Zion's Herald*, published in Montreal; but have been unable until the present to devote a portion of our columns to the publication, and the subject of which it proposes to treat.

To Methodism, hundreds of thousands in both worlds are deeply indebted. To it, as a class of agency employed by the Divine Being for the elevation and regeneration of man, may be traced many of the important changes which the history of the Church has presented, during the past and present centuries. The Revival of evangelical doctrine and piety, which attended the labors of the Wesleys and their co-adjutors, though very extensively developed in the Methodist Societies, can never be fully estimated in its influence on mankind, until "the Books are opened," and the secrets of all hearts disclosed. Scarcely a section of the Christian Church but which shared in the advantages connected with the great Methodistic revivals of the past century. It was emphatically the work of God; and however opposed to the movement the adherents of other sections of the Church might be, the unearthly influence exerted on all classes who heard the truth from the lips of these men of God, could not fail to overawe the minds of the mass, whether favorable or indignant respecting the new innovation.

Methodism was in advance of the age that gave it birth; and its elastic onward character was calculated to exert a powerful influence on the minds of mankind. Like the unexpected comet's blaze, it took the nations by surprise; and never since the days of the Apostles did such a powerful awakening to the importance of the salvation of lost sinners take place. But as we have stated, Methodism at its commencement was in advance of the age; so, we are fully convinced that it could not retain that ascendancy over the human mind which distinguished its primitive career, without the embodiment of the principles of progress in every department of its constitution. Commencing in advance of the age, it can maintain its primitive character and efficiency in no other way, but by a progress equal to that of the several ages in which it exists. The moment its progress ceases, or its movement becomes less exursive: in time, the moment it ceases to lead the age, Methodism becomes destitute of its great original and distinguished characteristics—it ceases to be Primitive Methodism. That such a degeneracy has taken place, is contended by many. Indeed, ere the venerable Wesley was "gathered unto his fathers," grave apprehensions, founded on ill-assumptions, prevailed among the discerning, though warm adherents of that eminent servant of God. It was questioned in that day whether the system, its polity and operations, had maintained a position in advance of the age; and doubts were entertained as to the possibility of carrying out the rules of the system without serious detriment to the spirituality of the community, and the interests of religion generally. The press from without rendered modification indispensable; and to some extent after many a painful struggle against so-called innovation, the Conference was compelled to yield to the wishes of the membership. But amid the several concessions made by the Wesleyan Conferences, it is undeniable that many, both in the old and new world who are imbued with an undying attachment to Methodism, believe that material alterations are necessary to render the sys-

tem what the present age requires. This, alone, was calculated to induce individuals in the ranks of Methodism to hit up a standard as reformers of the polity and usages of Methodism. It cannot, however, fail to attract the attention of the observant mind that in the late and present movements in the Wesleyan Community, multitudes are demanding Methodism "as it was," in its origin. And it is unquestionable that original Methodism possessed claims to which its constituted and operating at present, it can allege no reasonable claim. But which, we would not conceal the fact that in our opinion, the demand for the system as it was originally, is neither wise nor intelligent. Our conviction is, that at the commencement and in every stage of its progress the Wesleyan polity was defective; yet we conceive that its present constitution is less defective in its adaptation to the present age than would be the original constitution of Methodism. Not a doubt can obtain of the accumulation of abuses in modern times; these, however, let it be observed, may be legitimately traced to the system as originally instituted, and are by no means peculiar to the modern state of the system. Like most constitutions wherein injurious elements are embodied, the pernicious effects were not at first discernible; but required time to develop their real character and tendency. And now, after the lapse of more than a century, the demand for reform is urged in Britain in the most telling manner, by tens of thousands, to whom Methodism can scarcely ever cease to be dear.

The Reform movement at home, has called into existence several publications, the object of which is to correct abuses and reform the polity of the Wesleyan community. These instrumentalities have proved themselves formidable in the work of reform. We would not vouch for the propriety of every thing written by the managers of these Journals; but we have no hesitation in avowing our conviction that they entertain correct views as to the means, we may say the only means of effecting the object at which they aim. Instead of dealing in vague generalities, they have assailed what they conceived to be the seat of the troubles which afflict Methodism; and with the aid of facts and figures, have made out a case so tangible and telling that tens of thousands have rallied round their standard. In some cotemporary Journals the attempt has been made to persuade the public that the movement at home is losing its hold on the public mind. This, however, is not the case, if British Journals be reliable authorities.

So far as we can judge the "Wesleyan Reformer," published in Montreal, has for its object the promotion of reforms in the Wesleyan church in Canada, similar to those sought by the reformers at home. This Journal, in common with the *Wesleyan Times*, &c., &c. at home, advocates the necessity of diminishing the power of the ministry and introducing the system of lay representation already adopted by several other Methodist Communities; and sundry other minor reforms, all of which, if carried into effect, would in our opinion promote the stability and prosperity of the community. But we are strangely mistaken, if the Editor of the "Wesleyan Reformer" has fully counted the cost and estimated the difficulty of the undertaking in which he has engaged. To this conclusion we are led by the character of the publication, which we consider decidedly "behind the age," deficient in facts and force, and little calculated to awaken apprehension in the minds of those who wish to protract the existence of "Wesleyanism as it is." If our new cotemporary intends to shake the empire of "priestly intolerance," he must arm himself with more formidable weapons, and adapt his aggressive movement to the meridian of Canada. True we have seen but the first number of the paper; for although our cotemporary has copied freely from our sheet without giving credit, he by some means omitted sending an exchange. Subsequent numbers may be more to the point; but certainly without great advances the thing must prove abortive. If our cotemporary desires real, needed reform, and wishes to obtain the countenance of the Wesleyans of Canada, he must commence at the beginning and not at the middle or end of his task. Instead of publishing a small sheet, in large type, on poor paper, at a high rate, and filled principally with selections adapted to a meridian four thousand miles from Canada,—he must present to the public a Journal, the very appearance of which will indicate progress. It does not afford us pleasure to avow a low estimate of a cotemporary's efforts; but we conceive it a duty to deal plainly in a case so important.

In conclusion we have no doubt a movement will ere long take place in the ranks of the Wesleyan Community in Canada. Already, if we are not mistaken, the omens are apparent; and if the *Wesleyan Reformer* would promote the interests of Methodism, of christianity, he must not overlook the excellencies, in attempting to correct the abuses of a religious community; he must adapt his onset to the parties from whom he expects countenance, as well as to the end he has in view.

We this day conclude the article from the *Westminster Review*, on "Epidemics;" and earnestly hope that its length has not in the estimation of our readers, outweighed its importance.

We direct special attention to a communication from the General Superintendent, the importance of which has induced us to exclude other matter to secure its insertion. A short time ago our cotemporary of the *Guardian* inserted an article in which it was stated the Methodist New Connexion in England, was on the decline. Will our cotemporary have the kindness to correct this mistake?

We have received a copy of the "Municipal Manual for Upper Canada," for 1850, with a Map of the Province, &c., &c., Toronto, SCOTT & Balfour. This valuable compendium is another instance of the enterprising spirit of the publishers; and on account of its suitability as a book of reference for the members of Municipal Corporations, will doubtless secure a ready sale.

REVIEW OF NEWS.

Intelligence per the *Hibernia* has caused considerable stir in the markets. Wheat and flour have advanced. This will be hailed with great satisfaction by many of our readers. The value of Canadian securities in the British money market is considerably advanced.

In Canada, the opening and progress of the legislature has been the absorbing topic since our last issue. The opening was rather an interesting affair to parties who had not previously witnessed a similar event. The Chamber of the Legislative Council was densely crowded. Comment on His Excellency's Speech, is unnecessary: the document will be found in our columns. We have given as full an account of Parliamentary proceedings as our space would admit of. Little that deserves attention in our review, has transpired. It is now certain that a measure for the settlement of the Clergy Reserves and Rectories questions, will be laid before Parliament, but not as a Cabinet Measure. We are pleased to observe that the step initiatory has been taken on the Sabbath question: Kingston has taken a noble stand on the subject. Query, when will our *Queen City* do likewise?

This City has been visited by an extensive conflagration; the particulars of which will be found in our columns.

LETTERS RECEIVED.—Revs. H. O. Crofts, W. Bothwell, N. C. Gowan, F. Haynes.

REMITTANCES.—To end of Vol.—Messrs. W. Bates, M. C. Schofield.

For 6 months.—Mr J. E. Pell.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—Revs. W. Bothwell, 1; N. C. Gowan, 1; J. G. Haskett, Esq., 3.

General Intelligence.



ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER HIBERNIA.

New York, May 16.

The *Hibernia* arrived to-day. Cotton has advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. Corn is in good demand at about 6d. advance. Flour is advanced 1s. and is firm. Coffee is dull at Liverpool, and 2s. lower in London. Ashes are in fair demand, 28s. a 30s. for pearls and pots. Provisions—full average business. Beef has advanced 1s. 1 2s. per ton for tierces. Pork, no change, but new Western less firm. Hams in good demand at previous rates. Bacon steady, sales 40 tons. Lard 3d lower.

Eugene Sue received the vote of full one-half of the army in Paris, and beat his opponent by 8,000 votes. The election passed off quietly.

The *Europa* arrived at Liverpool on Monday. The Queen was safely delivered of a Prince on the 1st of May.

The proceedings in Parliament presented but little interest.

The Greek difficulty is still unsettled. Business in the manufacturing districts continues favorable.

The money market is unchanged. Consols closing 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 95 $\frac{1}{2}$; American Securities are in good demand Government Sixes of 68 110 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 111; New York Fives 98; Ohio Sixes 101 a 102. No change in other stocks. There is but little change in the state of trade at Canton.

The election, Eugene Sue has had the effect to paralyze the minds of the conservatives; and it is thought that if the army could be depended upon, Louis Napoleon would attempt a coup d'etat to put down the socialists, and restrict the suffrage. M Bonaparte, cousin to the President supported Eugene Sue.

The dispute between Denmark and the Duchies remained unsettled. The First session of the Urftut parliament is about to close. The Jesuits have been publicly and officially expelled to Austria. A revolution is said to have broken out in Iceland and the government expelled; the cause is stated to be a commercial monopoly, in favor of Copenhagen, prejudicial to the Islanders; a force has been sent to subdue the insurgents. The Roman question seems to be about to be involved in the maze of diplomacy,—Prussia having asserted her right to be a party to its adjustment. England backs Prussia in this view, so that Austria and France are not likely to make such cheap merchandise of the Roman people. The Austrian Council of state resolved to postpone the raising

the state of siege of Vienna and Prague, and the Russian troops continue to evacuate Wallachia.

New York, May 18, 6 P. M.

The steamship City of Glasgow sailed to-day with 100 passengers, a large mail, and a good freight list for Glasgow.

There is no additional political or other foreign news by the *Hibernia*, worth sending over the wires.

The southern papers received to-day contain some further details of the news from Texas. Another attempt has been made to seize the United States mail between Rio Grande City and Pecos.

The New Orleans *Bee* of the 10th, has the following additional news from the city of Mexico to the 26th ult. Congress was busily engaged with financial affairs.

A horrible fire occurred at the Isle Becoran, the most important commercial place in Yucatan, on the 15th March; handbills had been placarded for some days previous, announcing that the town would be fired in the principal street.

Washington May 18.

The Spanish Minister, Don Calvion de la Barca, has demanded the interference of the Government to prevent the arming of men, and the fitting out of expeditions against Cuba.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM SOUTH AUSTRALIA.--Another California in the Pacific--Further Discoveries of Gold--the Excitement among the Australians.--Our advices from South Australia are to the 15th of January.

It appears that gold has been found in small quantities, from time to time, by various parties in South Australia. For nearly two years past the process of exploration has been going on silently and cautiously.

The whole line of the Onkaparinga is said to exhibit auriferous deposits, on which river the Australian Gold Company had secured various sections.

FOUR AMERICAN VESSELS LOADING WITH SUGAR, &c., AT CUBA, FOR MONTREAL.--The following is an extract from a private letter from Montreal:--"A Montreal merchant, just returned from Cuba, left four American vessels there, loading sugar and Molasses for Montreal; others were expecting to load shortly.

SIR J. FRANKLIN.--Under date of Feb. 23, 1850, the Rev. George Loomis, Chaplain to Seamen at Canton, China, writes to the office of the American Seamen's Friend Society, New York:--"Report is current here that Sir John Franklin has made the North-West passage, and is safe."

Town of Dundas.--By the census roll for 1850, we perceive that the total population of Dundas is 2362; occupied houses, 147; unoccupied, 16; schools, 5; mills, 10; merchants' shops, 22.

ROYAL SWINDLING.--King Ferdinand, of Naples, with the royal view of replenishing his exhausted exchequer, issued a proclamation declaring Messina a free port.

His Majesty would not allow anything that had entered Messina agreeably to his proclamation, to be either withdrawn or sold, without first paying an enormous duty of over 100 per cent. on its value.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.--The Corporation of Hamilton have adopted the following resolution by a large majority--three members only voting against it.

Moved by Ald. Baker, seconded by Ald. Ford.--Whereas the construction of the Great Western Railroad would undoubtedly prove generally beneficial to the Western section of this Province, and most peculiarly so to the growing prosperity of this city;

Navigation Laws.

We copy the following letter from the secretary of the Treasury to the Honorable E. G. Spaulding, in relation to the position of American Vessels that had been sold to British subjects, and subsequently re-sold by the latter to the former:--

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 23, 1850.

SIR:--I have to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from B. Trowbridge, Esq., to yourselves under date of the 11th instant, propounding certain inquiries in relation to our navigation and revenue laws, on which information is desired.

To the question, whether a foreign (British) vessel, or a vessel once registered under our laws, but which having been sold to a foreigner, has been purchased, and is now owned, by a citizen of the United States, can take on board a cargo at one of our ports, and land it in the United States, free of duty--I have to state, in reply, that if a vessel and cargo are entered at the foreign port, and the cargo landed, the voyage is regarded as terminated;

and collection law of 2nd March, 1799, it will be admitted free of duty.

The foregoing is believed substantially to answer the inquiries of your correspondent, as they are understood.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. M. MARSHALL,
Sec. of the Treasury.

Hon. E. G. Spaulding.

Destructive Fire.--Supposed Incendiarism.

At a quarter past 12 o'clock this morning, the watchman on Yonge Street saw fire bursting from an empty house on Adelaide Street, adjoining the tavern, north-east corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets.

In consequence of the lamentable scarcity of water, the water works yielded only a supply for one hydrant at a time, the fire, after threatening the house at the south side of Adelaide Street, was carried by a change of wind across Yonge Street;--even a moderate supply of water would have easily checked it, but there was scarcely any for half an hour, and in consequence, the whole block of buildings from Ketchum's corner to Temperance Street, has been consumed.

East side of Yonge Street:--Mr. Pilman, of the Windsor Tavern, lost all his furniture, goods, &c. probable loss £300. We have not heard of any insurance. The house belonged to Widow Roberts--worth about £300. The next, a frame house occupied by Mr. Roberts, cabinet-maker, as a dwelling and warehouse, nearly total loss--insured for £200--probable loss about £800.

West side of Yonge Street:--Mr. Jessie Ketchum, jr., 5 stores, all destroyed--insured for £600--loss, about £1000. The shops were occupied respectively by Mr. Simpson, grocer, Mr. Hardy, watch-maker, Mr. Drouillard, cigar manufacturer, Mr. Webb, boot and shoe maker, Mr. Morris, do. Considerable loss in stock and furniture in all the stores,--no insurance.

POSTSCRIPT.

Tuesday, May 21, 1850.

The late period at which the *Watchman* appears this morning, is the result of the "pying" of one of the "forms" when going to press.

Opening of the Provincial Parliament.

On Tuesday last, at 3 P. M. His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council in the Parliament building. The members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, His Excellency opened the third Session of the Provincial Parliament, of the Province of Canada, with the following Speech from the Throne:

S P E E C H .

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.

I deeply regret to have to announce to you the death of the Queen Dowager, a Princess whose many virtues endeared Her to all classes of Her Majesty's Subjects.

The occurrences of the past year, and the necessity which had arisen for providing suitable accommodation for Parliament while in Session, having imposed on me the duty of considering, during the recess, the important subject embraced in the Address of the House of Assembly of last Session, relating to the places for holding the future Meetings of the legislature, I have deemed it, after full deliberation, advisable to give effect to the prayer of that address by summoning you to meet at this place.

The important changes recently made in the Imperial Navigation Law, and the improvements effected in the Provincial Canals, will, I trust, tend to promote materially the Commercial interests of the Province, and to attract to the route of the St. Lawrence a considerable portion of emigration from Europe to this Continent.

It affords me much gratification to be enabled to inform you, that recent advices from England indicate a marked improvement in the value of Canadian securities in the British market. Your delibera-

tions, will I feel satisfied, have a tendency to encourage the reviving confidence.

I am very sensible of the great importance to these colonies of placing the trade between the British North American Provinces, on the most unrestricted footing. I have been in communication, during the recess, upon this subject, with the Lieutenant Governors of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, and with the Governor of Newfoundland. I recommend to your consideration the expediency of giving such powers to this Government as may enable it to meet the advances of the sister colonies in a liberal spirit.

The Act passed last Session for the establishment of reciprocal free trade between Canada and the United States, in certain articles the natural products of each has not yet come into operation. I am informed that a corresponding measure is now under the consideration of the Congress of the United States.

By an Act passed during the last Session of the Imperial Parliament the entire control of the internal Posts in British North America is vested in the Provincial authorities. Whatever further action on the part of the Canadian Legislature may be necessary in order to secure for the inhabitants of these Provinces the benefit of a cheap and uniform postage rate, you will, I feel confident, be prepared to adopt.

The expediency of effecting an increase in the Parliamentary Representation of the Province, will probably again engage your attention.

A measure will be submitted for your consideration founded on the Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the conduct, discipline and management of the Provincial Penitentiary. The increasing wealth and population of the Province, and the growing aversion to capital punishment, renders it highly important that the system of discipline established in the Provincial Penitentiary and Gaols should be made as far as possible effectual for the prevention of crime, and the reformation of offenders.

I shall lay before you communications from Her Majesty's Commissioners, for the promotion of the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, to be held in London, in 1851, which have been transmitted to me by the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies. I venture to express the hope that Canadian Industry and produce will be fittingly represented on that interesting occasion.

In pursuance of the Act of last Session, the practice and proceedings in the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada have been placed upon an improved footing calculated to facilitate the business of the Court, and lessen expense to suitors. I shall direct copies of the rules which have been promulgated for this purpose, to be laid before you.

I would recommend as of an analogous and perhaps even equal importance the consideration of the jurisdiction and practice of the Inferior Courts in that part of the Province with a view to the extension of their sphere of usefulness, and the lessening as much as possible the expense of litigation.

The regulation of Municipalities, and the construction of Gaols and Court Houses in Lower Canada, and the laws for the election and return of Jurors, and those for the Assessment of property for local purposes in Upper Canada, are among the subjects which will doubtless engage your attention.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I shall direct the public accounts, with the estimates for the year, to be laid before you.

I recommend to your attention an enquiry into the Revenue and Expenditure of the Province.

I rely on your readiness to grant the supplies which are necessary for the public service, and for the maintenance of the Provincial credit.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen,

I have deemed it to be my duty in the exercise of the Prerogative with which I am entrusted, to mark Her Majesty's disapprobation of the course taken by persons holding Commissions at the pleasure of the Crown who have formally avowed the desire to bring about the separation of this Province from the Empire of which it is a part.

The views put forward by these persons and by those who act with them, do not, I have reason to believe, find favor with any considerable portion of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects.

The great majority of the People of the Province have given at this juncture proofs not to be mistaken of loyalty to the Queen, and attachment to the connection with Great Britain.

They look to their own Parliament for the redress of grievances which may be proved to exist, and for the adoption of such measures of improvement as may be calculated to promote their happiness and prosperity.

I feel assured that the confidence placed by them in the wisdom of Parliament will be justified by your acts: and that, while you deal unsparingly with abuses, you will not barter away for novelties, rights dear to British subjects nor abandon those principles of good faith, morality, and constitutional freedom, the strict adherence to which, has enabled Great Britain, with God's blessing, to pass unscathed through many perils.

From the Globe.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY MAY 14.

After the usual routine business and appointment of Committees had been proceeded with, the Hon. Mr. Ferguson gave notice, that at an early day, he should request that the House be put in possession of any measure which the Executive might have in contemplation, with reference to the Library. He would most cheerfully lend his aid on so important a subject, or be prepared himself with a proposition, should the members of the Government have none which they were disposed to recommend.

The Hon. House having decided that 500 copies of the Governor General's speech should be printed, and that it should be taken into consideration on Thursday, the Hon. Mr. De Blaquiere gave notice, that as soon as the speech should have been disposed of, he should conceive it his duty, before the House proceeded to other business, to move that they would take into consideration the following resolution which he would then read:--"That an

humble and dutiful address be presented to Her Majesty the Queen, expressive of the unaltered attachment and devotion of the Legislative Council of Canada, to the sacred Person and Government of Her Majesty, and of the determination of this House, collectively and individually, to maintain unimpaired that glorious constitution, and those blessed privileges which as subjects of the British Monarchy we now enjoy under Her Majesty's gracious rule, and which we desire to transmit in all their fullness to our remotest posterity."

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

MAY 14.

The House met about quarter to three, and on the arrival of His Excellency the Governor General, was summoned to appear in the Chamber of the Legislative Council. On their return, and after the Speaker had taken the Chair, the following members were introduced, and took their seats.

Mr. Sanborn—introduced by Messrs. Badgely and McConnell.

Mr. Cauché Hopkins—by Messrs. Prince Ex-Attorney General Badgely.

Mr. Chabot—by Messrs. Cauchon and Duchesnay.

Mr. Merritt—by Messrs. Baldwin and Larontaine.

The returns of Messrs. Louis Lacoste, J. S. Macdonald, P. Perry, John Wilson, and Dunbar Ross, for their several Constituencies, were also announced.

Mr. Baldwin then moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the administration of oaths to Justices of the Peace.—Leave granted. Bill read a first time.

The Speaker then laid before the House His Excellency's speech, which was read, the whole House standing.

Mr. Baldwin moved that His Excellency's speech be taken into consideration on Friday next, which was ordered.

Mr. DeWitt moved that the Clerk be directed to charge to the Contingencies of the House, the postage on all Letters not exceeding one ounce in weight, and on printed papers, to and from the members of the House, during the present Session; provided that when petitions to the House are enclosed, the postage thereon shall be charged without restriction as to weight.—Carried.

Mr. Baldwin moved, That the votes and proceedings be printed, being first perused by Mr. Speaker, and that he do appoint the printing thereof; and that no person but such as he shall appoint do presume to print the same.—Carried.

Hon. Mr. Sherwood gave notice that he would bring in a Bill to modify or repeal the Usury Laws in this Province.

Colonel Prince gave notice that he would move for leave to bring in a Bill to abolish the Court of Chancery.

Mr. Morrison gave notice that he would on a future day, inquire of the Ministry whether it was their intention to introduce a Bill on the Clergy Reserve question, during the present Session.

Mr. Price, in reply, informed the hon. gentleman that it was his intention to take up that subject as soon as possible, after the Speech from the Throne had been answered. (Hear, hear from the Opposition benches). It was also his intention to take up the Rectory question. (Hear, hear).

Mr. H. Sherwood.—Was it the hon. Member's intention to bring in his Bill as a Ministerial measure?

Mr. Price. No. He would act on his own individual responsibility. (Cheers from the Opposition.)

Mr. Morrison gave notice that he would introduce a Bill to abolish the Law of Primogeniture in Upper Canada.

Hon. Mr. Boulton gave notice that he would introduce a Bill to diminish Law expenses.

Sir A. MacNab gave notice that he would introduce a Bill to prevent parties being appointed to offices which they themselves had created.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Baldwin, it was ordered, That Select Standing Committees be appointed for the following purposes:—

- 1. On Privileges and Elections,
2. On Expiring Laws,
3. On Railroads and Telegraph Lines,
4. On Miscellaneous Private Bills,
5. On Standing Orders,
6. On Painting,
7. On Contingencies,
The House then adjourned.

From the Daily Patriot.

Toronto, 15th May, 1850.

Twenty-two Petitions were brought up and laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. Boulton introduced a Bill to alter, simplify and amend the Practice of the Law, and to diminish Law Expenses; second reading on the 23rd instant.

Hon. Mr. Boulton moved for leave to introduce a Bill to prohibit the expenditure of Public Monies for purposes not previously authorized by Law, and to limit the granting of Pensions.

Hon. Inspector General hoped his honorable and learned friend would not introduce his measure at the present time, as the Speech from the Throne had not yet been answered, and as the object intended by that Bill was referred to in the speech; he did not wish the honorable member to withdraw his motion, but to postpone it for a few days, and thereby give the government time.

Col. Prince could not see why the honorable the Inspector General should object to the honorable member from Norfolk, bringing in his bill at once. As to the speech from the throne, he did not see what there was to occupy their time in it although there were two or three things at the close of it which would occasion some discussion.

Hon. H. Sherwood, in a speech of some length, concurred in the remarks of the honorable member who had just taken his seat.

Hon. J. H. Price agreed with the Hon. the Inspector General, he did not think it customary to bring in a Bill of that nature before the Speech from the Throne was answered.

A warm debate ensued, which ended in the House being divided.

Leave to bring in the Bill was therefore refused. In answer to Mr. Morrison's question, whether it was the intention of the Ministry to introduce during this session any measure relative to the Clergy Reserves. Mr. Price said, it was not; but that he should introduce a bill on the subject as a private member.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Baldwin, a Select Committee, composed of the Hon. Mr. Baldwin, Hon. Mr. Badgely, Mr. Cartier, Mr. Cauchon, Mr. Fergusson, Mr. Guzy, Mr. Jobin, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Morrison, and Mr. DeWitt, was appointed to prepare and report Lists of Members, to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by the House yesterday.

The House then adjourned. THURSDAY, May 16, 1850. The House re-assembled, according to adjournment at three o'clock. Several petitions were read and laid upon the table. Mr. Fergusson presented a petition from the Reeve and Township Council of Erin, county of Waterloo, praying for the abolition of the Clergy Reserves, and Another from the Municipal Council of the township of Glendy, in which the present Bill is denounced as inconsistent with the spirit of liberality and christianity and praying that they be appropriated to the purposes of Education and improvement.

Mr. Fergusson also presented a petition from the Reeve and Municipal Council of the township of Puslinch, in which the present Bill is denounced as anti-Christian, declaring the Rectories to be the result of fraud and dissimulation, and praying for their appropriation to general education.

The following petitions of a similar import were also presented by the same Member. One from the township of Bentinck. One from the District Council, and the Township of Waterloo. One from the Reeve and Township Council of Woolwich, County of Waterloo. One from Municipal Council of Erasmoo. One from Township Council of Guelph.

Sir A. MacNab moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the L. C. Rebellion Losses Bill, in order to prevent persons actually engaged in rebellion from receiving compensation.

CLERGY RESERVES.

Hon. H. J. Boulton, moved for an address to the Governor for copies of all correspondence between the Provincial and Imperial Governments on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, and also of any instructions on the subject given by the Home Government to the Inspector General, and also the Inspector General's impression of the substance of all discussions between him and Earl Grey, together with the views of the British Government on the subject.

Hon. R. Baldwin considered the latter part of the demand unparliamentary. There had been no correspondence between the Provincial and Imperial governments on the subject.

Col. Prince thought the address quite reasonable. Hon. H. J. Boulton referred to an assurance given by a member of the Cabinet last Session, that negotiations would be opened with the Home government.

Hon. H. Sherwood spoke to the same effect as previous speaker; agreeing, however, with Hon Mr Baldwin respecting the latter part of the address. He contended that the question was settled, and therefore not subject to Provincial legislation.

Hon Inspector General concurred with the Hon Mr Sherwood as to the power of our Parliament to legislate on the question—denied that the Attorney General had given the promise alluded to by the mover for the address. He said the Government were not prepared to take any action on the subject.

Hon Mr Baldwin spoke of the importance of the question. But the Government could not agree on the mode of settlement the case required, and therefore could neither propose a measure nor negotiate with the Home Government.

Mr Boulton withdrew his motion and the House adjourned at four.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, MAY 16.

Several motions were laid on the table.

The Honorable the Speaker said, that as it was the beginning of the Session, and as there were but three or four copies of the rules of this Honorable House, the rest having been all burnt, he would suggest to Honorable members that they should move that a sufficient number be printed.

Hon. R. S. Jameson, in accordance with the above, moved that a set be printed forthwith.

Hon. R. S. Jameson would present all his law books to the Library, and suggested that each member should contribute any works that they might have in their possession to the same purpose.

Hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere moved that it be referred to the Library Committee to report on the best means of restoring their Library.

Hon. J. Morris moved the address in answer to His Excellency's speech, of which it was an exact echo. It was seconded by the Hon. P. H. Moore, and after some discussion, adopted.

FRIDAY, May 17.

The Council proceeded at half-past two o'clock to present the address in answer to the Speech from the Throne, to His Excellency the Governor General. On their return the Speaker took the Chair, and several petitions were presented.

Hon. Mr. Irving brought in a Bill to provide for the formation of manufacturing and mining Joint Stock Companies.

Hon. Mr. Ross brought in a Bill to amend and simplify the laws relating to the interest of money.

Both Bills ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the motion of the Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere for an address to Her Majesty the Queen, expressive of the unabated attachment and devotion of the Legislative Council, &c.

[The Hon. Messrs. DeBlaquiere, Fergusson, Goodhue and Irving spoke to the motion, denouncing the Annexationists, &c. &c., and strongly advocating British Connection, after which.]

The motion was then unanimously adopted, and Hon. Messrs. DeBlaquiere, Fergusson, and Goodhue, were appointed to prepare the address. They returned in a few minutes with the following, which was adopted unanimously:—

TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

May it please your Majesty,

We, your Majesty's loyal subjects, the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity, humbly and dutifully to approach your Royal Throne, and to express our unanimous and unabated attachment and devotion to the sacred person and government of your Majesty; and our determination collectively and individually, to maintain that glorious constitution, those blessed privileges, which, as subjects of the British Monarchy, we now enjoy under your Majesty's gracious rule; and which we desire to transmit in all their fullness, to our remotest posterity.

The Council then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY 17.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House a copy of the Librarian's report.

Twenty nine petitions were laid on the table, several of which were read. Among these were one presented by Sir Allan MacNab from the Hamilton city Corporation, praying for permission to take Stock in the Great Western Railway, to the amount of £100,000; also one presented by the Hon. J. H. Price praying for the enactment of a Statute for securing the better observance of the Sabbath.

PETITION FOR INDEPENDENCE.

Mr. Baldwin moved that this petition, which was presented a day or two ago by Colonel Prince, should not be received. He hoped that this motion would receive the unanimous assent of the House.

Sir A. MacNab hoped that the hon member would not throw out the petition in the absence of the hon. gentleman who had presented it.

At that moment Colonel Prince entered the House, and addressed the Speaker. He defended the right of the people to petition without limitation, in which he was supported by Messrs Papineau and Cameron, and Mr Baldwin's motion was supported by Col. Guzy and Mr H. Sherwood; after which the House divided.—Yeas 57; Nays 7.

The constitution of the Speech from the Throne, being the first order of the day, was thus introduced. Mr Fergusson, move seconded by Mr Armstrong an answer to the Speech as nearly as possible an echo of that document. When the Clerk was about to read the answer Sir Allan MacNab, requested the postponement of the debate until Monday, which being agreed to, Col. Prince laid on the table a copy of an amendment to be proposed, after which the House adjourned till Monday 3 P. M.

Toronto Market Prices, May 18.

Corrected weekly for the Watchman.

Table with 4 columns: Item, S. D., S. D., S. D. Items include Flour per brl, Wheat per bushel, Barley per bushel, Rye per bushel, Oats per bushel, Oatmeal per bbl, Pease per bushel, Potatoes per bushel, Beef per lb, Beef per 100 lbs, Veal per lb, Pork per 100 lbs, Bacon per cwt, Hams per cwt, Lamb per quarter, Mutton per lb, Fresh Butter per lb, Firkin Butter per lb, Cheese per lb, Lard per lb, Apples per bbl, Eggs per dozen, Turkeys each, Geese each, Ducks per pair, Fowls do, Straw per ton, Hay per ton, Fire Wood.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE TORONTO DISTRICT MEETING will be held (D. V.) in the Methodist New Connexion Chapel, Toronto, on the 29th May, 1850; commencing at 9 o'clock, a. m. Preachers and Representatives are requested to bring their Circuit Books and other necessary documents, and to be punctual in their attendance.

W. McCURE.

Toronto, May 13th, 1850.



DR. JAMES HOPE'S VEGETABLE PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS.

Dear Sir,—You may very safely and with every confidence recommend the above PILLS, as a very superior Medicine in cases of Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick Headache, Irritability, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Spirit, with sensation of fullness at the End of the Stomach, Pain between the Shoulders, Acidity in the Stomach and Bowels, Flatulency, Spasms, Headache, Irritability of Sight, Drowsiness, and the Distressing Feeling arising from Debility and Indigestion.

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

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

BUTLER & SON, Cheapside, London. From what I know of the above PILLS, I can unhesitatingly recommend them as a valuable Medicine, especially for the diseases mentioned above.

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

SIR HENRY HALFORD'S IMPERIAL BALSAM,

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

THIS extraordinary and potent compound is made according to a favorite prescription of the above eminent Physician. Sir Ashley Cooper, also, frequently referred his students to the compound as eminently calculated for the cure of Rheumatism, and other diseases of that class,—its ingredients are entirely from the Vegetable Kingdom, and if any medicine could legitimately be denominated a specific, this remedy is undoubtedly entitled to that appellation. But the Proprietor does not believe in INFALLIBLE SPECIFICS for the cure of any disease; yet his confidence in this medicine is such from personal knowledge, as to supply it, when taken under his own supervision, on the condition of "NO CURE NO PAY." Its success, in almost every case where it has had a fair and honest trial, fully confirms its general reputation, of being the very best medicine in the world, for the cure of RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, &c., TORONTO, 11th December, 1848.

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

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

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

JOHN CRAIG, Painter and Glazier. 76, KING STREET, WEST, Toronto, 16th December, 1849.

A Case of Chronic Rheumatism of fifteen years standing, cured by Halford's Balsam and Hope's Pills. TORONTO, 14th December, 1848.

DR. URQUHART: Dear Sir,—I hereby certify, that I have been afflicted with Rheumatism for fifteen years; for a considerable time I was confined to bed, and the greater part of that time I could not move myself; some of my joints were completely dislocated, my knees were stiff, and all my joints very much swelled: for the last three years, I was scarcely able to do three month's work without suffering the most excruciating pains, I was doctored in Europe by several physicians of the highest standing in the profession as well as in this province. I was also five months in the Toronto Hospital, and notwithstanding all the means used, I could not get rid of my complaint, indeed I was told by a very respectable physician that I never could be cured, so that at the time my attention was directed to your SIR HENRY HALFORD'S IMPERIAL BALSAM, and Dr. HOPE'S PILLS, I was despairing of ever getting cured; when I called on you, I was hardly able to walk, and what was almost miraculous, in three weeks from my commencing to take your medicine, I gained fourteen pounds in weight; my health was much improved, and in about three weeks more my Rheumatism was completely gone and my health perfectly restored. I now enjoy as good health as any man in Canada. Since my recovery I have walked forty-six miles in one day with perfect freedom, and I assure you, Sir, that I feel truly thankful. You can make any use of this you please; my case is known to several individuals of respectability in this city their names you know and can refer to them if necessary.

Yours, truly and gratefully, THOMAS WRIGHT. Parties referred to, William Gooderham, William Osborne, Samuel Shaw, Esquires.

TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

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

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

- List of prizes including Gold Medal, Diplomas, and Works of Art. Prizes for best specimens of Insect, Mechanical Drawing, and various other categories.

NOTICES.

THE DISTRICT MEETING for the Hamilton District, will be held (D.V.) in Hamilton in the New Connexion Chapel, Main Street, on the 23rd inst., commencing at 9 o'clock, A.M. A full and punctual attendance is requested. J. BRENNAN.

REV. DR. DOWLING'S GREAT WORK ON ROMANISM

New and enlarged Edition, with the Author's last additions. A BOOK FOR EVERY PROTESTANT! The History of Romanism, from its earliest origin to the present time.

THE best encomium upon this learned, complete and popular History of Romanism is the fact that SIXTEEN THOUSAND COPIES have been sold in about three years, and still there is a constant demand for it in all parts of the country.

Testimonials to former Editions, selected from more than a hundred, from all Protestant Denominations. EPISCOPAL. From the Protestant Clergyman. "This is a beautiful volume of 672 pages. Good service has been done for the cause of truth by this publication and it certainly ought to secure for its author an enviable reputation among contributors to the standard literature of the day."

CONGREGATIONAL. Rev. Dr. Cheever, in the New York Evangelist, says: "We ought to have noticed this excellent and beautiful work before. It possesses many and very strong claims for popular favor, and we do not doubt that it is destined to have an extraordinary sale."

FOR SALE.

THEOLOGY, By the Rev. W. Cooke, 6s. 10d. The Principles of Total Abstinence, by the same author, 6s. 4d. Jubilee Sermon, by the same, 5s. 4d. Lecturers on Church Government, by Rev. T. Goldsmith, 7s. 6d. each, or 6s. the dozen.

THE FARMER'S PAPER THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST.

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

THE second volume of the Agriculturist, in its present form commences January 1850. It is issued monthly, and contains 24 pages, double columns, imperial octavo.

Great care will be taken in the selection of matter, whether relating to Agriculture, Horticulture, Mechanics, Domestic Economy, Education, or general Science.

Every person who will procure 260 subscribers for the Agriculturist, at the subscription of ONE DOLLAR, and remit the money at the time of ordering the paper, will be paid \$100; for 160 subscribers, \$75; for 120 ditto, \$50; for 75 ditto, \$30; for 60 ditto, \$25.

George Buckland, Secretary Agricultural Association, Principal Editor, assisted by William McDougall, Proprietor.

DOLLAR NEWSPAPER.

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

NO CREDIT—CASH ALWAYS IN ADVANCE. All Letters to be post paid, or they will not be taken from the Post Office. D. McDONALD, Proprietor of the Montreal Transcript.

THE FOLLOWING WORKS RECEIVED AT THE BOSTON BOOK STORE.

- THE LIFE OF JOHN CALVIN, Compiled from authentic sources, and particularly from his Correspondence, by Thomas H. Dyer, Esq., Price 5s. REFLECTIONS ON BUTLER'S ANALOGY, PALEY'S EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY, AND HILL'S LECTURES ON DIVINITY, WITH TWO INTRODUCTORY LECTURES AND FOUR ADDRESSES, DELIVERED IN THE NEW COLLEGE EDINBURGH, by the late Thomas Chalmers, D.D., L.L.D., Price 5s.

THE WATER CURE JOURNAL AND HERALD OF REFORMS.

VOLUME EIGHTH, COMMENCING JULY, 1849. THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL AND HERALD OF REFORMS, is published monthly, at ONE DOLLAR, year in advance.

It is emphatically a Journal of Health, adapted to all classes, and is deemed to be a complete remedy, in all cases, and in all diseases.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE AND HEALTH will be fully discussed, in every particular, including Food, Air, Drugs, Clothing, and Exercise, showing their effects on the body and mind.

Without health even life is not desirable, unless a remedy can be found. To preserve health no other mode of living can compare with this system. In fact, were its rules observed and carried out, many of our ills would be forever banished from the earth, and the succeeding generations grow up in all the vigor of true mankind.

Our facilities for publishing such a work, as this are unsurpassed by any other house in the United States.

DOLLAR NEWSPAPER.

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

NO CREDIT—CASH ALWAYS IN ADVANCE. All Letters to be post paid, or they will not be taken from the Post Office. D. McDONALD, Proprietor of the Montreal Transcript.

THE FOLLOWING WORKS RECEIVED AT THE BOSTON BOOK STORE.

- THE LIFE OF JOHN CALVIN, Compiled from authentic sources, and particularly from his Correspondence, by Thomas H. Dyer, Esq., Price 5s. REFLECTIONS ON BUTLER'S ANALOGY, PALEY'S EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY, AND HILL'S LECTURES ON DIVINITY, WITH TWO INTRODUCTORY LECTURES AND FOUR ADDRESSES, DELIVERED IN THE NEW COLLEGE EDINBURGH, by the late Thomas Chalmers, D.D., L.L.D., Price 5s.

Agricultural.

USE OF ARSENIC IN AGRICULTURE, WITH ITS EFFECTS.

A recent investigation has resulted in the following report; that in Hampshire, Lancashire, and many other parts of the country, the farmers are now in the habit of steeping their wheat in a strong solution of arsenic, previous to sowing it, with the view of preventing the ravages of the wire-worm on the seed, and of the smut on the plant when grown; that this process is found to be eminently successful, and is therefore daily becoming more and more generally adopted; that even now many hundreds weight of arsenic are yearly sold to agriculturists for this express purpose; that although the seed is poisonous when sown its fruit is in no degree affected by the poison; that whenever this plan has been extensively carried out, pheasants and partridges have been almost universally found sitting in the position they usually adopt when well; and, lastly, that the men employed in sowing the poisonous seed, not infrequently present the earlier symptoms which occur in the milder cases of poisoning by arsenic. The last fact I give on the authority of Dr Heale, who up to the last two or three years practiced at Staines, and has repeatedly had men under his care suffering from symptoms due to this cause.—English Paper.

WORMS AND GRUBS.—A mixture of salt and saltpetre in the proportion of eight parts of the former to one of the latter applied sparingly about the roots, will, it is said, destroy the grubs and greatly promote the health and thrift of fruit trees.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED

A SITUATION, by a young man thoroughly acquainted with the Hardware and Grocery business: can take charge of a Set of Books, and give good city reference. Address C. D., Box 321, Toronto P. O., or, at this Office. Toronto, May, 20, 1850.



LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
Toronto, 15th May, 1850.

TENDERS.

WILL be received at this Office, by the undersigned, for such DAILY PRINTING (in the English and French Languages) as may be required by the Honorable the Legislative Council, during the present session, until Tuesday, the 21st inst.

ROBERT LEMOINE,
Acting Clerk Committees.
Toronto, May 15th, 1850. 18.

GENESE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

Office, Mammoth House, opposite the Market.
JAMES MANNING.
Toronto, May 8, 1850. 18.

JOHN TYNER,

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER
HAS REMOVED TO
NO. 54, YONGE STREET,
Two Doors South of the Phoenix Foundry.
Toronto, May 20, 1850.

For Sale.

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

NOTICE.

THE London District Meeting will be held at Waterford, on Friday the 31st inst., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.
H. O. CROFTS,
Chairman.

IN THE PRESS, AND WILL SHORTLY BE PUBLISHED

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

CASH STORE!

SIGN OF THE GREEN

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

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

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

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

FRESH

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

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

An early Inspection is Requested.

JAMES MANNING.

Toronto, May 3, 1850. 18.

MESSRS. EWART AND HELLIWELL.

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. &c.
YONGE STREET,
One door south of King Street,
TORONTO.

J. NASH,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR & DRAPER
No. 2, ELGIN BLOCK,
JOHN STREET, HAMILTON.

AGENTS WANTED THROUGHOUT CANADA!

Sears' New Pictorial Works for 1850.

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

BOOKS OF UNIVERSAL UTILITY.

SEARS' NEW AND POPULAR PICTORIAL WORKS; the most splendidly illustrated Volumes for families ever issued on the American Continent, containing over FOUR THOUSAND ENGRAVINGS, designed and executed by the most eminent Artists of England and America.

The extraordinary popularity of the above volumes in every section of the Union, renders an agency desirable in each one of our principal towns and villages.

PICTORIAL DESCRIPTION OF THE UNITED STATES!

Containing an account of the Topography, Settlement, History Revolutionary and other interesting Events, Statistics, Progress in Agriculture, Manufactures and Population, &c., of each State in the Union, illustrated with Two Hundred Engravings of the principal Cities, Places, Buildings, Scenery, Curiosities, Seals of the States, &c. &c., Complete in one octavo volume of 600 pages, elegantly bound in gilt, pictorial muslin. Retail price, \$2.50.

THE PICTORIAL FAMILY ANNUAL,

400 pages octavo, and illustrated with 212 Engravings;—designed as a valuable and cheap present for parents and teachers to place in the hands of young people, in attractive bindings.

THE HISTORY OF PALESTINE, from the Patriarchal Age to the present Time. By John Kitto, editor of the London Pictorial Bible, &c.,

ALSO, NEW EDITIONS OF SEARS'

Pictorial History of the Bible—Pictorial Sunday-Book—Description of Great Britain and Ireland—Bible Biography—Scenes and Sketches in Continental Europe—Information for the People—Pictorial Family Library—Pictorial History of the American Revolution—An entirely new volume on the Wonders of the World.

PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE!

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

AGENTS WANTED throughout Canada to sell SEARS' NEW AND POPULAR PICTORIAL WORKS, universally acknowledged to be the best and cheapest ever published, as they certainly are the most saleable.—Any active agent may clear \$500 or \$1000 a year. A capital of at least \$35 or \$50 will be necessary. Full particulars of the principles and profits of the agency will be given on application, either personally or by letter.—The postage must in all cases be paid. Please to address,

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,
128, Nassau Street, New York.

To Publishers of Newspapers throughout Canada;

Newspapers copying this advertisement, ENTIRE, well displayed, as above, without any alteration or abridgement, (including this notice) and giving it a few INSIDE insertions, shall receive a copy of any of our \$2.50 or \$3.00 works, (subject to their order) by sending direct to the publisher. No letter will be taken from the office unless post paid. 18.

R. D. WADSWORTH.

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

- Missionary & Sabbath School Record, (per an.) 1s. 0d.
 - Canada Temperance Advocate, 2s. 6d.
 - Canada Christian Advocate, 7s. 6d.
 - Ecclesiastical & Missionary Record, 3s. 9d.
 - Montreal Witness, 10s. 0d.
 - Christian Guardian, 12s. 0d.
 - The Watchman, (Toronto,) 10s. 0d.
 - Sunday School Guardian, 2s. 6d.
 - Journal of Education, 5s. 0d.
 - Canadian Agriculturist, 5s. 0d.
 - Journal of Medical & Physical Science, 15s. 0d.
- April 1st, 1850.

CLOTHING & DRY GOODS

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to intimate to their Friends and the Public generally, that they have commenced Business as **MERCHANT TAILORS**, and will keep on hand a large Stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, FUR CLOAKS AND BONNETS,

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

GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

READY-MADE CLOTHING:

Men's Eton Over-Coats,	from	20s 0d	upwards	Men's Cashmere Trowsers	from	7s 6d	upwards
do Pilot,	do	12s 6d	do	do Vests	do	4s 4d	do
do Beaver,	do	25s 0d	do	Boy's Vests	do	3s 0d	do
do Wharney Traying do	do	45s 0d	do	do Trowsers	do	6s 3d	do
do Shooting Coats,	do	16s 3d	do	do Coats	do	10s 0d	do
do B. C. Sack and Trag	do	30s 6d	do	Red Flannel Shirts	do	4s 4d	do
do B. C. Frock & Dress	do	32s 6d	do	Cotton do	do	2s 3d	do
do Cassimere Trowsers	do	13s 9d	do	Cotton shirts, Linen Fronts	do	4s 1d	do
do Etoff & Tweed do	do	8s 9d	do	Cloth Caps	do	2s 9d	do
do Dorskin & Cloth do	do	13s 9d	do	Glengarry Bonnets	do	7d	do
do Buckskin do	do	20s 0d	do	Fur Caps	do	3s 9d	do
do Moleskin do	do	7s 6d	do				

DRY GOODS:

250 Saxony Wool Scarf Sharws,	from	15s 0d	upwards	White Cottons	from	3d	per yd.
Velvet Bonnets	do	4s 4d	do	Striped Shirting	do	5d	per yd.
Cloaks	do	9s 6d	do	Ginghams (very heavy)	do	7d	per yd.
Prints (fast colors)	do	5d	per yd.	Flannels (red & white)	do	1s 3d	per yd.
Gala Plaids	do	11d	per yd.	Blankets	do	4s 6d	per yd.
Factory Cottons	do	2d	per yd.	Cotton Warp	do	12s 6d	per Bundle.

Shot, Checked, Striped, and Plain—Apacac and Orleans; Saxony; Plain, Checked, and Flowered Lama Cloth—Striped Crape Cloths; Plain and Shot Colours; Camelion Stripes and Checks. Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, Gloves, Tassery, Fringes, Flowers, Muslins, Veils, Collars Velvets, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Muffs, and Boas.

The Subscribers would say to all, come and see the Goods and the Prices for yourselves.

NO SECOND PRICE.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

Toronto, January 21st, 1850.

Printing Establishment.



BOOK & JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH, AND ON REASONABLE TERMS, AT

THE WATCHMAN OFFICE, Post Office Lane.

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

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

Wm. McDougall,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, CONVEYANCER, &c. &c. TORONTO, CANADA WEST,
Office, King Street, Two Doors West of Yonge Street.
Toronto, Jan. 21, 1850.

James Foster,

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

N. R. LEONARD,

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

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

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

Toronto, Jan. 21st, 1850.

The York Paper Mill.

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

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

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

Warehouse, same place as occupied by Eastwood & Co.

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

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

THE WATCHMAN,

PUBLISHED ON Monday Evening BY T. T. HOWARD.

OFFICE, Post Office Lane, Toronto, Canada W

—TERMS—
Annual Subscription, in advance, 16s
Ditto when not paid in advance, 12s
12 papers to one address per An., each, in advance, 8s

Reduction in our terms:

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

Any person remitting 10 dollars (post paid), will receive eleven copies of the Watchman from No. 15 to the end of Vol. 1, addressed separately, if required.

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six Lines and under, 2s 6d for first, and 7d for each subsequent insertion.
Over Six Lines, 4d per Line for first, and 1d for subsequent insertions.

All Advertisements should be accompanied by written directions stating the number of insertions required, and they will be inserted till countermanded in writing and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made to persons advertising by the year.

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

ROBERT BOYLE, Printer.