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TORONTO, CANADA WEST, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1850.

No. 3.

Poetry.

THE POOR MAN'S GRAVE.

BY ELIZA COOK.

No sable pall, no waving plume. No thousand torch-lights to illume; No parting glance, no heavy tear, Is seen to fall upon the bier There is not one of kindred clay To watch the coffin on its way; Nor mortal form, no human breast, Cares where the pauper's bones may rest.

But one deep mourner follows there, Whose grief outlives the funeral prayer. He does not sigh, he does not weep, But will not leave the sodless heap, 'Tis he who was the poor man's mate, And made him more content with fate; The mongrel dog that shared his crust Is all that stands beside his dust.

He bends his listening head, as though He thought he heard a voice below; He pines to miss that voice so kind, And wonders why he's left behind. The sun goes down the night is come, He needs no food-he needs no home; But stretched upon the dreamless bed, With doleful howl calls back the dead.

The passing gaze may coldly dwell On all that polished marbles tell; For temples built on churchyard earth Are claimed by riches more than worth; But who would mark with undimmed eyes The mourning dog that starves and dies? Who would not ask, who would not crave, Such love and faith to guard his grave?

Miscellany.

GALLERY OF EMINENT PERSONS. From Macaulay's History of England.

CRANMER.-He was at once a di ine and a statesman. In his character of divine he was perfectly ready to go as far in the way of change as any Swiss or Scottish Reformer. In his character of statesman he was desirous to preserve that organization which had, during many ages, admirably served the purposes of the bishops of Rome, and might be expected now to serve equally well the purposes of the English kings and of their ministers. His temper and his understanding emmently fitted him to act as mediator. Saintly in his professions, unscrupulous in his dealings, zealous for nothing, bold in speculation, a coward and a time-server in action, a placable enemy and a lukewarm friend, he was in every way qualified to arrange the terms of the coalition between the religious and the worldly enemies of Popery.

LAUD.—His passion for ceremonies, his reverence for holidays, vigils, and sacred places, his ill-concealed dislike of the marriage of ecclesiastics, the ardent and not altogether disinterested zeal with which he asserted the claims of the clergy to the reverence of the laity, would ritans, even if he had used only legal and gentle means for the attainment of his ends. But his understanding was narrow, and his commerce with the world had been small He was by nature rash, irritable, quick to feel for his the Cavaliers he had nothing in common. own dignity, slow to sympathize with the suf ferings of others, and prone to the error, common vish and malignant moods for emotions of pious district real described would never have en-

CHARLES I .- It would be unjust to deny that Charles had some of the qualities of a good, and even of a great Prince. He wrote and spoke, not, like his father, wi h the exactness of a professor, but after the fashion of intelligent and well-educated gentlemen. His taste in literature and art was excellent, his manner dignified though not gracious, his domestic life without blemish Faithlessness was the chief cause of his disasters, and is the chief stain on his memory. He was, in truth, impelled by an incumay seem strange that his conscience, which, on occasions of little moment, was sufficiently professions of attachment. But he was so insensitive, should never have reproached him with this great vice. But there is reason to which he made, there was an innlied reserva- what were in truth mere blunders.

tion that such promise might be broken in case of necessity, and that of the necessity he was the sole judge.

Malboroton -- He was bound to James, not only by the common obligations of allegiance, but by military honor, by personal gratitude, and, as appeared to superficial observers, by the strongest ties of interest. But Churchill himself is no supericial observer. He knew ex-

tly what his interest really was. If his master were once at full liberty to employ Papists, not a single Protestant would be employed .-For a time a tew highly favored servants of the crown might possibly be exempted from the general proscription, in the hope that they would be induced to change their religion. But even these would, after a short respite, iall one by one as Rochester had already fallen. Churchill might, indeed, secure himself from this danger, and might raise himself still higher in the royal favor by conforming to the Church of Rome; and it might seem that one who was not less distinguished by avarice and baseness than by capacity and valor, was not likely to be shocked at the thought of heating a mass. But so inconsistent is human nature, that there are tender spots even in seared consciences. And thus this man, who had owed his rise in life to his sister's shame, and who had been kept by the most profuse, imperious, and shameless of harlots (Duchess of Cleveland,) and whose public life, to those who can look steadily through the dazzling blaze of genius and glory, will appear a producy of turpitude, believed implicity in the religion which he had learned as a boy, and shuddered at the thought of formerly abjuring it. A te rible alternative was before him.-The earthly evil which he most dreaded was poverty. The one crune from which his heart recoiled was apostacy. And, if the designs of the court succeeded, he could not doubt that be ween poverty and apostacy he must soon make as choice. He, therefore, determined to cross those designs, and it soon appeared that there was no guilt and no disgrace which he was not ready to incur, in order to escape from the neessity of parting either with his places or with lis religion.

SUNDERLAND -In this man the political imnortality of his age was personified in the most lvely manner. Nature had given him a keen understanding, a restless and mischievous tem per, a cold heart, and an abject spirit. His isind had undergone a training by which all his vices had been nursed up to the rankest maturity. At his entering into public life, he had passed several years in diplomatic posts abroad and had been during some time minister in Every calling has its peculiar temp France. There is no injustice in saying that diplomatists, as a class, have always been more distinguished by their address, by the art with which they win the confidence of those with whom they have to deal, and by the case with which they catch the tone of every society into which they are admitted, than by generous enthusiasm or austere rectitude, and the relations between Charles and Louis were such that no English nobleman could long reside in France as envoy, and retain any patriotic or honorable have made him an object of aversion to the Pu-sentiment. Sunderland came fourth from the bad school in which he had been brought up, ing, supple, shameless, free-from all preju dees, and destitute of all principles. He was, by hereditary connexion a Cavalier, but with They were zealous for monarchy, and condemnel in theory all resistance. Yet they had sturdired real despotism. He, on the contrary, had a languid speculative liking for republican insututions, which was compatible with perfect readmess to be in practice the most servile instrument of arbitrary power. Like many other accomplished flatterers and negotiators, he was far more skilled in the art of reading the characters, and practising on the weaknesses of inindividuals, than in the art of discerning the feelings of great masses, and of foreseeing the approach of great revolutions. He was adroit in intrigue, and it was difficult even for shrewd and experienced men, who had been amply forezable propensity to dark and crooked ways. It warned of his perfidy, to withstand the fascination of his manner, and to refuse credit to his tent on observing and courting particular persons, that he forgot to study the temper of the believe that he was perfidious, not only from nation. He therefore miscalculated grossly constitution and from habit, but also on princi- with respect to all the most momentous events ple. He seems to have learned from the theo- of his time Every important inovement and ogians whom he most esteemed, that between rebound of the public mind took him by surprise; him who holds it may sully its surface; whilst him and his subjects there could be nothing of and the world, unable to understand how so "the light and weightless down," if confided in, the nature of mutual contract; that he could clever a man could be blind to what was clearnot, even if he would, divest himself of his desly discerned by the politicians of the coffeedescribed as having been deceived by it, when perate. Have you any regard for your time?

Botic authority and that is a constant.

PASCAL.—His intellectual powers were such as have rarely been bestowed on any of the children of men, and the vehemence of the zeal which animated him was but too well proved by the cruel penances and vigils under which his macerated frame sank into an early grave. His spirit was the spirit of Saint Bernard; but the delicacy of his wit, the purity, the energy the simplicity of his rhetoric, had never been equalled, except by the great masters of Attic oloquence.

BLNYAN. - Bunyar is indeed as decidedly the first of alleogorists, as Demosthenes is the first of orators, or Shakespere the first of dramatists. Other allegorists have shown equal ingenuity but no other allegorist has ever been able to touch the heart, and to make abstractions ob jects of terror, of pity, and of love.

HOMELY APHORISMS.

From Jane Hudson, the American Girl.

"Remember this, my daughter; never suffer yourself to inculge in any pleasure, either with a book, or by a walk, or otherwise, to the neglect of a single household duty. If you do, you will find yourself among that great company of women, who go through this life with "noles in both elbows.'

"A woman may be very learned, very intel-ligent, very agreeable; but still, if she does not or will not attend to the domestic arrangements of her own family, she is as sadiy out of the way. as glaringly deficient in all that would make her a truly complete and useful woman, as if she were dressed ever so richly, yet with "holes in her elbows"

"Then you must see to it, now, while you are a chill, that the common household duties which belong to you are faithfully discharged The common household duties are those which most easily escape us, though they are those upon which our comforts mainly depend. Faithfully finish these first, Jane, then take your lei sure for reading, walking, or whatever pleasant recreation is proper."

"If Jane cannot withstand temptation, she is not worth anything; she will be like the leaf, turning with every wind that blows. While she is young she inust strengthen herself. A woman's life is made up of little doings, so small that they sometimes seem of little consequence, and she is easily tempted to set them aside, or put them off to a more convenient season; yet little as they are, they are links in a long chain of duty, and as the loss of one link separates the cham, so one duty out of season disorders the whole day. Let Jane sit in the very face of the book, and the weather, and courageously sew on in spite of them. She will be a stronger and a better girl for it."

"Nobody can ever go smoothly through this life. Trials and labor, at some time, they will certainly have. Happy for every girl if she learns to grapple with them while young. Then she will know how to make the best of those greater trials which sooner or later come upon us all."

UNCERTAIN SIGNS OF DEATH.

The cessation of pulsation in the heart and ness of the body, the re searches of science have proved them to be very tallacious. A more certain sign is the suspension of respiration, for it cannot be continued many minutes without actual death supervening, whereas the action of the heart and arteries may be suspended for a considerable time, if respiration be still carried on, however obscurely, and yet these organs be again awakened to activity. The first object, therefore, in supposed death, is to ascertain whether respiration still continues. This can, in many instances be perceived by baring the thorax and abdomen, since it is impossible for breathing to be carried on for many seconds without the influence of the respiratory muscles, the effect of the action of which is to elevate the ribs and depress the diaphragin, so as to push forward the sternum, and cause a momentary swelling of the abdomen. It is of great importance to the young practitioner to accustom his eye to judge accurately of these movements, as the ordinary methods of applying a mirror to the mouth, or a downy feather near it, are both liable to error. If the mirror be warmer than the expired breath, no sign can be obtained by royal father :---

" By his gates of breath, There lies a downy feather, which stirs not: Did he respine, that both and weightless down Perchance must move."

Another symptom, the opacity and want of lus tre in the eye, is equally fallacious; even the thin slimy membrane which covers the cornea in the eye of the dead, which breaks in pieces, when touched, and is easily removed from the cornea by wiping, sometimes is formed many hours before death has occurred. In several instances, also, this appearance does not present itself even after death; as, for instance, in cases of poisoning by hydrocyanic acid, in which the eye retains all its lustre for hours after death; and the iris even contracts when approached by a bright light. This sign, therefore when taken alone, is of no value.—The state of collapse, which is one of the symptoms of cholera asphyixa, has demonstrated how little is the value of coldness of the body as a sign of death. In that singular disease, the coldness which accompanies the state of collapse is that of ice, and during it no pulsation can be per-ceived, even at the heart; yet the person lives and breathes, and frequently recovers. Drowned persons also, in whom animation is only suapended, and who may be recalled to life, are always cold; whereas in some diseases, apoplexy, for example, a certain degree of warmth is perceived for many hours.-Paleness and lividity of countenance always accompany the above state of collapse; the body even becomes blue: this sign, therefore, which is usually set down as one indicating death, is of less evalue than any others. Cases, on the other hand, have occurred in which the countenance has remained unchanged a considerable time after death: and in some instances, as Dr. Paris has remarked, "its colour and complexion have not only been preserved, but even heightened:" as if the spirit, scorning the blow which severed it from morality, had left the smile it raised upon the moveless features; or, as Shaltespeare would express it.

"Smiting, as some fly had tickled slumber; Not as Death's dart, being laughed at."

From these, and other observations, by the same writer, Dr. A. T. Thomson, it is evident that there are no certain signs that a person is truly dead, except the total cessation of respiration, and the commencing putrefaction of the body.

HISTORY TEACHING WISDOM. Let us not be surprised at the co-existence of

prosperity and discontent. Poverty may be the nurse of rebellion, but rebellion may be also fostered in the lap of wealth. A poor country is not necessarily disturbed, nor a rich one tranquil. Other elements are more influential than the abundance or the deficiency of wealth. It is the want of congruity between the institutions of a country and the condition of the people which is the most powerful cause of political convulsion. Fearful is the condition of a country which outgrows its institutions-in which they are not accommodated to its progressive advancement-in which there is an increase of intelligence or wealth, with no corresponding relaxation of oppressive restrictions: then may prosperity be the nurse of rebellion, and the expansive power of intelligence and wealth will vhich could safely be imposed upon an unenlightened and impoverished people. It was even so in the reign of Charles. Peace, and the recent developement of a wider field of commercial enterprise, had furnished resources for the improvement of which the people were indebted only to their native spirit of industry and adventure. The prosperity which they enjoyed was not attributable to any measure emanating directly from royal authority; and an increased intelligence, and a livelier sense of their rights and interests, spread far and wide the irritating knowledge, how much the progress of their prosperity was, in fact, retarded by that authority, and by some of the institutions they had been taught to revere. They had advanced in self-respect, and in consciousness, they would cease to inurmur, as that the steed, when pampered should be less impatient of the galling curb.

TEMPERANCE.

Temperance is the guardian of reason, the bulwark of religion, the sister of prudence, and her handmaid, the sweetener of life, the comfort it, because the breath is not condensed upon it; of death, the pleasure of earth, and the road & or, the insensible perspiration from the hand of heaven. Have you any regard for your him who holds it may sully its surface; whilst health?—Be temperate. Have you any regard "the light and weightless down," if confided in, for your substance?—Be temperate. Have potic authority, and that, in every promise houses, sometimes attributed to deep design carrying off the crown from the pillow of his -Be temperate. Have you any regard for your soul?-Be temperate.

The Press and General Review

Trou the Proposition Magazine.

THE LUNEHMENT OF DEATH FOR THE CRIME OF MURDER, RATIONAL, SURIETURAL, AND SALPTARY, BY WALTER SCOTT, PALSIOENT AND THEOLOGICAL TUTOR IN ARREDALE COLLEGE, BRADFORD, YORKSHIKL.

The subject of expital punishment for the erime of murder is treated, in the pages of Mr. S's pamphlet, as a grave theological question This we aver in its true character. The anticapital interpreters of the law aim to divest it of this character, and thus clear the way for reaching hold and plausible conclusions, and for enlisting public sympathy with views which they so zealon-ly advocate. On the other hand, the author of the work before us has carefully and devoutedly examined the scriptural argument for the practice of taking away life, and has made a direct appeal to the law and to the testimony. He strongly eschews the method of many in dealing with this portion of our penal code. They speak of it is terms of unmeasured reprobation; they profess to fortify their state ments by the ceaseless retteration of a few seriptural passages, wrested in frequent instances from their logitimate connexion; they speak or the genius of our common Christianity as immical to capital punishment under any circumstances; they represent execution as a lingering remnant of a barbarous, age or the custom of savage lendalism, unworthy of a civilized state; and in the terms of a prevailing but morbid sensibility, coupled with the calculations of a politico moral utilitariumsm, they contend that putting to death according to law, is an illjudged, evil-working expedient, and is worthy of no higher designation that "legalized murder." The subject is often treated in this fashion from honest conviction, and good motives we would respect, though they may take a wrong direction. But for the abolition of a great law which was originally framed by direct divine authority, and for the repeal of which we think we have no decisive intimation in the Bible, we cannot accept as a warrant loose and declamatory statements. The pamphlet of Mr. S. we regard as a timely and powerful contribution towards the settlement of a qu stion which men in gen eral would dispose of without a direct appeal to the Scriptures. We view the subject as a pur-Bible question, requiring considerable biblical knowledge and power of its satisfactory clucidation. It has fallen into the hands of one who has the needed requisites for its full and impar tial discussion. A brief outline of the author's argument may be given:

"The infliction of capital punishment for the crime of murder, is right in itself, or accordant with the principles of justice, and is even required by

This first proposition is not largely expanded It is supposed to embody a view too obvious to be denied—a vi we infirmed by the fact that God established capital punishment amongst the Jews, and therefore the law must have been right in itself, or "accordant with the principles of justice," and also from the nature of the crime of murder The less of life by the hand of vio lance, is the loss of all earthly good, and oftentimes the loss of well-being in the life to come "In endeavoring then to ascertain the nature and degree of the punishment which the mur' derer deserves, and which the civil magistrate ought to inflict, the i trinsic enormity of the crime should be considered and estimated; and if this is done, it surely must be granted that murder deserves death. The punishment is not too great for the offence, --- does not rise above its demerit. Universal conviction seems to

The next proposition, to the illustration of ments, and has occupied the largest portion of does not belong to the judici I laws in general his pumphlet, is, "The legal infliction of death in the case of murder, is sanctioned, nay, required, by the Scriptures." Great stress is laid on the pas sage in Genisis; it is placed as the basis of the scriptural argument: "And surely your blood of your life will I require; at the hand of every beast will I require it, and at the hand of man and at the hand of every man's brother will 1 require the life of man. Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed, for in the image of God made he him." Had this passage been found in the category of judicial laws enacted by Moses, and found nowhere else. like them it might have been regarded as the expression of a repealed law; but existing long before the Jewish theocracy commence, and containing a great principle of the divine government, it must be of universal application -To regard the passage as an early prophecy relative to what would take place for many ages to come, seems contrary to the whole drift of the chapter, and involves the supposition that men are now, attempting to make God a false prophet. A very weighty reason for the inflic tion of death on the murderer is given in the words just cited, "For in the image of God made he man." In almost all nations where capital, punishment has existed, this reason has bear entirely overlooked; it has had nothing therefore if the words are a prophecy, the proph- affliction.

lecy is yet to receive its fulfillment. The fanedago indicates. God's abhorience of a deed which crases his own image from man, also the are and sacreducss with which he has fenced human life from the assaults of volence, and we cannot but think a permanent and immutable threatening of righteous retribution to every on who warm by deprices a tedoa creature of his existence. The taking away life for the shed ding of blood was one of the carle of institutions of divine appointment among the post divisions It existed for nearly a thousand years prior to the Mesaic economy, and it stants with recor ded as an enactment apart from everything cer cinental. What, we ask, was there so very pe culiar in that early age of the world which de manded the existence of capital parashment. and what is there so peculiar at the present time that demands the repeal of the law? It is affirmed, that all preceding dispensations were preparatory to the gospel. We admit this but the great principles of the divise government are invariable to their nature and apply then, and mercy, neither under the law nor under the graph, is ever dispensed at the coast of junce If the law in question were adopted by C. I in the earthest period of the world, and wite so to lably upheld for so many ages, and that while mankin'i were comparatively in a rude and parbarous condition, we ought to pause ere wi lift up our hand for its immediate and final abrogation, under a dispensation of augmented balt and privilege. The increase of spiritual olessings increases the desert of punishment -It God saw right to take away life in the case of murder long before the economy of the gospel was established, we see not how it is wrong under the gospel to do so, unless it can be shown that there is an annulment of that law 11 there are special reasons which can be assigned against its continuance, as there can against many of the princial laws of Moses, or if there is any direct command in the New Testament to that effect, thee we ought earnestly to conw for the repeal of v apital p mishment -1dus cannot be done, aftempts at repeal are man's weak efforts to improve upon God's legislative vision. To maintain that executions have a degrading tendency, and a positively baneful affactive on public morals, has appeared to us a reflection on the divine character. If such is there intuence on society in a highly cultivated state like our own, its infinence must have been far greater on the post-driuvians and the Jews who were comparatively ignorant and barbarous The preceding remarks embody Mr. S's arguments derivable from the passage in Gen-

Another passage on which he lays considera ble stress is in the Book of Numbers xxxv 30 "Whoso killeth any person, the murderer shall be put to death." "Moreover ye shall take no satisfaction for the life of a murderer, which is guity of death, but he shall surely be put to death" "So you shall not polinte the land wherem ye are: for blood, it defileth the land. and the land cannot be cleansed of the blood that is shed therein, but by the blood of him that shed it " Mr S contends that many of the judicial laws of the Israelites were founded on the nature of things, and on the permanent relations of society, and are on that account such as all nations might and indeed should adopt. Our opponents have taken exception to any argument for capital punishment derivable from the preceding passage. The objection stands thus The judn hal laws of Moses, which made the violation of the sabbath, a luliery, and disobedience to parents, punishable with death, have, it will be admitted by all, been repealed Why, it is asked, make the law in the case of murder an exception to this act of repeal? It which they advance for its punishment, show it which Mr. S. has brought the weightiest argu- to have in it sometling special something which

Should the argument derived from the speciality of the case be rejected, we think the whole force of the preceding objection is lost. from the fact that the law in relation to murder was established long before the Jewish economy existed, and therefore does not stand on the same footing as the chactments concerning adultery, breaking the subbath, &c. This is a distinction which the opponents of capital punishment and it very convenient to overlook -The great argument for taking away life is not derivable from the consideration that such a law is to be found in the judicial code of Moses, but that such a law had a long previous existerce; and from the position which it occuries in the Dible, it appears to us to assume a permanent find immutable shape. Taking the preceding view, we see not how Mr S's logic compels him, as it has been somewhat boasting ly and flippantly affirmed, to advocate the putting to death "the murderer, the adulterer, the blasphemer, the profane swearer, the sabbath breaker, the idolater, the disobedient son, witch es, wizards," &c. To confound two things so radically distinct indicates either unfairness in argument or dulness of discrimination.

TO BE CONTINUED.

There is no condition of human life so high to do in the appointment of the punishment, and as to be beyond the reach of the arrows of

THE POST OFFICE. Trong the Christian Times.

Is it pressible that, in eight-and forty hours the absolute authority of Lord John Russillthe paid servant of the Crown as the executive prover of the Bertish nation-shall have com-Heaven, or to surrender their only probable means of hychhood? Doubtless, in one respect, it is possible. There are, unhappity, on every hand abundance of needy men, who have noth mg, or who would gladly increase the little which they have, and who are quite ready to step into the places of those whom conscience shall require to resist the Premier's command, —and thus, at least in a clumsy way, facilitate the accomplishment of the trieligious, purpose It is possible, also, to resist all those practical suggestions, which show how the postal business of the nation may be carried on convenient by to the utmost point that is convenient to the Divine law, and outblessly to require that the Post-office cierks shall be crushed into coercion under the heel of absolute domination, or turned out and runed. But is it possible that Land John Russell will suffer him quietly to follow out his plan to such results? Let him take the case of his own demostic servants, would be for any possible convenience whatever, comman them to cut down a tice, or sweep a chrimney for him on the Sabbath-day and cashier them it they refused?

But will the Parliament of these realms sane tion the daing impicty? Or, will the Queen, when she consulers the solemn engagements of her cocountion outh, allow any body of the public servants, who entered on the public serthey should ever be coerced into sin against mand, as if they had bowed before the golden being contradicted, however widely they go astray The clergy, with their Archdencon and his coronation—the first he ever wore." with the metropolitan Bishop at their head,the merchants and bankers, led by the Lord Mayor,—the thousands of the people of all de nominations -have entreated that, in the crisis of the receding of a chastening dispensation, they might not be recklessly involved in the national breach of a solemn law, with respect to which God is, and has shown himself, most especially, a pealous God. While they ask respecificity, in a matter which, at all evenis, has professed reference most peculiarly to their convenience—while they declare that they want is advantage which might be supposed to result from a similar breach of the command, they surely ought to be listened to by the Executive which exists only for the carrying out of the ex pressed will of the nation. At all even's they should be listened to by the three legislative estates of the realm. And if the voice of the nation, so deliberately, ramonally, and del con tially expressed, is to be disregarded -- which we cannot suppose to be possible—there appears no more cursive and effectual mode to forsen the bands of society, to bring authority and created toctrine of State rights, as to vote against it. and adventitions power into disrepute, and to hasten a dissatisfied people onward towards anwind are beyond his control; and it, in a moment of delusion, he should attempt impossibilities, he will have to surrender his commission before the advancing waters, and resign his Now the territorial Government of the latter, pheme Thee daily "

MESSIAII.

By a volume recently published in London, ntitled, "The Year Book of Christian Mis sions," it appears that there are no less than the several Protestant countries of Europe and America, devoted entirely to Foreign Missions Of these, nine are found on the continent, ten in England and Scotland, and six in the United States. The aggregate amount annually expended by these Societies, for the objects of their organization, is estimated in round numbers at £593,600. of which about £32 000 are contributed on the Contineut, £460 000 in England and Scotland, and £100,000 in the United States. —"The enterprise," says an American writer, "is the offspring of the noblest and most com prehensive form of christian charity, and though and will they now give up one half or more than oldest operations, it has produced the most mag- the sake of saving the other.

inflicent results, and is already beginning to change the destines of the human race." There is something very encouraging to the christian in these facts and statements, and there is much there in to suggest reflection and pensive mising. It is not a matter of trivil or commercial estimatten, to ascertain precisely the dimensions of path of the officials of a large national establish the "noblest and most comp chersite form of ment either to violate the faw of the God of christian charity," which this late uge and generation of the world has produced. It is a fact of sad significance, that this enterprise, which is beginning to change the destines of the human race, is so ricely half a century old, though the divire command that ordained it was given eighteen centuries ago. Then, the sum total of ad the complutions of Protestant Christendom to this enterpose, though liberal and yearly increasing, seem small when compared with the annual contributions of christian nations to enterprise of an epposite character. For instance, these abristian nations of Europe and America, extend every year in preparations for war, € 60 000 000 This amount, when compared with . the most comprehensive form of christian charity," stands thus

For preparations for war per day, £548.000. For preaching the gospel of peace to the heathen, £1,640 or to make the comparison more distinct, one pound steeling for preparations for war between christian nations, against one half penny for evangelizing the Pagan world, and bringing myriads of benighted idulaters to the sceptic of the Prince of Peace I or, millions for Mais and mights for the Messiaht

THE MOSQUITO QUESTION

"Much better would it be for the United States and Boush Governments to unite cordivice on totally different, on avowed Christian ally in good understanding, and make the canal principles, and without a shadow of fear that across the Isthmus at their joint expense, if it can be made, and those become benefactors to God, to be guilty, by compulsion, of as direct line continent and to all mankind, than to quarand crimmal disobedience of the Divine com all about the right of way, thus defeating the propert, perhaps, the one claiming through the on the plants of Dura? The earnest cry Nicaragua Government, which has the soverof the nation, in all respectfulness, and through eighty "de jure," the other through a miserable, every legitimate channel has gone up to these baked, stupid savage, whom, to their great lordly autociats, who seem to have no notion of slory they have set up as a sovereign Prince, and furnished him with a pair of breeches for

> THE PROSPECTS OF SLAVERY IN THE NEW TERRITORIES.

> > (From the National Era.)

It will be observed that we proceed on the asamption that the final action of the Convention in California on the subject of slavery, will conorm to its action in committee of the whole,-This is highly probable, though not certain.

But, let us not deceive ourselves, this question of slavery in relation to the territories is by no means settled. We only begin to see the dawning of the day—a day which may yet be arned into incht.

Were there no other territory but California were its boundary distinct, its area of reasonable extent, we should entertain no doubt of its pasy admission as a State, with a slavery-excluing constitution. The members of Congress from the free State would be united, and perhaps llow senators and representatives from the South would so far trample under foot their favorite

The question, however, will not be presented tasten a dissatisfied people onward towards and archy and confusion. It may seem possible lact now, for our self-installed Lord Admiral to lact his arm and draw his sword on the quar-bit be the boundaries of the new State? At the pare his arm, and draw his sword on the quar he the boundaries of the convention had not settled the Sic volo. sie julco; and to all the remonstrances question. Desert in her constitutions strikes ty requires eye for eye, life for life. The most polished and humane nations have adopted the law of capital punishment for the shedding of human blood."

Stands in the same category as the preceding discuminum sense and pirty from his erew and life of him officers, to answer, Stat per ratione voluntas:

On the present of common sense and pirty from his erew and life of common sense and pirty from his erew and life of common sense and pirty from his erew and life officers, to answer, Stat per ratione voluntas; Pacific, and nearly three fourths of the present mut while the people have the command of the living God in their side, he will find that mere living God in their side, he will find that mere living God in the crime of murder, and the various reasons of the crime of murder, and the various reasons of the crime of murder, and the various reasons of the crime of murder, and the various reasons of the crime of murder, and the various reasons of the crime of murder, and the various reasons of the crime of murder and the common sense and pirty from his erew and life common sense and pirty from his erew and life common sense and pirty from his erew and life common sense and pirty from his erew and life common sense and pirty from his erew and life common sense and pirty from his erew and life aboundary which gives her a port on the common sense and pirty from his erew and life aboundary which gives her a port on the common sense and pirty from his erew and life aboundary which gives her a port on the common sense and pirty from his erew and life aboundary which gives her a port on the common sense and pirty from his erew and life aboundary which gives her a port on the common sense and pirty from his erew and life aboundary which gives her a port on the common sense and pirty from his erew and life aboundary which gives her a port on the common sense and pirty from his erew and life aboundary which gives her a port on the common sense and pirty from his erew and life about a common sense and pirty from his erew The waves of the ocean and the hoisterons poses to take less for the new State, than half

ommand. The deliberate and unalterable will will be submitted to the same Congress, which of the British people has gone forth-" We will will be called on to decide upon the State Governobserve thy laws. O God, and reverence thy ment of the former. The one expressly excludes Sabbaths Arise, O Lord, plead Thou thine slavery; the other says nothing about it and own cause! Remember how foolish men blas thereby virtually tolerates it. Is it to be supposed that slaveholders will arguiesce in the admission of a State which, grasping the larger portion of the territory, shuts slavery out of it. MILLIONS FOR MARS AND MITES FOR THE without an attempt to extend the boundaries, and compel the recognition of the Government, of a Territory, which in fact leaves open the door to slavery? It is obvious that the question, so far from being settled, is now so complicated twenty five large den minational Societies in and circumstanced, us to furnish the upholders of slavery an opportunity for enforcing a most dangerous compromise.

Who advised the people of Deseret to form a Territorial instead of a State constitution? And how happens it, that emigrants as they are from free States, they have studiously omitted: any reference to slavery in their new Constitution? Are the opponents of slavery-extension willing to recognize and establish the Territorial Government of Deseret, without the Proviso, because California has prohibited slavery? Have they net hitherto rejected all projects of compromise, now scarcely half a century old, even in its half of the Territory of California to slavery for

Family Circle.

LINE UPON LINE; LINE UPON LINE. From the Obrestica Heald.

So obtuse is the intellect, and so hard the heart of man, so bent is he upon pursuing his wonted course, though ever so perverse and wrong, that to produce a rate of change in his mind and merals, be must be long and repeat edly expostulated with, taught and raged, and exhorted with all long suffering and doctime

This error is a matrix wood, growing in the garden of cory man's heart with more or less luxuriance. Hence, even these whose appre priate work it is to teach others, find it to co so ry to make repeated and powerful efforts to make and keep themselves what they should be

Line up a line, line upon him, precept upor precept, procept upon precept, is the language of inspiration. Every a former of his race has proved that unless he observes this rule, he accomplishes in the The retorner's labor must be like a commutal dropping in a very rainy day. The preacher, the witter, the colpettent the missionary, the editor, the parent even, musgive line up in line, till they see the desired re sult. It is the want of this course persevered in, that has produced most of the failures in tudi viduals, and in both small and large bodies Fast know you are right, and then give him upon line till you set others right

But success depends not altogether upon the repetition of the application; but when the re sults begin to appear, and ground begins to be gained, effectual neasures must be taken secure all that is gained, and not leave this chance, hazard, or n isacle. Line upon line is as needful to secure as to gain. All farners, all mechanics, all business men, all judicious practical men of all crafts and persuasions know feel, and act upon this principle. This is the secret of success in all things, It is true, a ra dieal defet at the foundation can never be remedied by all the strong h of Samson, the wisdom of Solo uen, and the perseverance of a Joshua. Sali Samson may fail by ceasing to go beyond the lap of Deldah, and Solomon by stopping in the nidst of his wives. Neither wisdom nor strength can secure success without line upon line, even to the end.

A MOTHER.

There is something in sickness that breaks down the pride of manhood, that softens the heart, and brings it back to the feelings of infancy. Who that has suffered, even in advanced life, in sickness and despondency-who that has pined in a weary bed, in the neglect and loneliness of a foreign land-but has thought of the mother "that looked on his childhood" —that smoothed down his pillow, and administered to his helplessness? Oh! there is an endearing tenderness in the love of a mother for her son, that transcends all other affections of the heart. It is neither to be chilled by selfishness, nor daunted by danger or neglect, nor weakened by worthlessness, nor stifled by ingratitude. She will sacrifice every comfort to his convenience, she will surrender every plea? sure to his enjoyment; she will glory in his fame, and exult in his prosperity; and if adversity overtake him, he will be dearer to her by misfortune; and if disgrace so the upon his name, she will love and cherish him; and if all the world set him off, she will be all the world to

WEDDINGS.

A learned writer says, in speaking of weddings, that "None but a parent feels upon occasions like this. And then the bride, gazing with filial and grateful spirit upon the faces of those under whose paternal kindness she has which must give a color to the whole of her future existence. Then turning her eyes upon her new-made husband, with a glance which seemed to say, "And now I must look for hus band, parent, all in you," the reciprocal glances re-assure her—she drinks in confidence and reliance as her eyes bend beneath his-a thousand new teelings agitate her bosom-the anticipation gets the better of recollection. The future for a moment banishes the past, and she feels secured on the new throne she has creeted for herself in the heart of the man to whom she Mother's Magazine. has confided her happiness—her all.

THE CHILD MUST NOT FEAR ITS MOTHER.

to have an absolutely unfailing refuge in its mother It may seer, unnecessary to say this let him know that you ever saw it. If there is It may appear impossible that a mother's tenderness should ever ful towards a helpless little to look too; but, alas! it is not so. I know a fond of her children. Her infant, under six months old, was lying on her arm one day when boy is proud of his talents, and another is enthe dessert was on the table; and the child was vious of them, there are two great wrongs and enger after the bright glass s and spoons, and no more taler is than before. If a larger or more restless than was convenient. After seve-ral attempts to make it lie quiet, the mother slapped it—slapped it hard. This was from an

If such a thing could happen, may we not fear hat other mothers may fail in tenderness—in the middle of the night, for instance, after a toilsome day, when kept awake by the child's restlessness, or amoidst the hurry of the day when business presses and the little creature will not take its sleep? Little do such mothers know the total mischief they do by impairing then child's security with them If they del, they would undergo anything before they would le a harsh word or a sharp tone escape them, or indulge in a severe look or a hasty movement. A child's heart responds to the tones of its mothr's voice like a harp to the wind, and its orly hope for peace and courage is in hearing noth ing but gentleress from her, and experiencing nothing but unremitting love, whatever may be us troubles elsewhere

THE ALMOND BLOSSOM.

" Dear mamma," said a lovely fulle girl to her mother, as they were walking together in the garden, twhy do you have so few of those beautiful double almonds in the garden? You have hardly a bed where there is not a tult of violets, and they are so much plainer! what can be the reason?" "My dear child," said the mother, gather me a bunch of each; then I will all you why I prefer the hamble violet." The little gud ran off, and soon returned with a fine bunch of the beautiful almond and a few violets Smell them my love," said her mother, "and see which is the sweetest." The child smelled again and again, and could scarcely believe herself and that the lovely almond had no scent, while the plain violet had a delightful odor "Well, my child, which is the sweetest?" "Oh, dear mother, it is this little violet?" "Well. you know now, my child, why I prefer the plain violet to the beautiful almond. Beauty, without fragrance, in flowers, is as worthless, in my purion, as beauty without gentleness and good emper in little guls. When any of those people who speak without reflection may say to you, What charming blue eyes! What beautiful curls! What a fine complexion!" without knowing whether you have any good qualities, and without thinking of your defects and failings, which everybody is born with, rem inber then, my little girl, the almond blossom; and remember, also, when your affectionate mother may not be here to tell you, that beauty, without gentlenesss and good temper, is worthless."

IDLE DAUGHTERS.

It is a most painful spectacle in females, where the mother is the drudge, to see the daughters elegantly dressed, reclining at their ease, with their drawing, their music, their fancy work, and their reading-beginning themselves of the apse of hours, days, and weeks, and never dreaming of their responsibilities; but as a necessary consequence of neglect of duty, growing weary of their useless lives, lay hold of every newly invented stimulant to rouse their drooping energies, and blaming their fate, when they dare not blame their God, for having placed them where they are. These individuals often tell you, with an air of affected compassion (for who can believe it real?) that poor dear mamma is working herself to death; yet, no sooner do you propose that they should assist her, than they declare she is quite in her element-in short, that she never would be happy if she had only half so much to do.

FRATERNAL LOVE.

A principal reason why we do not oftener see brothers and sisters deeply interested in and attached to each other, is, that suitable endeavors to that end are not put forth. Young men te rest in their behalf in the minds of mere acquaintances, while they leave home affections to grow spontaneously, and take care of them selves. If those who study all the minutix of been fostered, still trembling at the magnitude to grow spontaneously, and take care of them selves. If those who study all the minutiæ of dress, manners, speech, and appearance, to win the favorable regard of those whom they meet in company, would take half the trouble to make themselves agreeable, useful, and lovely to their brothers, sisters and parents-if they would as cannot have changed very much since his day carefully watch over their manners at home as A fertile basin among the everlasting hills, and abroad-if they would study as hard to please a primitive little town which they protect, must relatives as they do to please strangers—there would soon be a heautiful and blessed change great addition is the convent and church of the would soon be a beautiful and blessed change in hundreds of families, whose members heretofore have seen but little in each other to love .-

A FEW WORDS FOR CHILDREN.

. You were made to be kind, says Horace The most essential thing for a timid infant is Mann, generous and magnatumous. If there is a boy in the school who has a club foot don't rags when he is in hearing. If there is a lame is a bright one, be not envious of him; for if one

Geographic and Historic.

THE HOLY LAND-NAZARETH AND MOUNT CARMEL.

BY HARRIET MARTINEAU.

We passed the night of the 14th of April in our tents, just outside the town of Jenin. Our dragogram had warned us of the thievish character of the people of this neighborhood, so that we had an eye to such of our property as was lying about while the tents were preparing -The Governor called, had coffee, and appointed lour guards; so that we supposed oursives free from robbery. But in the morning the best mule was gone, and the four guards declared themseives wholly unable to say when, how and by whom the animal was set loose from its lastenings and carried off. Our departure was delayed, the Governor was sent for; and a pretended inquiry was made; and this gave me opportunity to walk about for an hour after breaklast-through the little town, through an prange grove where every tree was white with dossoms; and up a neighbouring hill whence I saw to my surprise, a snowy mountain peak to the North east. This was the autmint of Gebel Sheikh—the mountain which closes the north on I of the valley of the Jordan, and then joins on the range of Antilibanus. From my point of ciew, I could see, too, the beautiful plain of Esdraelon which we were to traverse this day; and the hills to the north which enclosed Nazareth, where we hoped to sleep this night; and to the west, some tokens of the rise of a line of hills which we should soon see swelling into Mount Carmel, where we were to go to morrow What a prospect lay before both eye and mind!

Our dragoman told us we might make our selves easy about our mule. He had no doubt it was in some stable in the town. We should be asked to have a muleteer behind, and in a day or two the anunal would be delivered to him with the demand of a few plasters for the trouble of finding the mule on the mountains. It is these clumps and along the glades of the scatthe pruleteer followed in two days with the beast, having paid fourteen plastres for the trouble of finding it l

Thus far we have travelled only among hills and among valleys; and to day we heartily enjoy our ride over the rich plain of Esdraelon. sight as we had expected; and the blue hills of hand. Galilee closed in the view northward Little Mount Hermon rose on our sight, and oa his north acclivity lay the village of Nain. A round hill, dropped over with old oaks, was Mount Tabor. Villages were well placed on planes; and our track lay, broad, level, and es of rich cultivation.

When about two thirds of the way over, we. rossed the great caravan track from Egypt to Damascus. We had been to Egypt, and we were going to Damascus; but we did not follow this track. We held on northward to the Galilean hills.

We entered upon these hills about an hour before we reached Nazareth, winding up and down, and around the base of one, and the shoulder of another, sometimes among scattered wood, sometimes over stony tracts, and always in sight of many goats. After mounting a very steep pass, and coming to a well, and winding round a hill once more, we came sud- pomp. aenly in sight of pretty Nazareth. Its basin of ing a little way up the western slope, it looks where the schools of the prophets used to be; well from above.

Here, then, we had before our eyes the scene ry amid which Jesus grew up. Its character Latin monks; but these buildings do not stand out offensively to the eye; but mingle well with the flat-roofed stone houses of the town. In this convent we had to take up our abode.-We longed to pitch our lents on the green below the town: but there was apprehension of rain, and it was thought better to go under the convent roof, which is truly a hospitable one

I do not know what it is about the service of this church which is so affecting to strangers a poor boy with ragged clothes, don't talk about but I observe that all travellers speak of the derness should ever had towards a helpless little rags when he is in hearing. If there is a lame strong emotions excited here. Few believe that creature who has nothing but that tenderness boy, assign him some part of the game which the little caves shown by the monks are the to look too: but, alas! it is not so. I know a does not require running. If there is a hungry kitchen and sitting room of the parent of Jesus; lady who is considered very sweet tempered, and one give him part of your dinner. If there is a land that the marked out by two granite pillars and that the marked out by two granite pillars who usually is so-kind and host table, and dult one, help him to get his lessons. If there are those where Mary and the Angel stood at the time of the annunciation. I do not at all believe that these places were thus consecrated; Yet I have seldom been so moved as I was this afternoon in the church of the annunciation at Nazareth. We were at least in the place of residence of Jesus, and saw what he saw every day; -the hollows of the valleys, the outlines emotion of disappointed vanity, from vexation countenances how much better it is to have a of the hills, the streams in their courses, and that the child was not "good" before visitors great soul than a great fist. the wild flowers which every where on the slopes | tions.

spread under foot. We were in the place which he called home. Entering the church with these impressions on our minds, we were saluted with a chaunt from a full choir;—a chaunt sonorous, swelling and exact;—the best music, incomparably, that I heard abroad. It told upon our very hearts. Of course we visited the tocky recesses below the church, which are called the abode of Joseph and Mary; and saw to reason to suppose that, while citizens of Nazareth, they lived in a grotto, rather than a

We were shown, too, a portrait of Jesus, which the monks believe to have been copied from an original taken in his lifetime!--as if there had been portrait painting of that kind in those days I and as if the Jews would have conswered it lawful if there had! Such ignorance on the part of the monks prevents our relying on any traditions given by them; and I will, therefore, say nothing of the other places pointed out as sacred by them. Nazaroth itself is sacred enough; and it is merely offensive to one's feelings to speak of some of the strange stories the monks tell, and really believe, about Jesus and his family, exhibiting what they declare to be the scenes of his life and daily

The next day, the uppermost feeling throughout was of delight at the thought of the natural beauty amid which Jesus was reared. From the heights above the town we looked down into dells full of verdure; and abroad ever the rich plain we had crossed the day before, and over toward Carmel, where we were going to day. We rode among the hills for two hours, observing that clumps of forest trees became more frequent, and that the scenery was changing its character; and then we entered upon a tract which was so like the outskirts of an English nobleman's park that I could hardly believe we were in the Holy Land. Rich grasses covered up the slopes and levels, and clumps of ilex wooded every recess. We wound along under probable that the matter stood exactly so, for tered forest, and upon broken banks, and then again through reaches of chequred shado. And how could we help thinking at every step who had once been here before us?

We were almost sorry to leave these parklike hills, though we were descending into the plain of Zebulon, and Carmei was before us, It was fertile and flowery from end to end; and and we were about to cross the old river Kish. the young patridges ran under the very feet of on which Elijah knew so well when he lived in my horse. Small birds flitted in multitudes on in this region; and the blue sea was in sight; every side, and the tall cranes stood among the that sea from which Elijah's servant saw the high grass. The Carmel range grew upon the cloud arise which was no bigger than a mun's

We rode at the foot of Carmel, keeping the river Kishon for the most part on the right hand. There could not be a finer place of assemblage than this plain for the children of Israel and the worshippers of the Sun (Baat) when such rising grounds as there were amid the Ehjah summoned them to meet. From the loot of Mount Carmel which stands out boldly green, among rows of tall artichokes and patch- into the sea, the beach stretches northward in. a fine sweep of fifteen miles to Acre, and the old Tyre. The plain of Zebulon, thus inclosed between the Galilean hills, Carmel, and the sea, held the assembled multitude on that great! day. The worship of the Sun was very imposing in all the countries where it subsisted. We have all heard of it as the worship of Apollo in Greece. I saw mighty temples to the same god, under the name of Ra, in Egypt and Nubia; and under the name of Baal at Baulbe -a few days journey from this place at the foo of Carmel, where his host of priests was defied by Elijah. (1 Kings, xviii.) Here stood hilfour hundred and fifty prophets, in all thei

Next we ascended the mountain itself; and where the young men were gathered together to learn what was known of religion, and to prepare themselves for its administration. Whether the principal cave was really thus occupied or not, some use was certainly made of it in ancient times. We found it a large square grotto; a spacious apartment in the mountain side, cool, shadowy, and solemn. All about its entrance, and over all that side of the mountain, from the beach below to the convent on the height, was a perfect jungle of hollyhocks, ilex, odoriferous shrubs, herbs of many savors, and wild flowers as gay as the rainbow.—Dry and drooping was all this vegetation when Elijah came hither at the end to the long drouth and cast himself down upon the earth while his servant watched on the ridge above. But oh! what an expanse of sky and of blue sea was there for the man's eye to range over while looking for a token of approaching rain! To: day there was not in all the sky a cloud so big as a man's hand; but instead of a cloud there was, at evening, the everlasting sign of the silver bow. When the sun had sunk beneath the waters, and left a golden glow on both sea and sky, the young moon hung in the west yet a little while before "the excellency of Car-

We casily believe what we wish; but we have a wonderful facility in raising doubte against those duties which thwart our inclina-

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Ecclesiastical.

To the Editor of the Dublia Warder.

HOW IS THE ROMAN CATHOLIC AN IDOLA-TER!-IMAGES AND PICTURES-THE VIR-GIN'S PICTURE AGAIN-THE CHRISTIANS CHRISTMAS.

Sin-The charge of idolatry against the Church of Rome is a grave and solemn charge and not made lightly or rashly. It is the aw ful warning of God's word that "all idolaters shall have their portion in the lake which burnoth with fire and brimstone, which is the second death" (Apoc. xxi. 8), and therefore no matter how honest or sincere an idolater may be, his final doom is declared unless he repent and be "converted, and turn to the Lord his God and worship him in spirit and in truth, as the Father requireth all true worshippers to worship him." (John iv).

I have shown, I trust, with a clearness and force sufficient to startle and awake the con science of any anxious and candid inquirer to the real nature and character of the acts of those who use images in their worship, no matter by what plea they attempt to justify themselves -The omniscient Searcher of all hearts has fully provided for all sorts of idolatry in the first and second commandments; in the first by forbidding that there should be any object of worship but the one true God, Jehovah; and in the second, by forbidding that any likeness or visible by the golden calf that Aaron made (Exod representation whatever should be used in giving adoration even to that one true God, much less to other beings which should not be worshipped at all.

I contend that both these commandments are violated by all those who worship according to the principles and practices of the Church of Rome: the first is sinned against when the using an image, is a double idolatry, and by Roman Catholic lifts up either his heart or his one act breaks two commandments. "Little voice to the Virgin Mary and asks her to inter-children, keep, yourselves from idols" (1 John, fere or intercede in his behalf. None should be | v 21). prayed to but God himself; prayer is the high est act of devotion that can be done by the creature to the Creator; to pray to the Virgin Mary is to put her in the place of God; it is to deify her-to make a goddess of a sinful creature, only to the Triune Jehovah ! and if this be not a violation of his first and great commandment, "Thou shalt have no other Gods but me," then language has lost its meaning and reason its use and end.

But the Roman Catholic transgresses like wise the second commandment, which forbids the use of images and representations in worship, when he worships even the Lord Jesus Christ by means of a crucifix or the sacramental bread. On entering the chapel he bends his knee to the thing upon the altar, whether he intend the crucifix or the consecrated bread, and by the act is a condemned idolater! Thou shalt not "bow down" to them is the true mean. ner's only advocate with the Father. ing of the original word, and newher sophistry nor fraud can clude its force. The dread even of their own weakened translation has driven the priests of the Church of Rome to shut out that portion of God's Ten Commandments from the shorter catechisms, lest the people should be startled and confounded, and abhor the degra-

ding practice. But pictures claim our attention no less than images, when used in worship. They have been advocated as useful and allowable, on the plea that they serve as books for the ignorant. Now for this point I must bring my readers' memory back to a rather famous picture which Jpper Gardiner-street. What is the lesson was to take his human nature, in order that therein he might fulfil the broken law and suffer and die for lost and ruined man, so as to be enabled freely to bestow upon him pardon and peace, and bring him into everlasting hap-piness and heaven? No; it teaches no such thing; it sets forth Mary as herself fulfilling the primoval promise, and treading with her own foot upon the serpent's head, as if it was she who had conquered sin and Satan and triumphed over them gloriously, and not the meck and lowly Jesus, "the man of sorrows and acquainted with grief," "who his own self bore our sins in his body upon the tree: that we, being dead to sins, should live to justice (meaning righte-

More commonly the pictures of Mary present Josus as a baby in her arms, as if he now, in heaven, was as much under her control as he tion, which might suggest to the mind that Inguage which he used when he forbade her in March, in the city of London—"to consider" inteference with the exercise of his divise pre says the Banner the present state of the Conthee? mine hour is not yet come" (John ii., 4) | deemed necessary:

ousness), by whose stripes you were healed"

(Pet . ii. 24-Douay).

and see for hunselt. Seeing is believing. All Lask any intelligent Roman Catholic to do is -that, to read carefully over Evodus ax. and Deuteronomy v., comparing the Donay with the Protestant version; and, then, divesting his mind of any bias to one side or the other, let him answer the question in his heart and conscience before the all seeing God, as he beholds the votaries of Mary and their devotions in the presence and under the influence of her picture -ure not these people transgressing the plain command of God by bowing down before the pretended likeness of the body of her, whose spirit has been exalted to happiness and heaven where she now esteems it a glorious privilege to be enabled to "rejoice in God her Saviour" (Luke 1. 47).

Let him repeat the words of the command ment, "Thou shalt not make to thyself any graven thing, nor the likeness of anything that is in heaven above or the earth beneath, or of those things that are in the waters under the earth. thou shalt not adore them nor serve them. I am the Lord thy God, mighty, jealous, ' and let him well and calmly consider whether that commandment is or is not violated in the letter and in the spirit. It is idolatry to give religious homage to any being but the Triune Jehovah. or to give it even to Him by means of any visible thing made for such a purpose. The Israel ites were idulators when they worshipped God xxxii.); and again, when they used the golden calves that Jeroboam set up in Dan and Bethel to keep the people from going up to Jerusalem to worship (Kings in. 12-Douny)

To direct a prayer to Mary at all is idolatry for it is giving to her what should be given only to the Almighty. to direct a prayer to her.

But with what thoughts and feelings should the devout Christian pass this sacred season o the year? What should be his memories of the past, and hope and prospects for the future? What should be his cause of thankfulness and and give her the high homage which is due joy in commemorating the advent of the Saviour upon earth? Should it not be that God was for our sakes manifested in the flesh-that the Eternal Son took our nature into union with his Divinity, in order to atone for our sins and open heaven to the guilty? Should not our thank fulness be that he who was a babe in a manger became a man, and in his full-grown manhood suffered and died, and rose again, and ascended on high, and is at the right hand of God, where he ever liveth to make intercession for us, and is ever able and willing and ready to hear and to help and to save for ever all them that come unto the Father through Him, who is the one mediator between God and men, and the sin-

I am, &c., A. TRUE CATHOLIC.

GROWTH OF CATHOLICISM.

The Tribune states that the first Catholic Church in New York [the second in the state] was opened in 1786; the eighteenth and nine teenth were opened in 1849. The Truth Tel ler estimates the present Catholic population of that city at 100,000. The "Catholic Almanac for 1850" says there are now in the United States 2 Archbishops, 24 bishops, 1081 Priests, and 1078 Churches-an increase of 1 Bishop have already introduced to them-I mean the and 150 Priests within the past year. Of these Priests, 52 were ordained in the United States. which that painting teaches to the unlearned Catholic Priests are 1141, and the Churches beholder or worshipper? Is it a lesson of whole.

The Catholic population of the Union is estimated at 1,473,350, or if Upper California was chosen of God, as the woman of whose and New Mexico be included, at 1,533,350. It substance the everlasting Son of the Father will be understood that the rapid and vast accessions to the Catholic strength in this country, are due mainly to emmigration.

WESLEYAN METHODIST AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The agitation, which for some time past has exerted such a potent influence on this community, is, we warn from the British Banner of the 2nd and 9th ult, still gaining strength. In the appointment of Stewards on some of the circuits a good deal of hostility has been awakened-the preachers unwilling to nominate those whom the membership approved, and the quarterly meetings rejecting the parties nomiated by the superintendent preachers. The President o the late Conference has issued a manifesto or declaration, which it appears assumes a hostile position with regard to the expelled ministers, their supporters and the agitation in progress This as might be expected, has given a fresh was when a helpless child at the breast; and impetus to the advocates of reform in the polity this, too, teaches a lesson of error, by keeping of the Church; and has called forth documents out of view the full-grown manhood of the Sa- of an opposite character, from the parties on viour with its independence of tought and ac- posed. The great Meeting of delegates from all parts of England is to be held the second week rogatives-"Woman what have I to do with nexion and seek for such Reforms as may be and it But the picture of the Jesuits transcends in is understood that each protesting circuit will number of visitors and a degree of attention that some idea of the extent of the changes contemfar, outrival the picture of the Redeemer in the plated from the following extract from a declar-

the matter visit the chapel on Saturday evening [Trustees, Stewards, Local preachers, Sunday | faled to divest Christianity of its aggressive character.

of all the Connexional binds; the discontinuance of the Nomination Committee; the choose ers' and quart rly in stings-to memorialise Conference on any subject that bears, in their opinion, on the interest of the Connexion, the admission of lay delegates into the district meet if all the Connexional funds, by some competent my persons.

LETTERS RECEIVED -- Revs. J. Bell; J. Roaf; T. Brown; B. P. Browne; Messrs. T. O. Adkins; C

NEW SUBSCRIBERS .- Revs. J. Bell. 11, T. Brown, 4 B. P. Browne, 7, J. W. G. Rogers, 12, F. Haynes, 1 Messrs. S. Haskett, 2; C. Moore, 1, T. O. Adkins, 1 G. Jackson, 4.

The Watchman.

Monday Evening, February 4, 1850.

TRAVELLING AGENTS.

We have great pleasure in stating that in addition to Mi E. JACKSON, the Reverend F. HAYNES is engaged as a traveiling Agent to obtain subscribers, &c. &c., on account of the Watchman.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Parties to whom the Watchman is sent, and who do not intimate their intention to the contrary, will, after the issue of No. 4, be considered subscribers. Some individuals receive a paper for three or six months and then think themselves exempt from all hability because they refuse to take it any longer-not knowing that having received four Nos. they are legally responsible for payment. This notice is intended to prevent annoyance either to ourselves or others.

TO AGENTS.

We cannot in too strong terms express our thanks to those parties who have intimated their intention, either by letter or otherwise, to exert themselves to promote the cir culation of the Watchman. Other parties who feel warranted in co-operating similarly are respectfully requested to communicate the same as soon as convenient.

THE GREAT CONFLICT.

The theatre of this world is at the present moment the scene of a momentous conflict. Indeed ever since the days of primeval putity, when the first happy pair lived in the unclouded light of God's countenance, a struggle has been in progress. Sometimes we have seen the cause of righteousness prevailing and spreading over the nations of the earth, and again the page of history records the melancholy prevalence of error and impicty. The antediluvians perished in their sin, and the builders of Babel were put to confusion. The Gentile nations rejected the true God; and frequently the Jews wickedly departed from Him-It is, however, a remarkable fact, that under the old dispensation, the idolatrous systems which prevailed among the heathen, exhibited more of the aggressive spirit, and obtained wider conquests than did the Jewish Church. Although, at the commencement of the present dispensation, there were some proselytes to the Jewish religion who were rescued from the embrace of heathenism; yet large as it was several centuries previous. The whole economy of the old dispensation was alloyed by the institutions of heatherism, and the worse than foolish innovations of Jewish Doctors; and hence, while the grandeur of the Jewish Church, at some periods of her history, awakened in the surrounding nations sentiments of admiration, e notions of reverential awe—it is manifest that the light of that dispensation was incompetent to the subjugation and regeneration of the world. So cheerless and melancholy was the condition of the world when the gospel light ushered in a new era, that the prophet exclaims-· darkness hath covered the earth, and gross darkness the minds of the people."

It remained for the God-man to introduce a system imbued with infinite benevolence and unfading youth, and 'estined to triumph in the earth. No sooner had Christianity displayed its inherent energy, than its most inveterate foes trembled in contemplation of the glory it emitted and the victories it achieved. To mistaken apostles, and others, the sufferings of the cross, and the melancholy gloom of the sepulchre, appeared to bedim the glory which a life of spotless purity and unparalleled benevolence exhitted. How erring, at best, is teeble man! The very events which infused dismay and disquietude into the hearts of the disciples, marked the dawn of an era, in the consummation c which the Redeemer's triumphs will be asserted on the superstition and bigotry and sectarianism of the dark overy shore, and His name praised in every language. But this happy agd has not yet arrived,

same building. Let any one that is curious in ation published by "Leaders, Superintendents, ish, Heather, Infidel and Popish, which have raged, have the traditions and priests? Shall the Church be

School Superintendents and others-all sustam- From age to age it has heed, and to some extent triumphing some office-[in the Brafdord and Great ed. When decime characterized the professed Church of Nothing will "satisfy the Wesleyan public for the gospel's sake, and whose names will live on the but the appointment of laymen as Treasurers anials of time as the best friends of our race and the tree servants of God. While by the agency of Luther, Calvin, Melanethon, Knox. Whiteheld, Wesley, Fietcher, and ing all Committees by ballot, the right of the their condutors, the banner of truth was institled, and the Societies in all official meetings-such as lead- prevailing errors and minimale es of a degenerate Church and magnified world, pointed out in all tacks most gladly enrolled themselves among the Saviour's witnesses.

Since the commencement of the present century, the contact between truth and error has assumed a new phase. Press to be present, and a rigid investigation of truth were previously assiled, have been abandoned. of truth were previously assuled, have been abandoned. In some European countries, the cruelties of a less enngintened age are still practised, though in a restricted form. But the views and conduct of the nations of Europe differ widely from what they were half a century ago. A greater amount of intelligence among the people has rendered the old inquisitorial style of treating opponents, to say the least, unpopular. Even in the strong holds of the Papacy, the late seat of the Beast, (though we do not imagine the spirit of the system or the priesthood materially improved.) such is the unpopularity of those horrid cruelties, which have stamped the Eternal City with eternal infamy,-that these relentless executioners have been compelled to sheath their "thirsty blades,"-The conflict we say, however, has assumed a new phase. The physical-torce-argument is well nigh driven from the field; and the issue now pending is to be decided principally by moral weapons. The days of martyrdom may return; and the Church may have to seal the truth with the blood of her choicest sons. Antichrist may again usurp the throne, and another "reign of terror" may put the followers of the Saviour to the most searching test,-But such a state of things will be short-lived; and such unhallowed weapons will never decide the great questions at issue. Though the struggle be mighty and protracted, though it bring every being in the universe into the conflict, yet will the victory be achieved by moral power.--The clanger of the hattle-field, the roar of cannon, the clash of warriors' swords, the groans of expiring victims, tho shouts of carnal victors will all be hushed into silence; while the inhabitants of heaven, earth and hell, in opposite phalanx, await the issue. Already the contending powers have sounded the alarm; and every thing which can possibly subserve the cause espoused, is pressed into service, Sciences, Arts, Literature, &c. &c., have, in vain, been enlisted for the subversion of the truth. Indeed for a time the sceptic, boasted of victory; but the giants in the cause of God, who have entered the lists with the boasting infidel, have drawn from every department of science and art and literature the most substantial arguments in favor of Divine Revelation. The foes of simple, revealed truth have compassed nature, with an Equarian research, hoping to find something whereby to obscure the Son of Righteousness, or weaken the force of the written word. To their sad dismay, however, in attempting to undermine, they have only exposed to view the immoveable foundation upon which rests the stately superstructure of eternal truth. For ages, the opposers of the doctrines of Christianity,

have viewed, with complacency, the systematic exclusion of the truths of the blessed gospel, from the greater part of our race. National arrangements have, in many instances, excluded the gospel, and its heaven-appointed expounders, from millions of our race. Superstition and bigotry and priestcraft have closed the eyes of millions more against the light which shone around them. But what hath God wrought?" in our day. What open doors has he placed before his Church! India, China, Africe, the savages of the wilderness and desert, and the cannibals of the ocean, are rendered accessible. Rome thirsts for the unadulterated truth of God; and where the Lutheran reformation began, the most fearful and conflicting elements operate; doubtless, preparatory to the iscue which must shortly arrive.

Situated thus, the adherents of truth, as might be anticipated, have made some bold onsets against the enemy's fortress. Bible and Tract and Missionary Societies are the in operation; and on many a distant shore Missionary the Jewish Church at that period was by no means so bands are disseminating that truth which is the sinner's only ground of hope. But while Christians are thus engaged, the children of darkness, finding themselves incompetent to weaken the force or prevent the spread of truth, are exerting their influence to counteract the tendency of the gospel, by giving publicity to their own crude imaginings. For a time it appeared as if the sons of night were determined to keep in advance. They seemed resolved to drag the champions of truth into the field of contest. But the tardy movements of the Church, a centuary ago, are so for exceeded by her present efforts that the opposing forces are outstripped. " Many run to any fro, and knowledge is increased." Yet there remains much land to be possessed, there are greater victories to be achieved. And in this conflict a line of demarkation is drawn between the servants of God and the votaries of Baal. No neutral ground can be occupied; we either honor God and subserve the interest of truth, or fight against God and oppose the gospel. Solemn spectacle! With what interest do angels gaze upon it!

But does the reader inquire what are the conflicting elements? And what are the questions at issue? The conflicting elements are, sin and holiness, and their concountants misery and happiness-the light of heaven and darkness of the pat, or truth and error-the enlightened, liberal sentiment inspired by revelation, in opposition to ages. The questions at issue are, shall man as a social being, as a cittzen, and as an accountable agent, enjoy In every period of her history, the Church has encoun- those rights and privileges for which the economy of infitered formidable opposition. Amid imprisonment, exite, nite Wisdom has made provision; or shall his rights and But the picture of the Jesuits transcends in is understood that each protesting circuit will and the burning "laggets," the genuine adherents of Circs privileges be circumscabed by the will of civil or ecclesioniquity all its fellows, and is honored with a send two or more," Our readers may form mainly have nobly avowed their profession. Truth has a stical depots, or unjust enactments in Church and State ? ever had witnesses; although sometimes the precious remainstall the word of God be received as the rule of Christian nant was well night wasted, yet all the persecutions - Jones with practice and privilege; or shall these be combined by

attached to the car of State, and internally oppressed by apiritual despots; or, shall she enjoy her primitive indeperstence and simplicity, and a scriptural polity? Shall the Church maintain her scriptural character and become the agent of the world's regeneration; or, shall she armos wealth, imbibe the spirit of the world, abandon truth and suffer the world to perish. Momentous interests! Who car contemplate the subject without feelings of intense solicitude l

Reader, what place art thou occupying, and what part art thou acting ! Thy past and present and future career will either redound to God's glory burnan weal and thy own eternal welfare, or it will promote the opposite results. Stand not we beseech thee, in the way of the car of truth; for though thou shouldest for a time retard its progress, it will ultimately crush thee. Think of the dignity the inmortality, the happiness, truth confers upon her votaries; and embrace her cause labor to promote her interests, to hasten her final triumph

REVIEW ON NEWS.

British papers, by the Niagara, furnish the most pleasing accounts respecting the state of the money market in Britain. The revenue returns for the year ending the 5th ultimo, exceeded those of the previous year, (notwithstanding the great changes which have been made in the Customs duties.) £250,000. The agitation for Parliamentary and Financial Reform is still progressing. The speedy settlement of " the question of the liability of the Railway Companies to carry the Guards and Mail-bags of the Post Office as ordinary passengers and luggage," is anticipated

In Ireland, distress, discontent, and expatriation, appear characteristic of the condition and prospects of the people The probability that the ill-fated Green-Isle will cease to be inhabited by the Irish, gathers strength from the move ments in progress.

No considerable changes are reported on the continent The French National Assembly are proceeding with their characteristic want of unanimity. The treaty concluded by General LEPREDOUR with ROSAS has given great dissatisfaction; and it seems probable that the French will send an armed force to Buenos Ayres.

the example of Britain, with regard to the Free-Trade policy. Rumors prevailed, when the Niagara sailed, of contemplated modifications in the Navigation Laws, in to be named by him as Judges, to determine France, Germany and Portugal. Kossuth and his companions are doomed to perpetual imprisonment in Asia be sent in to compete for the Prize which he Minor.

Late advices from the Cape of Good Hope say that the inhabitants have succeeded in their resistance of the attempt to render the colony penal.

Throughout the United States the Slavery question is emphatically the great bone of contention. From Congress down to the smallest Assembly that meets in the land-in religious and irreligious communities, this is the absorbing topic. The dissolution of the Union is likely to result from this great national sin. California has decided upon a Constitution, rejecting slavery, to the great dismay of the Southern States. The gold region presents a varied aspect-involving by turns wealth, poverty, speculation, health, sickness, toil. privation. &c. &c. Some are successful, while many find too late that all is not gold that glitters. Of the abundance of the precious metal in California, the amount of dust exported furnishes adequate proof. But almost every account furnished by parties in the diggins agree in affirming that California is not the place for the lazy and worthless to amass wealth.

Little change has taken place in provincial affairs during the week. J. Wetenhall, Esq., M. P. P., has been appointed to the office of Assistant Commissioner of Public Works. Mr. Chabot has been re-elected as the Representative of Quebec in the Legislative Assembly. The anxiety of the country respecting the Clergy Reserve, and Rectory question, is evidently too great to be satisfied by any time less then their equitable settlement—the unqualifted removal of all the inequality at pretent existing-Among religious bodies the progress of Missionary and special services, Soirces, &c., at the present season of the year, awaken a good deal of interest.

General Intelligence.

From the Globe.

(Copy.)-No. 488.

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DOWNING STEET. January 9, 1850.

My Lord.—I have to acknowledge your Despatches of the dates and numbers quoted in the margin—[Nos. 114, 19th November, 1849—127, 3rd December, 1849—129, 3rd December, 1849—134, 14th December, 1849.]

2.—I have laid these Despatches before Her Majesty, and also the Address of the Warden and Councillors of the Municipal Council of the Gore district: of the Lieutenant Colonel and offices of militia of the 1st and of the 8th battalions of the regiment of Dorchester: of the officers of the 4th battalion of the regiment of Kamouraska, and the in-habitants of the parish of Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere: and of the officers of militia and Lieutenant Colonel commanding battalions of the regiment of Quebec, enclosed in the two first of these Despatches, which Her Majesty has been pleased to receive very graciously. It has afforded Her Majesty great satisfaction to receive these expressions of that loyalty and attachment to the British Crown which

she trusts is generally felt by her Canadian subjects.

3. With regard to the Address to the people of Canada in favor of severing the Province from the British Dominiions for the purpose of annexing it to the U. States, which forms the subject of the third of these Despatches, I have to inform you that Her Majesty approves of your having dismissed from Her Service those who have signed a document, which is scarcely short of treasonable in its character. Her Majesty considently relies on the loyalty of the great majority of Her Canadian subjects, and she is therefore determined to exert all the auto-rity which belongs to

Her for the purpose of maintaining the connection of Canada with this country, being persuded that the permanence of that connection is highly advantageous to both.

4. Your Lord-hip will therefore understand that you are commanded by Her Majesty to resist, to the utmost of your power, any attempt which may be made to bring about the separation of Canada from the British Dominions, an' to early in the strongest manner Her Majesty's displeasure is in all those who may directly or marreetly encourage such a design.

5. And if any attempt of this kind should take such a form that these who are walty of it may, according to such advice as you may receive from your Law Advisers, be made responsible for their conduct to a court of justice. you will not fail to take the necessary measures for bring ing them to account.

nt.
I am, My Lord.
Your most obedient servant,
Grey. (Signed)

The Right Hon. Larl of Flyin.

(Copy.)-No. 442.

DOWNING STREET. 1st January, 1850.

My Lord,—I have had the honor to necester your Lordship's Despatch, and its englosure No. 113, of 18th November, reporting that you had resolved, on the advice of your Council, and after full and anxious deliberation, to act on the recommendation of the House of Assembly on the subject of the place at which the future session of the Provincial Parliament should be held, and summon the next Parliament to meet at Toronto-

As the Assembly in their Address, of which you trans-mitted me a copy on the 29th of May last, proposed this arrangement. I have only to express my hope that it may prove successful, and my approbation of your Lordship's determination to act upon the opinion expressed to you by determination to act upon the opinion expressed the representatives of the people of Canada.

I am. My Lord,

Your most obedient servant,

GREY.

The Right Hon. Earl of Elgin.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S PRIZE.

The following correspondence has been placed in our hands by the President of the Agricultural Association, with the request that we will call the attention of the members of the Council of the Association to the meeting of the 20th, and urge on them the importance of a full attendance :- Globe.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Toronto, 25th Jan., 1850.

Sir,-I am commanded by the Governor Beneral to request your attention to the extract of a letter addressed by His Excellency's direction in August last to Mr. Sheriff Ruttan, late President of the Provincial Agricultural Society, of which a copy is herewith enclosed. You No changes are reported in Rome. Sardinia is imitating will observe that it is his Excellency's wish that the Council of the Society should appoint two Gentlemen to act in conjunction with a third the respective merits of the Treatises which may has offered.

As the 1st of February is at hand, His Ex cellency begs to suggest that steps should be taken at the earliest practicable period to carry out this object, in order that competitors may not be subjected to any unnecessary delay.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most ob't humble ser't,

R. BRUCE, Governor's Secretary

J. WETENHALL, Esq., M. P. P.

President Provincial Agricultural Association.

(ENCLOSURE.)

"His Excellency is desirous to offer through you, as the President of the Association for general competition, the following prize:-

"For the best treatise on the bearing of the St. Lawrence and Welland Canals on the Interests of Canada as an Agricultural Country,

"Competitors will send their treatieses on or before the first day of February 1850, to the office of the Governor's Secretary-each treatise to be headed by a motto, and accompanied by a sealed letter endorsed with the same motto containing the name and address of the writer The latter will not be opened until the Prize shall have been awarded.

"It is His Excellency's intention to request the Council of the Association to name two gentlemen to act as judges, to whom His Ex cellency will add a third. As it is His Excellency's desire that practical information on a subject deeply affecting their interests should them. be presented in clear language, and in an acces-Judges in pronouncing their award, will keep his imperial highness by the Sublime Porte, this object in view."

Nelson, Jan. 29th, 1850. Sir,-In reply to yours of the 25th inst, requesting my attention to the wish of his Excellency the Governor-General that the Council of the Society should appoint two gentlemen to not concerned in that insurrection are to remain act in conjunction with a third to be named by his Excellency as judges to determine the respective merits of the treatises which may be sent in to compete for the prize he has offered, -I have the honor to inform you, for the infor mation of his Excellency, that the Council of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada will meet at Toronto, on the 20th day of February next, which will be the most early period that I can lay the subject before them, and immedialy after their choice of two judges for the purpose above stated, the names shall be forwarded to His Excellency.

I have the honor to be, Sir.

Your most obedient humble servant, (Singed) JOHN WETENHALL,
President Provincial Agricultural Association Col. the Honorable Robert Bruce, &c., &c., &c.

EXPORTS OF WISCONSIN -The exports of wheat from the three principal ports of Wiscon sin for 1849, were 2,678,045 bushels.

FRANCE.

In France the ministry have been once or twice placed in a precarious position by the votes of the Assembly, and this has caused some interest, as one of the points on which they were opposed was the settlement of the Rio de la Plata question with General Rosas. The ministry wished to sanction the pacific treaty lately entered into on the part of France by Admiral Le Predour, but a party in the Assembly, composed of such heterogeneous materials as M. Thiers, and M. Victor Hugo, the President of the late peace congress, and their respective followers, obtained a vote for the credit of 10,000,000 francs to bring Rosas to terms by an armed force. Subsequently the ministry gained a majority of 38 in lavor of negotiation without war, and although it has since been alleged that 2000 men are to be sent out to Montevideo forthwith, it is believed that the whole matter will be quietly arranged and with little departure from the Le Predour treaty The other question on which a defeat was threatened was a measure to give the Government the power of removing Socialist schoolmasters. It was ultimately carried, however, by a small majority, although m a mutilated condition.—Correspondence of Com Advertiser.

Three hundred Polish refugees, residing in Paris, have been informed that the stipend hitherto allowed them will cease after the 1st Jan.

The National quotes a letter from Lyons of the 2nd inst., announcing that on that day all the democratic journals received from Paris, had been seized in the coffee-houses and shops of the

news venders of that city.

The Patric announces that a force of 2000 men will be sent to La Plata to support the negetiations with Rosas.

It is admitted on all hands that on the La Plata question the Ministers have achieved a signal success, having beaten, by a majority of 38, the coalition of the Montain, the Legitimists, and the Orleanists, supported as that coalition was on this question by the eloquence and influence of M. Thiers.

An aide-de-camp of General Baragua d'Hilliers has arrived in Paris, with despatches to the effect, that the French commander in chief and the Papal authorities are not likely to come to any friendly arrangement. General d'Hilliers insisting upon leaving a force of 12,000 men in the city of Rome, while the cardinals wish to place the Pope under the protection of a mixed garrison of Austrians and Indians.

The 20th regiment of the line, forming part of the army of Italy, had embarked for Algeria, and three other regiments were about to return to France.

The entire of the French troops at Rome are impatient to quit the Roman States.

A meeting of great financial personages took place on Friday. at the Ministry of France, at which M. D'Argout, M. Rothschild, &c., were present. According to report, a new loan of 250,000,000 francs is contemplated.

The Assemblee Nationale labors unceasingly to impress its readers with the conviction, that all the misfortunes of France are attributable to the English Government.

The health of M. Lamartine is improved, and he is expected to resume his seat in the assembly in a few days.—European Times.

TURKEY.

Letters from Constantinople, received at Malta, stated that everything was quiet in the political world, and that only some secondary points remained to be settled.

3000 Hungarians have accepted amnesty; 1500 are to remain in Turkey, and about 80 are to be sent to Greece, if that country will accept

The Times correspondent writes under date Hungarian refugees.

The Czar has agreed to the terms proposed by the Porte, and Dembinski and the other Poles who served in Hungary are to be expelled, and their countrymen resident in Turkey who were unmolested.

Kossuth and the Hungarian refugees are to be confined in a fortified town in the interior. They are not to be close prisoners, but their place of residence will be under the constant surveillance of the Turkish authorities.

The correspondent of the Morning Herald, writing on the same day as the Times' correspondent, asserts that the Emperor of Russia has refused to accept the Sultan's guarantee for the conduct of the Poles, and that the Turkish Ministers have resolved only to resume negotiations on the footing previously accepted by M. M. Titoff and Sturmer. If this information were correct, the matter would be as far as ever from being settled but the probability is, that the statement of the Times' correspondent is near the

Promotion - General Bem has been made licutenant-general in the Turkish army.

BELGIUM.

resentatives, on the 31st ult., declared in favor, ington,

FURTHER NEWS BY THE NIAGARA. of the retention of the present Corn-laws, with an increase on import duty. The section made a protest against the abuse of the privilege now granted to public functionaries of free convoyance per railway.

ROME.

The Pope has published a very lengthy and very violent encyclical letter, in which he anathematizes Socialism, Republicanism, and, above all, Protestanism, us the root from which

every other ism springs.

The Commission of Cardinals has thrown into prison tifty priests, for having administered spiritual consolation to the wounded Republicans in the hospital during the siege.

A letter from Rome, of the 30th ult., in the Constitutional, says-A few nights back simultaneously, in all the principal towns of Romagna, the druggist's shops were broken into and all the poisonous substance carried off; nothing else was touched. The quantity of poison thus taken is sufficient to kill all the Inhabitants of the Pontificial States, and great apprehensions have been produced by the act. An arrest has, however, just been made, which may lead to a discovery of the parties concerned in the matter. The Advocate Salmi, Governor of Fesi, has been arrested and taken to Ancona. There were found at his residence an enormous packet of cockades, two tricoloured flags, several pairs of pocket pistols, a great number of poinards, three of which were prepared to receive poison, and lastly, a correspondence in cipher with the chiefs of the Italian revolution.

The Globe learns from Petersburgh, that by the proposed revision of duties, upwards of twenty-three of the articles now subject to custom charges will be admitted free, and some raw material, at present contraband, entered for consumption at either a fixed or at an ad valorent duty, without having access to the tariff tables.

The Globe believes it is intended to put a duty of £4 10s. upon the imports of wrought iron, and the consequence will probably be a large export of Russian iron to this country. That great opposition to this measure has been experienced from vested interests will not excite surprise, but if the efforts of interested parties are sufficient to procure a twelve month's delay in its promulgation, and it should not have appeared, as intended, on the 1st of the present month, there is little doubt of its becoming law at some period of the ensuing year.

SARDINIAN STATES.

The example of the British Parliament in freeing commerce and navigation from every restriction is about to be followed by the Sardinian government. The Council of ministers at Turin has prepared a bill, by which all the restrictions at present imposed upon British vessels arriving at the ports of Sardinia, are to be removed, and they are to be placed in every respect upon the same footing as national vessels. This bill was about to be submitted to the Chamber of Representatives for approval.

AUSTRIA.

Serious disturbances have broken out in Croatia, and three priests, who preached obedience to the Emperor, have been seized and hung by their own congregations.

Jellachich is said to be on exceedingly am biguous terms with the ministers: and I hear has intimated that if they persist in their pre sent course he will resign his banship.

Nothing has appeared to confirm the new respecting an insurrection in Servia, and we may therefore consider that the statement i unfounded. Of the serious disturbance that ar spoken of in Croatia, it remains to be see whether the reports are correct.

INDIA.

By the arrival of an express in anticipation of sidie form to the lariners of Canada through Constantinople, 17cc. 19th .—A courier has ar-1 the Overland Mail via Marseilles, we have dates the medium of the Prize, he trusts that the rived here from St. Petersburgh, with the empe- from Bombay to the 3rd ult., and Calcutta to competitors in forming their treatises, and the ror's answer to the last communication made to the 21st Nov. inclusive. They state that a trifling disturbance had occurred on the Peshwith regard to the question of the Polish and awur frontier, and that a large force had been sent to suppress it. The Governor-General was still indisposed. The heats of November were unprecedented. The Madras rains were fully a month behind time. Fears of a famine were entertained. Much sickness prevailed at Sukkur and Mooltan. At Bombay there was rath. er more demand for money, but no change in discounts. The import market was very tranquil, and little business done.

The Governor-General had caused a draft act to be prepared, opening up the coasting trade of India to the ships of all nations, and thus ex-tending into India free trade in its fullest accep-

tation.

PROPOSED NATIONAL GALLERY FOR SCOTplans for the contemplated National Gallery to be erected in Edinburgh, have been transmitted to the Lords of Treasury. The design is said to be Grecian, and the site of the structure will he south-east of the Royal Institution .--Builder.

OCEAN STEAMERS.—It is announced that the Southampton and Brumen line of Steamers are to commence running on the 20th of February. The central section of the Chamber of Rep- The first vessel of the season will be the Wash-

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steam hip Character, Cat. C. Porlare arrest yesterd y morning from Chargies, Jam 2nd, by way of her start with ny date to may off by Kingston, burnara, which place she fill on the She Learns do not fulfill. B. Com. Mr. brings the Pacific results from San Francisco to the 1st Described which arrayed at Parama by the Listensia of the 28th Described stocket the Listensia or convert with the White of Harmen They come mediange of the Melacon

On bear borneste lett Clarge sath by 1813 Thursday Jan 33, with 231 pessencers and Salamad in space of freight, and about the same otoment in the horr's of the passengers. Stromary UniKu z forces the table at at P. M.; left Kingston on Monday, the 7th at 9 A M.; and arrived in New York early yeareday mornings melong time day from Charles and the cloys and sixteen home tions King ton-

We love from private sources that there is non-homb rung and stoking soft the many, and from the word of the new every mode all aid and accounts datings, numerous deaths. Or one company term Louisienas consisting originally of atteen only cight were living list November In the wet diggins the interes, when at work, sterd free deep in water, under a breding sen, the flumonomer, of middly, going up to 100, juliover, while the injects are so cold us to make several blanke's necessary. Rhomastic affections and swelling of the jurits are very prevalent. It is concessed that these miners who are able to work, and are withal of the working class can average an ounce per day. But against this are to be set down the range seaday. But against this are to be set down the rainy scapen, and interruption by sickness, tegether reducing the daily product for the year, insterrilly below that. The expenses to which they are subjected are cromited and delays a pair. A slowebed wood hat too twelve, and a planted delays a pair. A slowebed wood hat too twelve, and a pound of flour from one and a half to two dellars. It will readily be seen that but little can be left over to the miner, who may be so fortunate as to escape set less. The regular derivand of a physician, is an omace a call, with a charge for medienne of corresponding extravegance, as tor instance, a dollar for a doso of salts. The rainy cason baving set in earlier than anticipated, the amount of provisions at the mines, it is found is much short of a sufficient of a physician, is an omace a call, with a trintery of Levas, because he has had to direct Calence that such is the tact. The course pushed for the last year and a balf hes been such as to give use to the most visions at the mines, it is found is much short of a sufficient to the other causes of sickness, a want of a proper quantity of the owners of other causes of sickness, a want of a proper quantity admitting of no waver or disposition. Should the general after, as regular mining of the gold in places is being pro-

The Universe, by which the passengers reached Panama, had invoiced to that place \$1 100 000.

The session of the California Legislature was to commence on the 15th of December. Its principal business would probably be to put the machinery of government in motion. The United States Senators were to be chosen within four days after the meeting. State taxes were also to be provided. The Legislature was to consist of sexteen senators and thirty-five members of Assembly. The vote

The British bark Colooney, Livingson, from Oregon via Vancouver's Island, has been seized by Colonel Collir. the collector, for a violation of the revenue laws, for bringing a cargo from one American port to another. The Times also states that a vessel from Valparaiso has been forfeited for bringing to San Francisco brandy in packages of less than fitteen gallons, as prescribed by law .- N. Y. Cour. & Enq.

GENERAL CASS AND THE WILMOT PROVISO.

There is no clause in the Constitution which gives Congress express power to pass any law respecting slavety in the territories. The authority was deduced from various sources, which he proposed to examine before he concludsources, which he proposed to examine occasions and solution which would give to a foreign legislature justidiction over the subject of slavery—by foreign he meant not elected by the people to be affected by their act, nor responsible to them—would equally give by their act, nor responsible to them—would equally give hit jurisliction over every other department of life, social and political, in the territories—over the relations of busined and wife, of parent and child, of guardian and ward, and wife, of parent and child, of guardian and ward.

What Webster, the grand inquest for the county of Sufficient wherein you call. ircle of hum in rights, personal and political—life, liberty and property in all their modes of enjoyment. I say, "the power of Congress over slavery," for it we have the power abolish, or exclude it, we have the power to reinstate. If any one doubted this position, let him turn to the onstitution and show the limitation. Before he could glieve that such a power was granted, so remote from Constitution sought to establish, he must aban ben many of the illusions he had cherished, respecting the wisdom of what was ressing within his boson, the words, in for the the statesmen who composed the convention of 1787.

There were various clauses of the Constitution and various other sources, foreign and domestic, whence the right of unlimited legislation was deduced. Some of these were express constitutional grants of power, and if the fairly in had d the authority to bind the territories in all cases whatsoever, then there was an end to this question. and they regot pass the proviso, and regulate all their other concerts at pleasure. But there were other sources whence the right is supposed to be indirectly derived—as necessary to the exercise of some power found in the Constitution, or some other power found out of the Constitution.

Now, sir, I repeat, is the contest worth the cost? To place this barren, and, as I believe, unconstitutional Proviso upon the statute book, is that a recompense for the wounds that would be inflicted, and the feelings that would be excited, whose disastrous effect no right-minded man can contemplate without the most serious apprehension? The oldest amongst us may live to see their commencement, the youngest may not live to see their termination. For myself, I will take no part in such effort. I will minister to no such feeing. I will engage in no crusade against the south, from whatever motive it originates. I will endeavor to discharge my duty as an American senator, to to the country, and to the whole country, agreeably to the convictions of my own duty, and of the obligations of the commonwealth; and when I cannot do this. I shall cease to have any duty to perform. My sentiments upon the Wilmot Proviso are now before the senate, and will soon be before my constituents and the country. I am precluded from voting in conformity with them. I have been instructed by the legis ature of Michigan to vote in favos of this measure. I am a believer in the right of instruction when fairly exercised and under proper circumstances. There are limitations upon this exercise, but I need not seek their extent or application, for they do not concern my present position: I acknowledge the obligations of the instructions I have received, and cannot act in opposition

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NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

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ent supply, and feats are entertained that in actition to the contest apply, and feats are entertained that in actition to the other causes of sickness, a want of a proper quantity admitting of no waver or disposition. Should the general admitting of no waver or disposition. Should the general admitting of no waver or disposition. Should the general government make stronger demonstrations then he has deaths in some quarters from starcation or a more locable seen, be necentially that the executive be compowered to result, the necessity of living up in each other. There is send to Santa Fe a mutually force, sufficiently strong to during the mining season a large and probably daily in-transfer and to the terrotory, without reference to any entirethe miner, but in various ways gets into the pockets of pated action of the recent government, or regard to the other classes, many of them are, as if by magic, amassing unitary power of the United States situated at Santa Fe; fortunes. Notwithstanding these things, we learn that this land if the engloyment of the mecessary force to enable year's supply of gold is materially less than it will be here- Texas to exercise here glot over a retractory population. should produce a codiss in with the teleral and artifus, the Full will not be four that she will stand exempted, in the padement of just non-them all the harful consequences which may result from such a conflict. He recommends a sufficient monitied force for the profession of the frontier on the Rto Grande against the aggressions of the Indian tribes. Upon the subject of slavery he takes strong ground against the eggressions of the north. The peculiar situa-tion of Texas and the adaptation of her soil for growing sugar and cotton, reader it necessary that she should at once take a firm and decided stand. He denies the power at the late election was estimated at about 15.000—norsty of Congress to legislate upon the subject, and calls upon given in the towns. The N we thinks that if the political the legislature to take a for similar to that taken by the organization had been thorough it would have reached legislature of Virginia, and other southern states —N. F. 50,000.

THE BOSTON MURDER-PROFESSOR WEBSTER -SCENT IN COURT.

When Professor Webster was brought into the municipal court, on Saturday, to hear the indictment against him read-Monday's Post of that city says :

"A few mann'es before one, he entered the court room moving with a quick, nervous step, and was led to the chair. The expression of his countenance was that of a person just recovering to this increase the librors, and per-imited for the first time to have his chamber. It was mannest that his field gs had not been adjusted to the ex-mandamy some in which he formed the principal object is dictment will be carried to the supreme judicial court where you will be called upon for trial threaton, at such tone as mat count shall order. A copy of this indictment will be formshed you. This court now orders that you be taken back to joil to be there kept in custody, until discharged by the course of law."

murder of George Parkham," caused a momentary change in his features; there was a contraction of the muscles of the mouth, and an increased pallor overspread his face.

The distant the order of the court was announced by the elerk. Dr. Webster was removed as rapidly as he had entered. The whole proceeding did not occupy four mi-

The appearance of Dr. Webster indicated nothing be youd affliction; and when his long established pastion in life, the terrible charge brought against him, and the distressing condition of his large and interesting family, are considered, his present situation must be regarded as afthetive beyond all conception, whether he be guilty or in-

Among the spectators were many who had attended his tectures in college and cls where, and many others who had heard him testify in court in cases of murder by posson. and we venture to say that not one of either class could bring themselves to realize fully the dreadful clange in his situation. He was withdrawn from the court ere they could persuade themselves, either by his living presence or by hearing his name called, that the well-known, lively restless, bustling, now amuable and now petulent Professo Webster, was a prisoner at the bar, charged with the wilful murder of an old triend, even more distinguished for personal peculiarities than he was himself. The audience generally were profoundly affected by his appearance, and not one vindictive expression was even whispered in reference to the case. An effort will be made to bring the trad on in May.—Buffalo Express.

QUEBEC AND NEW YORK ROUTES TO ENG-LAND.

From the Morning Chronicle.

The following is from the speech of the Reverend Mr. Churchfull, at the meeting at Quebec, to consider the pro-priety of petitioning the government, for aid in opening the communication between Lake Temiscouata and the

to them. Nor can I act in apposition to my own convictions of the true meaning of the Constitution. When the "For instance, the Canada arrived at Halifax on Sun-

day morning last, reach New York on Wednesday moraing, and we rany have the letters here, in Quebec, on tomorrow (Sunday), whereas by the contemplated ionic we should have had both most and possetzers in Quelia. the Wednesday. Cloud opphasely. The average passage of the stempes tiem Habitex to New York is 60 flows toward to a needle speed then ten onless an hour the most toward received speed their tentings an four the most would a selection of the most bears after its artified at Halistax. At less there meght by some difficulty in burging the Post Office to color) that record of health obviously would be samplained that they could not health as to discretely of adopting the Post in addition to these advantages, he should oblighed to Inter-Colored intersection. connected proposes and which probability called to connected proposes and which probability called to the excitances the merchants of Quebras. As to as a so observators wents be nest of Quebra that that was the most kend of a maximum and which was most required. (Great appliance). He is not interestion to the sister Pro-vinces. (Renewed oppliese). They required to know a lottle more of their ewis Colonics and their resources, for it pre-entitley were debit as well acquiring with the loter as they were with the resources of Heig Keng in Citys. If it were two selects with all the lines blood it ever middled a smaly. Polities and Commerce. The deed he was not sufficiently conversant with the latter to From what quantity of flour had been sert down the river St. Lawrer of them Chelve to Nova Scotia, but he was Well aware that the article of Canadian flow was very 150 From in New Bright wick of New Scotial except in History; but in the Provice of New Brightwick alone the conscription was est a atel at 200,000 barrels at his t per annum. And he would take the opportunity or pretag to the southerous present on estimate prepared for the Hon. Mr. I slees the interester of the government reasone in New Presswick, the correctness of which he was not prepared to guarantee, but any error man, the was not prepared to guarantee, but any error man, the company would be well prepared to detect; and he would now road the deflecence in cost of transport, as estimated by Mr. Fisher:

A MARKET CONTRACT CON					
24 But 1118, flour of	Cli	um,	\$3	Jule.	\$700,000
Preight to Quelice,	• •	-	-	50e.	100.0m
Ferwarding, &c.,	• •	-	-	Se.	10 (25)
In mance, 1 per cent.	., -	-	-		8 100
It surence from Queb	re. 🕽	per c	ent/,		1050
Freight from Cuebec	to St	Joh	11,	50c.	100.000
Commission, 24 per o	ent.,	-	-		23.053
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Total in Quebec, \$945,203

Exchange probably equal.

VI NI W FORK ROTE IT.	
200 000 bbls, flour at Chicago, \$3 50c.	\$709,000
Froght to New York 1 00c.	200 000
Forwarding at Pullalo 5c.	10,000
Institute to N. York, I per cent,	9.100
Shipping charges at N. York, 5c.	10.000
Insurance from N. Vork, I per cent.,	9,291
Exclorges or N. York, 12 per cent.,	14 676
Freight from New York,	50,000
Consumsach, 21 per centa	25 062

Total in New York, \$1,027,529

\$82,326

Difference of expense in favor of Quebec

POSTAL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN HALI-FAX AND QUEBEC.

From the Quebec Mercury.

We publish to-day a copy of the correspondence beween the Deputy Post Master General and the Provincial Secretary on the subject of the mail arrangements be tween Habitax and Quebec. We much fear whether, until the office is under provincial control, any great public improvement will take place.

SECRETARY OFFICE, ¿ Toronto, 8th January.

Sin .- I am commanded by the Governor General to transmit to you, for the information of the Quebec Board of Trade, the enclosed copy of a letter from the Deputy Fost Master General, on the subject mentioned in your letter of the 13th December last, by which you will see that the course recommended by that body is subject to strong objections, and would not, in the opinion of Mr Stayner, preduce any benefit adequate to the expense if would entail ajon the Department.

I have the honor to be. Sir,

Your most obelient servant,

J. LESLIE, Secretary.

J. B. Forsyth, Esq., Secretary Board of Trade, Quebec.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, } Montreal, 27th December, 1849.

Sin -I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of you letter of the 22d instant, transmitting, by command of the Governor General, copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Board of Trade of Quebec, respecting the postal intercourse between the provinces of Nova Scotta. New Brunswick and Conada, so as to insure the transmission of the mail three or tour times a week, and at the rate of six or seven unles an hour, including stoppages, by which means, it is alleged, a large portion of Linglish lefters, now sent through the United States, would be trans-

mitted through those provinces; and requesting me to re port on the subject, for His Excellency sinformation. With every desire to support the reasonable demands of the Merchants of Quebec, for any improvement in the mail arrangements affecting their city, I am constrained to say that I should not be warranted in sustaining their present claim; there are many reasons for my taking this view of the case, but I need mention only a few. In the first place, a scheme of Post communication with Hahray three or four times a week, at a rate of six or seven miles an bour, would involve an expense infinitely beyond the pre-sent means of the Post Office to support, and, as I humbly conceive, far beyond any benefit to be derived therefrom. Further, with weekly packets for eight months, and fort-nightly for the remaining four months in the year, conneeted during the summer period by a rapid internal communication, with the ports of arrival and departure of the mail in the United States, and during the winter by the best conveyance that the means at our disposal afford, it appears to me that the merchants and other inhabitants of Quebec have nothing to complain of on the score of the postal arrangements with England.

I have though it my duty frankly to express my opinion upon the application in question; nevertheless, it it is His Excellency's desire that I should do so. I will, of course, submit the case for the consideration of his Lordship the Post Master General.

I have, &c., T. W. Stayner, D. P. M. G. The Hon. James Leshe, Sec., &c. &c.

We see by the English papers that four vessels, three English and one American (whale ships), have been crushed by ice bergs, during the past season, and entirely destroyed; fortunately in every case the crews were saved. Rumor has it that others have shared a like fate.

REWARD OF MERIT.

On the 31st december last, tourteen privates and the sergeants, belong no to the Royal Canadian Rolles stationed here, received their disdange, and we were very much gratified that our triend, Sergeant Parcel Course was one of the number. The Comparies were firmed in the Burnek square, when the gell int Officer in community Captain Cos, valid & Sergeant Correy to the front, and on presenting him with his dis longe, addressed him to the following complime stary manner.

" Serge and Coura. I am happy to congrate plate you on your do charge from this Regiment with a character which no Soldier in the British service can excel, having served the long period of excepts three years, he color which yea have held the rank of Scargent, and during the whole of your service, your name has never once appeared in the defeulter's book You were also present at the formation of this Regiment, and formed the company you now stand in front of The men of No 7 company hold Sorgeant Conroy in the highest esteem."

We also understand that on a count of his on, orderary good service, he had been allowed tore tain the office of Towa Sergeant. May be lesig live to enjoy it.

PROSPECTUS OF "THE WATCHMAN,"

RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL,

O BLISHED WEERLY IN THE CITY OF TORONTO.

This Journal will vindicate the great principles of Protestantism; but especially that form of Protestantism termed dissent or ma-conformity. The equil eval rights or the several sections of the Christian Chillib, the support of the Gospel Ministry by voluntary contributions, the introduction of Liy agency into all the Councils of the Church, are some of the positions which will be advocated in the Watchman, Error and sin wherever, volat or however high the cartlely authority by which they may be sanctioned will be tearlessly exposed; but party politics will never be admitted in the columns of the above Journal.

The Watchman will not be the official organ of any religious community, yet the unde sign d will feel great pleasure in inserting buel notices (it turnshed) of the progress of evangelical denominations. Especially is it expected that in the absence of a connextonal organ, the Canadan Wesleyan Methodist New Consexion Church, will consider this Journal, their no dium of acquainting the public with their operations and progress.

Great care will be taken to render the Watchman not only unobjectionable, but interesting and instructive as a family new spaper. It is intended that this periodical shall maintain a position equally distant from the airy region of romance and the spiritless monotony of an uninteresting compilation. The following plan of Departments has after much consideration, been adopted.

- 1. THE MISCELLANY—containing original and selected articles—religious, moral, literary, scientific. &c.
- 2. THE FAMILY CIRCLE—in which the duties, responabilities, advantages, &c., &c., of this most uncient compact will be discussed.
- 3. The Geographic and Historic -which will furnish notices of the position, history, habits and customs, &c., of the various nations of the earth.
- 4. THE POESS AND GENERAL REVIEW.-Here the sentiments of the leading periodicals on the great topics affecting the interests of the Church and the world, will be inserted, also occasional reviews of late v.orks. A
- 5. Ecclesiastical.-or an index of the progress or decline of evangelical Christianity in the world.
- 6. THE WATCHMAN or principal editorial departmentcontaining a faithful testimony for the truth, a solemn protest against the prevailing errors in the doctrines, practice, pointy, &c., of, professedly Christian Churches; also a review of news.
- 7. GENELLI, INTELLIGENCE ontaining Provincial American, British and Foreign news. Special attention will be paid to the proceedings of the Canadian parlia-
- 8. THE AGRICULTURAL department will contain genera elections, notices of the latest improvements, &c., in .h's most important branch of Canadian industry.

By engaging in this enterprise, the undersigned places himself under heavy responsibilities-meral, literary and financial; and he is fully aware that without divine assistance and the hearty co-operation of brethren in Christ and personal friends, those responsibilities will be extremely burdensome.

The Watchman will be published every Monday ever. ing, by and for the undersigned.

TERMS:

Annual subscription for a single copy, in advance, 10s. Ditto ditto, not in advance, 12s. 6d. 12 papers to one address, per ann., each, in advance, 8s, 9d.

Each Agent furnishing ten subscribers, who pay in advance, will be entitled to a copy for one year gratis; and for every additional five pounds, remitted in advance, a copy of the Watchman will be furnished.

Munisters of the Gospel, and other responsible parties, are respectfully requested to act as Agents.

Communications to be addressed to T. P. Howardox. 321, Todonto, P.O., and invariably post paid, unless from parties who act as Agents gratis or who furnish literary articles for publication.

For rates of advertising, see last page.

T. T. HOWARD, Proprietor and principal Editor.

Toronto, Jan. 21, 1850.

J. RAMH.

FASHIONABLE TAILOR & DRAPER

Nearly opposite the Gore Bank, KING STREET, HAMILTON.

.FINANTE STREET,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER

No. 83, YONGE STREET,

Second Door North of Adelande Street. Toronto, January 21, 1850.

N R LEONARD,

House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter; Gibler Glazier, and Paper, Hanger; Lindang-Glass and Patrice Frame Maker,

BEGS respectfully to inform his friends and the Public that he continues in his old stand on Yogge Street second door South of Quoen Street, where he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Looking-Glisses and Picture-Promes, and a quantity of Paper Hangiags.

N. R. L. embraces this opportunity of expressing his thanks to his Friends and the Public for the sharo of patronage he has bother to received; and, by constant atten-tion to the orders of those who may favor him be hopes to secure as formerly, in the various parts of his business

public support.

N. B.—A tresh supply of Paper Hingings, of various Patterns, English, French and American, cheap for eash. 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, Types, Presses, Bookbinding Tools &c., &c., of the late firm of EASTWOOD &CO., are now able to supply the Trade, ountry Storekeepers, School Teachers &c., &c., with Country Storegepers, School Teachers, Sec., With Writing and Wrepping Paper, School and Account Books, Stationery, &c., at the lowest price, and on the most libe-

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

Warehouse, same place as occupied by Eastwood

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

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

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THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR 1850 EDITED BY O. S. & L. N. FOWLER.

TO REFORM AND PERFECT OURSELVES and our race, is the most exalt d of all works. To do this, we must understand the human race. This, Phrenology, Physiology, Physiognomy, and Vital Magaetism embrace; hence fully expound all the laws of our being, and conditions of happiness.

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The blessings they enjoy, the influence they can wield. and their preparation for conducting our institutions, will form a theme of a series of articles.

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Volume T velve commences in January 1859. All inseribers will commence and close with the year.

ANADIAN WESLEYAN METHODIST NEW CONNEXION MISSIONARY SERVICES.

TORONTO DISTRICT. ock.—Missionary Sermons, on Brock Circuit, on Jan. 20, 1850, By J. Caswell.

21st, 22nd, and 23, to be set apart for holding the Missionary Meetings. Places to be arranged by the Superintendent of the Circuit.

rafalgar.—Missionary Sermons on Trafalgar Circuit on Jan. 27. By William M'Clure. " 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st, to be set apart for holding Missionary Meetings. Places to be arranged by the Superintendent of the Circuit.

HAMILTON DISTRICT. yuga.-Miss. Sermons on Feb. 6th, by Revs. Bothwell and Goldsmith.

Missionary Meetings on the 8th, 9th and 10th, to be arrainged by the preacher in charge. Deputation, Revs. Bothwell, Goldsmith and Weaver.

6 27th, Thutty Mile Creek, at 403 o'clock, Saltilect, 63 o'clock, by Key, Breaketnidge, Missionary Meeting in Lake Chapel, January 18th

anssonary Meeta g in Lake Chapel, January 18th
at the Mountain, 22th,
at the Mountain, 22th,
at the Mountain, 30th,
at Thirty Mile Creek, Jan. 31st.
Departition, Revs. Coldsouth, Bothwell, Bicake pridge,
all mil Crool.—Missionary Semons in Bethel Chapel
Jan. 24, 10 o'clock, Ten Mile Creek 23 o'clock, and
8t. Cath umes 6 o'clock, by Rev. T. Goldsouth; Jan.
20th, Pelham and Janton Jac. Pro U. 12 Wooden. 20th. Pelham and Joulan, by Rev. P. G. Weaver, to

be arranged by the Preacher in charge.

Missionary Meetings St. Catharines,

" 22nd, Ten Mile Creek, " 23rd, Bethel Chapel, " 21th, Jordan, " 25th, Pelliam.

Deputation, Revs. Goldsmith, Weaver, Rogers and

IONDON DISTRICT.

Howard.—Missionary Sermons on this Circuit on
January 21, By T. Brown and H. Coates.

"22, Missionary Meeting.

"26, do. at Simmonton's.

Western Mission.—Missionary Sermons on this Circuit on
January 21, By E. Williams and J. Kersbaw.

"27, Wissionary M. anne in Religible.

"28, Wissionary M. anne in Religible.

"30, Wissionary M. anne in Religible.

"40, Wissionary M. anne in Religible.

" 23, Missionary Measung in Roleigh.
" 21, Do in Colchester.
" 25, Do in Messa.

London South.—Missionary Sections in this Circuit on Peb. 13th, in London, by H. V. (kinson, at 10) of lock D. D. Rolston, at 2% o'clock. B. Haigh at 6 o'clock, also, at Hall's Mills, by B. Haigh at 10 o'clock, and Abreys by H. Wilkinson at 3

London North .- Missionary Sermons in this Circu't on

January 27th, by D. D. Rolston.

28th, 29th and 30th, to be set apart for Missionary Meetings, places to be arranged by the preacher in charge.

Barton.—Missionary Sermons in Lake Chapel, Jan. 27, Westminster.—Missionary Sermons in this Circuit on at 10 o'clock, and Mountain at 1 p. in.

Jan. 27th. by Rev. F. Weaver.

27th. Thuty Mile Creek, at 10} o'clock,

Ektud, J. Kershaw.

St. Thomas,-Miss, Sermons in St. Thomas Chapelon

Todas, — diss, selmons in 51. Promass diaget on Tebroary 13th, by H. O. Croffs, at 10 and too'clock " Five Stokes, by do, at 3 o'clock, " 14th, Missionary Meeting at 5t. Thomas " 15th, " London South London South, Westmonster, Salt Creek, 16th. 17th. Ekhid. 18th,

Hunt's School House, D. D. Rolston

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

Litiz	abelldow		Isstohary			
	Jamary			4		Banks 103, a. to.
	••	11				Adams's, evening,
	**	22	•	•		Maitlard.
	**	23		ě.		Bares 10%, a. m.
ı	44	**		•		evening.
	44	21		•	•	Bells 10), a. m.
	**	44	•	4		Hills evening.

January 20, by T. Rump, in Northport,

" by J. Bell in Picton,

" by J. C. Waren, in Wellington,

" 21 Missionary Meeting in Northport,

" 22 in Picton. in Picton.

" 23 . in Wellington.

Cavan.—Missonary Sermons in this Circuic on January 27 1850, By Thos, Rump and J. C. Warren.

28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st to be set apart for Missionary Meetings. Places to be arranged by the Preacher in charge.

Newcastle.—Missionerry Sermons in this Circuit on January 27, 1850, By E. Van Norman. 2 1th, and 25th to be set apart for Missionary

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

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				D	RY C	GOODS:		
Velvet 1 Cloaks Prints (1 Gala Pl.	Sounets ast colors)	Sharws,	do do do	15s 0d 4s 44d 9s 6d 54d per y 11d per y 24d per y	do do d. do d. do	White Cottons Striped Shirting Ginghams (very heavy) Flannels (red & wlute) Blankets Cotton Warp	do 54 do 74 do 183 do 1286	d per yd. do d per Bundle.

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Toronto, Jan. 21st, 1850..



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FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM, ACUTE OR CHRONIC, RHEUMATIC GOUT, NEURALGIA,

DISEASES OF THAT CLASS.

THES extraordinary and potent compound is made according to a favorite presentation of the above emi-nent Physician. Sir Ashley Cooper, also, frequently re-ferred his students to the compound as eminently calculated for the cove of Rheomatism, and other discuses of that class,—its ingredients are entirely from the Vegetable Kingdom, and if any medicine could legitimately be denommared a specific, this remedy is preeminently entitled to that appellation. But the Proprietor does not believe in INFALLIBLE SPECIFICS for the cure of any disease; yet his confidence in this medicine is such as to supply it on the condition of no cure no pay—that is, the money shall be returned in every case where it fails to effect a cure. Its success in the cases where it had a fair trial in this city, has been perfectly satisfactory. The following case is published by permission of the party.

TORONTO, 14th December, 1848.

Sir,—Having for a considerable time severely suffered from an attack of Rheumatism, in my right arm and side, Inmi an attack of Kreumatsm, in my oget and and site, 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 procure and refer enquirers to months. You may use this proper, and refer enquiters to
Y urs, very gratefully,
GEORGE CLEZIE,

Cabinet-Maker, No. 4, Adelaule Street, East .. Tree 2s. 6d., 3s. 9d. and 5s. per Bottle.
The above Medicine is for Sale by
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Dear Sir.—Being for the last four years subject to severe attacks of Kheumatism, Gout, or Rhematic Gout,—I know not which; and having tried many remedies, prescribed. my 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 rayself, but some friends to whom I have given some, were similarly relieved:—and in no case have I found it to fail. This is the first Fall, for four years, I have escaped the affliction, and which I attribute, under Providence, to the use of your Medicine.

JOHN CRAIG,

76, King Street, West, Toronto, 16th December, 1849. Painter and Glazier.

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

TORONTO, 14th December, 1848.

DR. Unquilart:

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 was confined to bed, and the greater part of that time I could not move myselt; some of my joints were completely dislocated, my knees were stiff, and all my joints very much swelled; for the lost three years, I was scarcely able to do three month's work without suffering the most exeruciating 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 useed, 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 Sin HENRY HALFORD'SIMPERIAL BALSAM, for the cure of Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Gout—and for the cure of Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Gout-and Dr. HOPE'S PILES, I was despairing of ever getting cured; when I called on you, I was hardly able to walk, 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 so 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 respectability in this city their names you know and can refer to them if necessary.

Yours, truly and gratefully.
THOMAS WRIGHT.

93° Parties referred to, William Gooderham, William-Osborne, Samuel Shaw, Esquires.

DR. JAMES HOPE'S VEGETABLE PURIFYING HEALTH PILES.

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, Guldiness, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirits, with sensation of Fulness at the Pit of the Stomach, Pains between the Shoulders, Acidity in the Stomach and Bowels, Flatulency, Spasms, Hearthurn, Dimness of Sight. Drow-siness, and the Distressing feeling arising from Debility and Indigestion.

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

DR. HOPE'S PILLS.

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

BUTTLER & SIN, Cheapside, London.

From what I know of the above Pilis, I can unhesitatingly recommend them as a valuable Medicine, especially for the diseases mentioned above. They are the very best remedy, and can be taken at any

cially for the diseases mentioned above.

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

Agricultural.

Taste of Tunnies in Butten.—The method I have pursued here of feeding mulch cows with turnips and hay, without the milk or butter being in the least degree tainted with the taste of turnips has been so successful, and is so very simple, that I am induced to send you a state ment of it for insertion in the journal, in the hope that it may be useful to some of your readers. About six or seven years ago, I saw it stated in a provincial newspaper, that to leed cows with turnips immediately after being milked, and on no account to give any shortly before milking, prevented the milk from tasting of the turnips I adopted the hint, and ever since then there has been no occasion to complain of the milk or butter tasting of turnips. The method I pursue is this: immediately after being insiked in the morning, they get as many turnips as they can eat; if any are left in their troughs they are taken out. During the day they are fed on hay, and unmediately after milking at night they get the same quantity of turnips. The milk and butter are very much admired by all who take them, both for colour and flavour, and I have often been called upon to give a statement of our system of feeding by our visitors - George Smith in Gardeners' Chronicle.

MAPLE SUGAR MARING .- You were giving some directions for making Maple Sugar, I will tell you my plan, and were it not for the paying for the carriage, I would send you a speciment I gather and boit the sap as quickly as possible, until it becomes syrup, so as it will feel a little sticky between the finger and thumb; it is then taken home and strained through a woolen cloth; put on the fire in a clean put, (Scotch, you understand,) about a pint of milk put into a bucket of syrup, brought to a boil; again strained through a clean woollen cloth—the same as honey is dripped-which cleans it from all impurities; then sugared off in the usual manner, and it is as white as Muscavado. Soft maple makes as good sugar as hard maple, and more of it. I have made altogether from soft maple for a number of years. -- Cor. of Montreal Herald.

RENTAL OF FARMS —Amidst the present out-ery about agricultural distress, it is wonderful, and still more true than wonderful, that every farm that comes into the market is re-let at an advance of rent. Among the farms let in the Lothians during the last three months, we have heard of only one case in which there was not an advance on the old rent, and that one case was unimportant, and the diminution trifling. We specify two or three cases, premising that all have been let on 19 years' leases, and on the expiry of leases of the same duration. Balgone Barns, a rise of 10 per cent. on the old rent. Spittal, from £2 9s. to £2 14s. 2d. an acre (estimating the highest fiars for wheat at 50s.) or, in round numbers, 10 per cent. North Berwick Mains, a rise of 9 per cent. North Borwick Abbey, a slight rise. Redside, not known exactly, but understood to be about 10 per cent above old rent. These are all extensive farms, with no peculiarities rendering them unfair instances, and have all but one been let since harvest, and three of them since the New-Year. We should like to know of any species of property but land that can at this time show an improvement of 10 per cent, over the value at which it has steed during the preceding twenty years .- Scotsman.

POTATOES ON Moss.—Mr. Couch, the celebrated moss-land potato grower, of Winmarleigh, near Garstang, has been honored with an leigh, near Garstang, has been honored with an Who will try? Where is the township of Canada West, in which no young man can be found willing to spend two or three weeks this winter to win at least the \$25 acre, and besides this he is entitled to place over | prize? his door the Royal arms, the same as other tradesmen honored by the Royal patronage, and this in particular excites a great deal of interest in the neighborhood, where it is said such a thing as a farmer being so honored was never before known in Lancashire - Lancaster Ga-

Presenved Mark.—A farmer of Foxall, near Stafford; has discovered a mode of treating milk when taken from the cow, which causes it to retain all its qualities unaltered for an indefinite length of time. The process has been patented

AN ANCIENT DAME'A -In the travels of Lord Landsay, the noble author states, that, in the course of his wanderings amid the pyramids of that patriarchal and interesting land (Egypt) he stumbled on a mummy proved by its hyeroglyphics to be at least 2000 years of age. In examining the murning after it was unwrapped, he found in one of its closed hands a tuberous graphical Sketches-Patliamentary Proceedings, Europeor bulbous root. He was interested in the question how long vegetable life could last, and he, therefore, took the tuberous root from the best agricultural publications of the day. mummy's hand, planted it in a sunny soil, allowed the rains and dews of heaven to descend upon it, and in the course of a few weeks, to his astonishment and joy, the root buist forth and bloomed into a beautious dahlia.

STAMFORD FOR EVER!-John Hall of the Halfway House, killed, on Wednesday last, a two year old heifer, belonging to James Calvert, which weighed 985 lbs! The animal was of the Durham breed.-Niagara Mail.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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TEETOTAL LECTURES BY MR. D. WADSWORTH.

7 II.L be delivered in the following places, at the dates specified. Officers of the Societies are resproffully requested to give publicity to the meeting, and provide a conveyance to the next appointment.

January 21-Monday,	St Vincent 7	o'clock PM
22-Tuesday.	Emphraisin,	do
23-Wedgesda	y. Collingwood,	do
21- Timimlay,	Soulastarand,	do
25—Finday,	Summalale,	do
20-Saturday,	Mahmat,	ďσ
27—Sabbathi		-
28-Monday,	Mono, 7	o'clock, P.M.
29-Tuesday,	Albion, North,	ป่อ
30-Wedne-da	Boiton,	do
31-Thursday,	Toronto Core,	do
February 1-Friday,	Cooksville,	do
2—Saturday.	Trafalgar, East,	do
3—Sabbath,		
4—Menday,	Oakville,	do
5-Tucsday.	Bronte,	đο
	y, Wellington Square	e, do
	will be sales as see as	

N. B .- A Collection will be taken up at close of each meeting, and an opportunity afforded of signing the Pledge, and of subscribing to the Canada Temperance Advocate. Where practicable, a Juvenile meeting will be held in each place at 1 o'clock, P.M.

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write for it; all parties will thus be pleased and benefitted.

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

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