

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

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

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: / Page 158 is incorrectly numbered page 152.
Commentaires supplémentaires: Page 158 comporte une numérotation fautive: p. 152.

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

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

The Watchman.

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

VOL. I. TORONTO, CANADA WEST, MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1860. No. 20.

Poetry.

SORROWS.

Woes are the guide-posts o'er the road of life,
The stars that dimly shine with feeble ray,
Midst shoals of bitter sin and rocks of strife,
That humbly point to heaven the lovely way

Ingratitude, neglect, peccary, wrong,
That fall upon the head like mildew's blight,
Are but the Shepherd's hands, that lead along
Unto his gentle fold, where all is right.

Yes, all disease, with its delirious dream,
Is but the touching of the chastening rod.
Happy are we when such we can it deem,
For he who kindly wields it is our God.

It is the fire by which the ore is tried;
It is the lamp that lights us home to bliss;
The hand unto the silver cord applied—
And death the bursting of the chrysalis.

Miscellany.

PRAYER FOR THE SPIRIT.

We have already presented some view of the nature and effects of the outpouring of the Spirit on the day of the Pentecost. The inquiry is an interesting and important one—How far were the scenes of this day peculiar to it, and how far was it the commencement of what is perpetuated in the churches? We have arrived at the conclusion that all that was essential to the fulfillment of the promise of the Father was perpetual, and, that, consequently in every important particular, we may expect such scenes in the Church in all ages. Preaching the gospel, with the Holy Ghost sent down from above, and praying in the Holy Ghost, may be rare in our own times, but we have no reason to suppose that it was confined to the primitive ages. Nay, if we know anything of the promise of the Father, it is the fault of ministers and people that there is not more of the Holy Ghost among us.

It may be profitable to turn back and look at the attitude in which the primitive disciples awaited the promised Comforter. They did not come together with a mere transient purpose of producing an effect, and relapsing into coldness. They did not direct their view to the accomplishment of a certain effect, on the souls of impenitent men, of which they should be merely the triumphant witnesses. They did in the very outset, separate themselves from the world, in the single-hearted and unreserved devotion of their whole being to the Master they loved. In this state of separation, there was a deep consciousness of their need of the Spirit, and an earnest and insatiable thirsting for the Spirit. The instruction of Christ as well as their own experience led to this; and then there was a firm and unquestioning confidence in the promise of the Father, and the repeated assurances of their Master. These earnest desires, and this strong confidence, found a natural and practical expression in their persevering prayer, their entire unanimity, and their patient, waiting. It was probably, a proper and needful discipline to strengthen their faith to deepen their earnestness, to lead them to an entire submission to the divine sovereignty, and to prepare them for an entire surrender of soul to His influences, that the fulfillment was deferred from day to day. Whether this was primarily intended or not, there is no doubt that these effects were produced by the delay. The outpouring thus prepared for us, it is to be carefully noticed, upon the disciples, and its fruits are developed in their hearts and lives. It seems necessary to emphasize these particulars, because there is, it is to be feared, a widespread practical error, which is the occasion of much evil in the Church. Prayer for a revival of religion seems too often to be something very different from all this, and we cannot too earnestly urge that this matter should be looked into. With the same view, we direct attention to the subsequent internal fruits of the Spirit. It is true that amongst the foremost of these was the fervent and animated declaration of the wondrous things that God had wrought, and a mighty pleading of the claims of Christ; and earnest persuading men to be reconciled to God. And thus they became the channel through which the living waters flowed to a perishing world. God, blessing his own truth thus proclaimed, multitudes were converted. But the Spirit was not exhausted in this energetic and triumphant effort for the conversion of sinners. Its fruits were witnessed in the sequel as fully as in the immediate manifestation. The Comforter abode with them; and the glorious harvest of the Spirit's fruits,

love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance, succeeded the public testimony to the truth, and redounded to the glory of God. There is nothing in which the churches are more urgently called upon to examine themselves, than their prayers for a revival. There is no way in which the Spirit can be more dishonored than in those prayers that seem, in reality, merely to endeavor to gain his presence to serve a purpose.

This may seem a hard expression, and yet, does not the machinery of many modern revivals justify it? We do not, for the present, enter on a more particular examination of them; but it will be felt, by those who have made extensive observations on the present state of the churches—that everything is arranged with reference to an immediate effect upon the world, and to increase the membership of the churches. Some one has remarked, "The great object is, to make conversion easy." Man becomes everything, and God's glory is lost sight of. Ministers lay their plans, and manage the proceedings, and then we find people extolling the exploits of their ministers, or the doings of their sect, in a manner that indicates but little of simple zeal for the glory of the name of Jesus.

On the other hand, how must the cause of Christ languish, and the Church go mourning without the light of the sun, until the people of God come up with one heart and one mind, and lay hold upon the promise, and coming with a holy boldness to him who has received and still holds, the dispensation of the Spirit, wrestle with him till the full tide shall overflow the barren and thirsty heritage, and cover it all over with the glory of a new verdure. It is not too much to believe—it is not too much to ask.—*Lean Pioneer.*

THE POWER OF PRAYER.

Moses was called by the Lord the meekest man of the earth: (Numb. xii. 3.) Hence, he possessed the qualification to have more power with God in prayer, than any other man then living. After God had poured vial after vial of his wrath upon the haughty, tyrannical Pharaoh and his subjects, for refusing to release the Israelites from their cruel bondage, Pharaoh again and again called on Moses to pray for the removal of the plagues; in no instance did the meek Moses refuse, or his prayers fail of an answer. A man of the world, and many present church members, if in Moses's place, would have utterly refused to pray for such an oppressor; and would have said, "Now, you wicked wretch, you have got into trouble, get out the best way you can;" and if they did pray, it would be with so little of the meekness of Moses, and of faith, that their prayers would avail but little. When the fire of God's anger was consuming the rebellious Israelites, Moses prays and the fire ceases; (Numb. ii. 1-3.) On another occasion, nearly the whole camp of Israel rebelled against Moses, and were clamorous to have him stoned, and another appointed in his stead, to lead them back to Egypt. "Then it was that the meek, humble, God-like Moses appeared more like a bright angel of glory, than a mortal man," and exhibited much of the crowning characteristic of the Saviour; for he prayed most earnestly for his rebellious countrymen, notwithstanding the Lord had promised, that after the destruction of those rebels, he would make of him a greater and mightier nation than they; but still he pleads for God's glory and the life of the rebels; and the Lord hears and answers his prayer.—Numb. xiv. 1-25.

When the proud Assyrian monarch, Sennacherib, was marching with a mighty army to invade defenceless Judah, its pious king, Hezekiah, and the prophet Elisha, held a prayer meeting and cried to heaven for protection; (2 Chron. xxii. 20) and the Lord sent an angel that very night, and slew 185,000 men; and thus delivered the Jews from their impending danger. (2 Chron. xxii. 21-23; 2 Kings xix. 36-38.)

We have another striking instance of this power, in the case of Elisha. The king of Syria sent an army to take Elisha captive. A mighty host surrounded the city of Dothan where Elisha was then residing, and his servant was much alarmed; but, as the Psalmist said, "the righteous are as bold as a lion," Elisha says, "Fear not, for they that be with us are more than they that be with them." "And Elisha prayed, and said, Lord, I pray thee open his eyes, that he may see. And the Lord opened the eyes of the young man, and he saw and behold the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha." 2 Kings vi. 12-17. What a striking illustration of the poet's remark,

"The Christian is the highest style of man."

Angels of glory and his guards, and he has only to ask his heavenly Father, and he sends these angelic beings to his aid. Again Elisha prays the Lord to smite this hostile host with blindness, and it is done. And when the king of Israel inquired of Elisha if he should kill this invading army, then in his power, "No," said Elisha, "set bread and water before them."—He did so and thus helped coals of fire upon their heads, and melted their hearts from enmity to love, and ever after they were warm friends with Elisha and Israel, (2 Kings vi. 7-23.) We thus deduce from the above example the character of the man of God with a double portion of Elijah's spirit.

1. He is a man of strong, unwavering faith in God.

2. He was a man of prayer, and used the most brief and simple expressions, and the Lord granted his petitions.

3. He was a very bold man: a whole army failed to intimidate him.

4. He carried out the divine principles "love your enemies," "overcome evil with good."—Hence, his prayers truly had power in them.

Elijah's prayers had power to open and shut heaven, and to call down fire. Daniel's prayer draws an angel from heaven, and shuts the mouths of lions, so that he was safe among them.

Prayer unlocked the prison of Peter and set him at liberty. The day of Pentecost was preceded by a ten day's prayer meeting.—*Rev. C. Morley.*

ETERNITY.

"O eternity! eternity!" exclaimed an infidel, as he lay in despair upon his death-bed: "O eternity! eternity!" Who can paraphrase the words for ever and ever? I feel the difficulty. There is a meaning in them which our limited powers cannot fathom. The finite cannot comprehend the infinite. As we stretch our minds to take in the boundless prospect, we sink back in conscious weakness, and feel that it is but a glimpse that we can get of the illimitable scene which lies before us, and which we designate by the term eternity. If we go to the dictionary, we find that term defined to be duration, without beginning or end.—In this view, we may be said to occupy a certain point in eternity. We look back upon a duration that never began, and forward to a duration that is never to end. God is the only Being of whom eternity, in this sense, can be predicated. He is without beginning of days or end of years—the same yesterday, to-day and for ever. He inhabits eternity; it is in his proper dwelling-place. *past* and *future* have no meaning in application to the duration of his being. But in respect to ourselves and our fellow men, eternity denotes an endless duration to come. We look back a few brief years and, reach the period when we were not. We came into being as it were but yesterday, and tomorrow we cease to be where we now are; we pass from this state of living men, and all that is visible of us is laid in the ground and turns to dust. And if this were the end of our being, eternity could have no meaning in relation to us. It could only be said of us, as of the beasts that perish, that we lived and moved a few days upon earth, and then passed into a state of non-existence.

But though the body die, and fall back to its original dust, the spirit lives, and lives for ever. In a few days we drop these tabernacles of clay—are born in a new world, entirely unlike that which we now inhabit; and our immortal spirits, emancipated from the thraldom of earth and sense, enter upon a state not only of endless being, but of endless advancement in all the capacities of thought, of feeling, of enjoyment, and suffering. Who can estimate the value of the soul possessing such a nature and with such prospects before it? And what significance does this view impart to the question propounded by our Saviour: "What is a man profited if he gain the whole world, and lose his soul? or what shall he give in exchange for his soul?"

PREPARATION FOR THE FINAL JUDGMENT.

The path up to the judgment-seat is not a way of preparation, nor at His bar is it a place to prepare for eternity. It is no time to prepare for battle when the enemy is in the camp; and no time to meet a foe when he has broken open your door. There is such a thing as putting off preparation until it is too late. A man may neglect the care of his health until it is too late. A student may suffer the proper time to prepare for a profession to glide away until it is too late. A farmer may neglect to plough and sow until

it is too late. A man on a rapid stream near a cataract may neglect to make efforts to reach the shore until it is too late. And so in religion. It is easy to put it off from childhood to youth, from youth to manhood, from manhood to old age, until it shall be too late—Beyond that interview with God there is no preparation. Your eternity is not to be made up of a series of successive probation, where though you fail in one, you may avail yourself of another. There is but one probation—O how short! how fleeting! how soon gone! The shuttle of the weaver flies not swifter; nor do the shadows move more rapidly over the plain. Each day leaves the number less—and not one of them can be recalled. Life is passed through not to be travelled over again; and each foot-print is made to be seen by us no more. He that comes after us may track our way nearer and nearer to the beach where the ocean of eternity rolls; he may see step after step in the sand, till he comes to the last print, half washed away by the tide, where we plunged into the vast ocean and disappeared for ever. You go not back again. This day, this hour, you live but once; and thus setting sun will have taken one irrevocably from the allotted days of your probation. I wonder at a man. The earth is our place of probation—and it is all—literally, absolutely, all. In that probation, if ever, you and I are to be prepared for that vast eternity on which we enter in a few days. If not prepared then, we never are to be prepared. Point me, fellow-mortal, to the slightest proof whatever, or to the slightest presumption—I will not ask for proof—that another season of probation is to be granted to you beyond the judgment of the great day, and I will never urge this point again. But if there is none, my dying fellow-man, you ought to be prepared to meet God. It is not a thing of privilege, it is a thing of obligation. Your conscience, your reason, your sober judgment, all respond to the claim which I urge upon you, that you should be ready to meet God. You who have adopted it as a settled purpose that you will not enter a profession without being prepared for it; you who will not appear in the gay assembly without hours spent under skillful hands at the toilet, that you may be prepared to it, ought you to be prepared to appear before God. You ought to have on a brighter than any earthly array; you ought to have on the garments of salvation—the pure and spotless robes wrought by the Redeemer's hands and dyed in his blood." Not as you are now, sinful, unforgiven, gay, worldly, thoughtless, ambitious, should you stand before the great and pure Jehovah to receive the sentence which will seal your eternal doom.

BACKBITING.

Do not speak evil of your neighbor unless in a case of urgent necessity. A godly man has asked, "Lord, who shall abide in the tabernacle? Who shall dwell in thy holy hill?" The Holy Ghost has answered, "He that walked uprightly, and worketh righteousness, and speaketh the truth in his heart. He that backbiteth not with his tongue, nor doeth evil to his neighbor, nor taketh up a reproach against his neighbor." This backbiting, it seems, and talking up reproaches against our neighbors, may prove an ill kind of work—it may even help to shut one out of the kingdom of heaven. And then, what is gained by it?—Am I the richer for saying that my neighbor is poor? It may be true; but is the publication required? Will it add to my beauty to say that he is homely; or to my wisdom to say that he is foolish? If he is poor, it will soon enough be known; if not comely in his person, God has made him as well as me, and I ought not without good reason to criticise my Maker's work: if he is foolish, it may be that he belongs to a large company, and ought not to be singled out as deserving special reproach.

So much have I said concerning our neighbors in general. But some of these are brethren in the church of Christ, some are ministers of the gospel. Can it be right to speak evil of them, where neither love nor justice requires it?—to take up reproaches against them merely because it can be done? think my brother, before thou speakest injurious or contemptuously, whether it is best, whether it is likely to do the most good. A man's good name is his title to the highest offices; spoil him of that, and you may deprive the world of a benefactor. Many a man, and, it may be, high in the church, has less power to do good to-day because some one spoke ill of him yesterday.

Family Circle

MATERNAL AFFECTION.

From the Presbyterian Herald.

Men talk of the silver cord of friend-ship—of the silken ties which bind young lovers together—of the pure affection of husband and wife, as if it were durable as adamant, and as pure as the love of angels. But a hasty word, a thoughtless action, or a misconstrued expression may break the first; a slight neglect, some inconsistency, or a trifling favor denied, may sunder the second; and even the last may be destroyed, for the green-eyed monster may find some entrance, and blight the fairest flowers of this sweetest earthly paradise.

But there is a love which neglect cannot weaken, which injury cannot destroy, and which even jealousy cannot extinguish. It is the pure, the holy, the enduring love of a mother. It is as gentle as the breeze of evening, firm as the oak, and ceases only when life's last gleam goes out in death. During all the vicissitudes of this changing world, in sickness or in sorrow, in life or in death, in childhood's halcyon days, in youth's untroubled hour, or in manhood's vigorous prime, the mother clings with the same unwearied affection to her child. It is the same amid the snows and frost of Siberia, the temperate and the joyous regions of our own land, and among the arid sands of Africa.

These anxious cares, and tender attentions, and repeated words of a mother's love are not without their happy influences upon the lives and character of their sons. The stern rebuke of a justly offended father may check for a season the rising and struggling passions of youth, but the sacred lessons learned from a mother's lips are engraven on the heart, and retain their power through life; in virtue's path, and even in the career of vice, they are continually recurring to our mind, and bring with them as farther incitements to good, all the hallowed scenes of childhood and innocence. Hard is the heart that will not melt at the recollection of a mother's prayer; and more obdurate still, the heart of him who by a course of vice can wittingly wring her soul with anguish, and bring down her grey hairs with sorrow to the grave.

HOW TO SPEAK TO CHILDREN.

It is usual to attempt the management of children either by corporeal punishment, or by rewards addressed to the senses, and by words alone. There is one other means of government, the power and importance of which are seldom regarded—I refer to the human voice. A blow may be inflicted on a child, accompanied with words so uttered as to counteract entirely its intended effect; or the parent may use language quite unobjectionable in itself, yet spoken in a tone which more than defeats its influence. What is it which tulle the infant to repose? It is not an array of mere words.—There is no charm, 'o the untaught one, in letters, syllables, and sentences. It is the sound which strikes its little ear that soothes and composes it to sleep. A few notes, however unskillfully arranged, if uttered in a soft tone, are found to possess a magic influence. Think we that this influence is confined to the cradle? No; it is diffused over every age, and ceases not while the child remains under the parental roof. Is the boy growing rude in manner, and boisterous in speech? I know no instrument so sure to control these tendencies as the gentle tone of a mother. She who speaks to her son harshly does but give to his conduct the sanction of her own example. She pours oil on the already raging flame. In the pressure of duty, we are liable to utter ourselves harshly to children. Perhaps a threat is expressed in a loud and irritating tone; instead of allaying the passions of the child, it serves directly to increase them. Every fretful expression awakens in him the same spirit which produced it. So does a pleasant voice call up agreeable feelings. Whatever disposition, therefore, we would encourage in a child, the same we should manifest in the tone in which we address it.—Selected.

LITTLE BEN.

Little Ben was truly a child of affliction, and that almost from his very birth. When only a few months old, it became evident that he was the subject of disease, from which he suffered more or less till the time of his death, which took place soon after he completed his twelfth year. He was naturally of a lively, cheerful disposition; and this, accompanied with great innocence and simplicity, rendered him a general favorite. Being the child of pious parents, from his earliest years he had his mind directed to the only source of true pleasure, "the gospel of the grace of God;" and the instruction thus imparted to him, and the example set before him, were richly blessed of heaven.

When very young his attachment to the house of God, his love to religious books, and especially to the Bible, was very remarkable; and this continued undiminished to the close of his life. During his last illness, which continued for five months, the New Testament was his constant companion, and the numerous pencil marks found in it showed how he would up- nreclate it; he was frequently seen meditating,

with evidently the deepest interest, upon some of the most important and striking passages of holy writ.

Some months previous to his death, being asked by a Christian friend if he loved the Saviour?—he answered, very modestly, "I hope I do." If he loved prayer? he said, "Yes."—"What," said the friend, "do you pray for most?"—is it to be relieved from pain, and that you may recover?" He answered, "For a new heart; I want holiness." He knew he was a sinner, and was sometimes afraid that Christ would not receive him; but, at other times, he could feel he was safe in the hand of Christ, his Saviour! When too weak to read himself, he wished to have frequently read or sung to him the four last verses of the 17th Psalm.

"What sinners value I resign,
Lord, 'tis enough that thou art mine!
I shall behold thy blissful face,
And stand complete in righteousness," &c.

Of the verses Ben spoke with much delight, as descriptive of his own feelings and hopes.

On being asked by a friend, if he knew that he was a sinner?—he answered, "Yes."—"How, then, do you expect to go to heaven—heaven is a holy place?" His answer was—"The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin; I am looking to Christ!"

Two days prior to his death, when suffering from extreme pain, he said to his father, "Oh! father, the thought of parting with you is very dismal." To which his mother replied, "Yes, dear; but you are going to your heavenly Father, and your elder brother, Jesus!" He looked up, and, with a sweet smile, said, "Yes, yes!"

The day before his death, he said to his mother, "Mother, do you think it likely I shall be better?" To which she answered, "No, my dear: do you regret it?" "No, no," said he; "not at all: I am willing to depart, if it is the will of Jesus." On another occasion, when suffering greatly from difficulty of breathing, the lines,—

"'Tis religion that can give
Sweetest pleasure while we live,"

were repeated to him; he said, "I have thought much of these lines lately;" and added, with much feeling,—

"'Tis religion can supply
Solid comfort when we die!"

And adding the remark, "I find Christ precious to me," he alluded to the beautiful hymn,—

"Jesus, lover of my soul,
Let me to thy bosom fly," &c.

He was much in prayer, and greatly loved secret prayer; and even during the silent hours of night was he frequently heard pouring out his heart unto the Lord.

He was permitted to retain his faculties to the last; and a very short time before he yielded up his spirit, in answer to an inquiry made of him, he said he was happy, and felt that the Lord was with him; and thus he fell asleep in Jesus. When now, as it were, in imagination, standing by his dying bed, who can forbear exclaiming,—

"Happy soul! thy days are ended,
All thy mourning days below;
Go, by angel guards attended,
To the throne of Jesus go!
Waiting to receive thy spirit,
Lo! the Saviour stands above;
Claims the purchase of his merit—
Reaches out the crown of love!"

One very lovely feature in the character of little Ben, was his patience and submission under his severe and protracted sufferings. There was nothing like murmuring, or complaining, or peevishness; he was uniformly grateful for the kindness of those who waited upon him, and resigned to the will of his heavenly Father. Another feature was his attachment to the sabbath school, and his love to his teacher.—When prevented by indisposition from attending the school, he anticipated, with peculiar pleasure, the kind visit of his teacher; and often expressed the satisfaction he had from it.—What a pleasure to teach such a scholar!

He also felt a deep and lively interest in the success of the cause of God, and especially in missionary operations; the Foreign Missionary Society and the Itinerant Society was the objects of his sincere delight. He read with great interest the accounts of the labors of missionaries among the heathen; and never did he appear more in his element than when he could contribute to their funds himself, or induce others to do so.

The love of order and accuracy were very strikingly seen in him: he kept a regular debtor and creditor account, putting down all the little sums of money he received on the one hand, and what they were expended for upon the other; nor did he ever make any allotment of his little sums without consulting his parents, and you may be sure that there were no entries there for lollypops or gingerbread, or such sort of things. One of the last things that he did before he was taken too ill to attend to such things, was to wrap up some money he had by him in various parcels to be appropriated to certain purposes he named; which, it is needless to say, was done after his decease. Our young readers may learn much from little Ben, and may they all be blessed with that grace that shone so conspicuously in him! Dear young reader, think of happy Ben, and see in him the loveliness of religion.

J. J.

Geographic and Historic.

THE CAFFERS.

It is now pretty generally admitted that the Caffers belong to the negro race of mankind, but the characteristic peculiarities of that race, with the exception of the woolly hair, are less strongly marked in them than in the natives of Guinea or Mozambique; the lips are less thick, the nose less flat, the lower part of the face is not remarkably prominent, and the forehead is often as high and as amply developed as in Europeans. The color of the skin appeared to me in most of the individuals I saw, to be a dark amber brow, frequently approaching to black, while in others it had a tinge of yellow or red; but the skin is so often smeared with red ochre, that it is not easy to judge accurately of its real native tint. The Caffer men are in general tall, though not gigantic, and extremely well proportioned, indeed, their fine forms and easy attitudes often remind one of ancient statues; but they are more remarkable for activity than for strength, and, it is said, have generally been found inferior in muscular power to British soldiers. They were no clothing, except the skin cloak, or *kaross*, and this is worn only as a protection against weather, not with the view of concealing any part of the body.—The skins of which these cloaks are made are dressed in such a manner as to be as soft and pliable as glove leather, and acquire a red-brown color, which is not at all displeasing to the eye. The Caffers call these cloaks *ingubo*; *kaross* is I believe a word borrowed by the Dutch from the Hottentots. Many of the chiefs wear mantles of leopard's skin, prepared with the hair on. They ornament their hair on great occasions with red ochre, which is applied in a very elaborate manner, the hair being twisted up in a multitude of separate knots or lumps, and every knot carefully covered over with grease and ochre. This process, which is performed by the women, is said to be very long and tedious; but the appearance which results from it, though whimsical in our eyes, is considered by them as highly ornamental. In truth, I do not see that this practice is in any degree more barbarous or irrational than that of covering the hair with white powder, which not long ago was so fashionable in the most civilized parts of Europe. The Caffer women, as I have already mentioned, are inferior in personal appearance to the men, and differ from them in point of costume, by constantly wearing a cap of dressed leather, shaped a little like a turban, and decorated with beads and brass buttons. Their cloak, which is usually ornamented with these same articles, is arranged more decently than that of the other sex, being in general wrapped round them, and covering them from the throat to the ankles; but the unmarried women sometimes fasten it round the waist in the manner of a petticoat leaving the upper part of the person exposed.—All the Caffers at Block Drift, with the exception of their chiefs, were armed with their national weapon, the light spear or javolin, which they themselves call *Unkoulou*, but to which the colonists have given the name of *Assaigai*. It has a slender shaft about five feet long, made of the very tough and elastic wood which the Dutch call *Assaigaihout*, (the wood of the *Curtisia saginea*), and an iron head or blade, some what like that of a lance, generally without any barb, but sharp at the edges as well as the point. The whole thing is very light, and is but a paltry weapon for warfare against European troops; it can be thrown fifty or sixty yards with effect; but beyond that distance they have no certainty of aim. Another weapon used by the Amakosa is the *Kirrie*, or *Keerie*, which is simply a thick stick of a very hard and heavy wood, with a knob at one end; this is likewise used as a missile, and it is said that they can bring down birds on the wing with it. A considerable number of these people are now provided with fire-arms; and though as yet, few are expert in the use of them, there seems to be no reason why the Caffers should not in time become as skilful marksmen as the North American Indians. They will in that case be truly formidable enemies in the bush.—*Journal of a Residence at the Cape of Good Hope*, &c., by Charles J. F. Bunbury.

REPTILES IN INDIA.

I was crossing my compound in the dusk a few evenings ago, after feeding my fowls and ducks. I walked slowly, thinking of England and my children, when I happened suddenly to cast my eyes upon the ground. I started back on perceiving within two paces of me the dreadful cobra de capello—its head raised, its hood expanded, and manifested every sign of anger. Two, or at most three, steps more, and I should have trodden upon it and received the fatal bite. Unfortunatly I had no stick in my hand, I called the servants to bring bamboos, but by the time they came it had glided into its hole, and I went home thanking the Supreme Being who had saved me from the fatal danger. Since that time I have not been out without a large bamboo in my hand, for, although I have stopped up the hole, yet the cobra de capello is, no doubt, still in my compound. The bite of this snake is most deadly. During the last fortnight I have heard of three persons having been killed by it in Malapour. Two of them were hunters, the other was one of the wives of

Rajah. She put her hand into a cupboard to the procure something, when a cobra, which had concealed itself there, bit her. When a person is wounded by this venomous reptile he generally expires within an hour. The only possible cure, and this is an uncertain one, is to swallow every few minutes a glass of brandy with some camphor, or smelling salts dissolved in it, while a man stands near beating you with a heavy whip. Or instead of this you may be fastened to a carriage, and compelled to run as fast as possible. The object is to keep you awake, for the danger of the bite consists in the heavy lethargy it produces. The remedies applied, however, are sure to bring on a violent fever, which proves fatal. Few diseases in this country last longer than an hour or two. Fever, cholera, and inflammation of the liver, the three great scourges in India, commonly prove fatal within from two to twelve hours, so that no one can exist here without being constantly reminded of the uncertainty of human life. Our house is infested by numbers of centipedes, which get on the chairs and on the clothes in an unpleasant manner. However, we have neither of us yet been bitten.—The other day my servants brought me in a venomous snake which they said they had killed in the compound; I took it up by the tail and carried it into my wife's dressing room to show it to her. I laid it down upon the floor, and soon it began to wriggle away, and raising its head, turned at us. Fortunately there was a stick at hand, and, taking it up, I killed the animal with one blow. So great is the dread of them here, that no one ever sleeps without a light, lest, stepping out of bed at night, he should place his foot upon some venomous creature; most people keep a long bamboo in every room. We never put on our shoes without first examining well to see that there is nothing alive in them. The oil which we burn in the evening and at night is extracted from the cocoa-nut and has a most agreeable smell. For this purpose cocoa-nuts are brought from Ceylon and all the neighboring islands. The oil could not be used in England; because it congeals into a sort of fat when the thermometer is at 64°.—*Acland's India*.

EDINBURGH CASTLE, 1572.

On the highest part of the rock stood, and stands, the square tower where Mary of Guise died, James VI. was born, and where the regalia have been kept for ages. On the north, a massive pile called David's Tower, built by the second monarch of that name, and containing a spacious hall, rose to the height of more than forty feet above the precipice, which throw its shadows on the loch 200 feet below. Another, named from Wallace, stood nearer to the city; and where now the formidable half-moon rears up its time-worn front two high embattled walls, bristling with double tiers of ordnance, flanked on the north by the round tower of the constable, fifty feet high, and on the south by a square gigantic peel, the foundations of which are yet visible. Below it lay the entrance, with its portcullis and gates, to which a flight of forty steps ascended. The other towers were St. Margaret's closed by ponderous gates of iron, the kitchen tower, the laich-munition house the armour's forge, the bake house, brewery, and gunhouse, at the gable of which swung a sonorous copper bell, for calling the watches and alarming the garrison. Between the fortress and the city a strong round rampart, called the Spur, and another named the well house Tower defended a narrow path which led to Cuthbert's Well. The castle contained a great hall, a palace, the regalia, a church and oratory, endowed by St. Margaret, who five hundred years before, expired in a room which tradition still names "the blessed Margaret's chamber."—*Memoirs of Kikkaldy*.

CHARACTER OF THE FRENCH.

Even if you care not to watch the successive phases which European society has exhibited if you have grown weary of political lessons, for ever taught and never learned—if you ever read history merely for its story, and for its examples of the general passions of mankind, you will no where find a richer narrative than in the annals of France. Nowhere is the human heart laid so open—no where does it beat greater strokes—no where is it seen in more violent or variable actions—no where greater crimes, greater virtues. France may not only be considered as the fittest type of Europe in her several mutations, but the truest type of our variable humanity I self. This vivacious sympathetic race—so prompt to seize whatever is new—so capable of carrying out to its utmost limits whatever it embraces—be it good or evil, pleasure or devotion, power or freedom, are they not pre-eminently man?—pre-eminently the selfish, social, headstrong, inconsistent, reasoning, unreasonable man? For this it is, that albeit we are English, irreclaimably English, and could breathe no air but what plays under our own cloud-built sky, and comes to us mingled with our own ocean-music—for this it is we love the Frenchman even as we love humanity. Paris has long been, what it still is, the buzziest of all human hives—where there is more buzzing, more stinging and more honey made, than in any other like receptacle on the face of the earth.

The Press and General Review.

WESLEYANISM.

We have, in our seventh and eighth pages, given a copious report of the trials, before the heads of the Wesleyan church, of four respectable citizens, for an alleged breach of discipline—that breach consisted of having consented, at the request of 1,500 of their brethren, to represent their views at a meeting of delegates recently held in London. Seeing that no reporters were admitted to this new Ecclesiastical and Inquisitorial Court, many parties, innocent and suspected, will be accused of having furnished us with the large amount of matter which we, this day, publish; but, in order that we may save the expenditure of a vast amount of secret enquiries, and many throbs of indignation, we beg to intimate that the science of Mesmerism has now been introduced into the science of reporting. Ask our reporter, and he will tell you that he transcribed every line of the report, printed elsewhere, while in a state of Coma.

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

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

The question involved in this agitation is a highly momentous one. It is as narrowly associated with the civil and religious liberties of mankind, but more especially of the Wesleyan Church, as any question which has been mooted within the last century. The struggle has now arrived at its culminating point. The laity must either conquer the Conference, or the Conference must conquer the laity. There is no middle path for either to tread. The members of the Wesleyan Church must either consent to recognize and obey the dictates of Conference in all matters and things, spiritual as well as temporal, or they must at once assert for themselves that position of mental independence, without which man is but a machine—the creature of another's will. On the other hand the Conference must lower its pretensions and ignore the tyrannical power it claims, else nothing is left for the laity but a large, almost multitudinous, secession. We confess we should be deeply grieved to see the cheering influence of so respectable and useful a body of Christians diminished by being rent in twain; but the civil and religious liberties of mankind are of too holy and grave a character to be frit-

tered away at the nod of a few banded and intolent Ecclesiastics. It is urged that, for any purposes of legitimate and extensive reform in Conference, the laity are powerless. This is not so; all power is centered in them if they have but the courage to act with firmness and magnanimity. Let them combine in one grand national organization, and as the first step towards victory, let them stop all supplies. Even the cheeks of Dr. Bunting and delicate Mr. Osborne would turn pale at this resolution. The Conference is only powerful through the persecutions of the laity. Strike at the root of this, and the question is settled: Conference would capitulate and lay representation would be carried.—*The Yorkshireman.*

PROPAGANDISM AT ROME.

From N. Y. Independent.

We have before spoken of the methods pursued by the agitators in Italy, by which they are at once undermining the power of the Pope, and diffusing an immense amount of political and religious truth among the people, in such a way as must rapidly leaven the whole mass. This is done by the secret publication and distribution of innumerable handbills and fly sheets, which no one seems to know the authors of, but which are found on all occasions stuck up over the cities. The correspondent at Rome of the *London Daily News* writes:

"Here although communism and Socialism are almost words without meaning, so little have they been brought under public consideration, the republican principle is obtaining a steady development; the followers and agents of Mazzini are unweary in their propagandist labors, and secret societies, the inevitable consequences of a tyrannical and oppressive form of government, are multiplying in numbers and importance, in spite of their members being now and then thinned by exile or imprisonment.—One of these societies, entitled the "Italian Association," has the following ostensible ends in view, which are distributed in prospectuses printed at a *soi disant* "Italian Typography" as audaciously as if neither censor of the press, *sbirri*, or prisons, were in existence in the city.

"The Italian association tends to unite in one common idea, both as to the means and end, all those elements of Italian action which aspire to effect the liberty and the independence of Italy. Every member of the association must consider it to be based upon the following articles:—1. To sacrifice to the common good every sentiment of private interest or self love. 2. To labor in the propagation of the unitarian republican principle. 3. To demonstrate to the people their rights and their duties. 4. To combat immorality under whatsoever aspect it may present itself. 5. To take especial care of the children and youth of the poorer classes. 6. To wear national dresses so as to encourage the manufacturers of them, and furnish bread to such of our people as work in the manufactories of national cloths. 7. To employ those artists who give proofs of loving liberty and the independence of their country. 8. To assist every one to earn his daily bread honorably by the sweat of his brow. 9. To serve the association by every means, at every time, and in every place."

"The Roman Government, fully aware of the existence and activity of these secret societies, employs various hostile measures against such as, from want of evidence, it cannot attack with the carnal weapons of the police. The printing offices of the Jesuits teem with publications in reprobation of the vile sect of Mazzini—the Lent preachers inveigh against the depraved maxims of republicanism from the altar—Father Bernardino, in the fashionable church of San Carlo, holds forth upon the danger of liberal opinions with an unction never yet displayed while warning a flock from the perils of *peccato mortale*—politics have everywhere usurped the place of religion in the house of God—the spiritual arms of the Church are brandished against temporal foes:—

And pulpit, drum, ecclesiastic,
Is beat with fist, instead of a stick."

THE RELIGIOUS STATE OF SWEDEN.

These laws of Sweden have for a long time been very intolerant. Every one leaving the national church to enter another communion was liable to lose his property, and even to be banished from the kingdom. Papist in Europe when charged with violating the sacred rights of conscience would point to Protestant Sweden and retort the charge of intolerance. The Swedes, however, have profited by the political movements of 1848, and have amended their legislation, understanding that they dishonor the name of Protestant by restraining the liberty of creed and of worship. Under God, this change is due to the persevering efforts of several English christians, particularly Rev. George Scott, who for many years, part of the time through great opposition, discharged the duties of the evangelical ministry at Stockholm. As agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society he circulated more than 300,000 Bibles in Sweden, and also scattered the publications of the Religious Tract Societies of England and America, by which means evangelical doctrines found their way to many hearts. As a gratifying evidence of this change, there are now in Sweden nine or ten religious periodicals.

THE EXPELLED WESLEYAN MINISTERS.

MEETING AT COLUMB, CORNWALL, ENGLAND.

From the West Briton and Cornwall Advertiser.

[The Meeting being organized, the Chairman made a few introductory remarks, and afterwards called on the Rev. S. Dunn to address the Meeting.]

The Rev. S. DUNN was received with loud applause, after which he said—This is the first meeting which the expelled ministers have held in the county of Cornwall. The feelings of which I am at this moment the subject, are somewhat peculiar. Every drop of blood which flows in my veins is pure Cornish. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) A Cornishman, and the son of Cornish parents, of my county I was never ashamed (Hear, hear.) Not unfrequently have I boasted of my connexion with it. In Cornwall was I not only born, but "born again." (Cheers.) Here I commenced my christian ministry, and labored hundreds of days, prepared hundreds of sermons, and have been the instrument, I trust, of gathering some souls into the fold of the Redeemer. From Cornwall, hundreds of my dearest relatives and friends have passed into the skies to receive their eternal reward, and I trust that in the hearts of some hundreds of Cornish people I have still a place. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) Every thing, therefore, belonging to Cornwall interests me, and to promote its best welfare, I shall be prepared to devote my head and tongue, my heart, my all (Cheers.) We have not come hither to disturb christian societies, to alienate the affections of christians from one another, to paralyse the energies of God's people in that which is good; or to divert their attention from the great business of personal salvation. (Hear, hear.) Did we not believe that our principles were in accordance with the word of God, and that were they carried out, the evils we deplore in our beloved Methodism would be removed,—did we not believe that they are calculated to promote its greater simplicity, and purity, and efficiency, we should never have taken one step in the movement in which we are now engaged. (Hear, hear.) We trust that the great Head of the Church will overrule these strange occurrences, and make "the wrath of man to praise him," and all the conflicting views and feelings that now exist, ultimately to promote the furtherance of His blessed gospel. We are glad to see so many of you here to night, inhabitants of St. Columb, and of Padstow, Newquay, and other surrounding towns and villages. It is just thirty-six years ago since I was in your town of St. Columb, and that for the purpose of visiting the nunnery at Mawgan. I had then no intention to become a Papist, but very shortly after my visit to that place I became a Methodist. (Cheers.) It is thirty-six years ago just now, when God poured out his spirit very plentifully upon the county, and some thousands of individuals were brought into the liberty of the sons of God. I very soon was engaged actively in the Wesleyan church as a sabbath school teacher, class-leader, steward, local preacher; and thirty-one years ago last week, I commenced my itinerant life in the circuit of Redruth. During that period to the last conference, I had been devoting my talents for the promotion, as I have thought, of the best interests of Methodism,—labored according to my strength in different parts of the country, admired highly the character of our venerable founder, cordially believing his doctrines, attached unto his discipline, and endeavoring faithfully to discharge my duties as a Wesleyan preacher. (Hear, hear.) At the last conference, however, unexpectedly, very suddenly, very unceremoniously, it is thought very unrighteously and cruelly, by a single stroke of the strong arm of conference authority, I was severed from the body ("shame,")—expelled from that assembly, prevented again entering a Wesleyan pulpit, from approaching the table of the Lord in a Wesleyan chapel, meeting in class in a Wesleyan vestry, from being in any way connected with the Wesleyan church.—cut off from all religious privileges, cast out of a Wesleyan chapel house, deprived of every penny of a Wesleyan income, and with my wife and children suddenly cast afloat on the broad world.—(Cries of "shame.") Now had I done anything worthy of such ecclesiastical treatment, I must and ought patiently to have submitted, and never to have shown my face in my native country in defence of any course I might then have taken, but as it is notorious to every one who is acquainted with the matter, and is not denied, by one of the preachers, that no charge was preferred against me, or my excellent brethren, for heresy of doctrine, immorality in practice, neglect of our pastoral duties, or want of ability for the ministerial work—we therefore know not that we have been guilty of anything that needs to crimson our cheeks, to close our mouths, to paralyse our energies, or to prevent us making our statement before the Wesleyans and the christian public at large. (Cheers.) It is a fact that we were thus expelled without any charge being preferred against us from the commencement of the conference to the close—without the evidence of a particle of guilt being adduced, without even the form of a trial, we were suddenly cast out, and instantly every attempt was made to crush us and tread us under foot. (Hear, hear.) Under those circumstances, we thought we were even more than justified in calling public meetings, believing that there

is something rotten in the body, something dangerous, that would be found exceedingly dangerous in its operation if it were not checked. We consider that we were more than justified in calling the attention of the Wesleyan people to the subject. Now our difficulty is, in a single meeting, in bringing the subject so clearly and fully before you as to enable you to form an accurate judgment of the whole matter.—As we shall be holding some ten or a dozen other meetings in the county, it is likely that at some of them we shall trace the disciplinary acts which have passed for the last thirty years, and had come to a kind of crisis at the last conference. We shall be likely, in other speeches, to show the principles involved in the late acts of the Wesleyan conference;—we shall be likely, on other occasions, to show that those acts were opposed to the laws of John Wesley, to the injunctions of the Son of God, to the sentiments held by the Jewish people, and by civilized heathens, and opposed to the first principles of the British constitution. (Cheers.) We shall also probably show the bearing of these acts of conference on the great questions of civil and religious liberty. We shall be prepared to answer any questions which any person in a right spirit may think proper to put to us, relative to those acts; and if they will give us time, and proper notice, and fix on a suitable place, we shall be prepared to discuss the recent acts of the conference with Robert Young and Edward Nye (hear, and cheers)—with George Smith and with Thomas Garland, all of whom, when we were two or three hundred miles distant, have thought proper to take up their pens, assail our characters, hold us up to ridicule in some instances, and to condemnation, so far as they have had it in their power with the public, in others. At this our first meeting in the county, I give one and all of them notice, that my friend Griffith and myself will meet any two of them and when our friend Everett shall arrive on Tuesday, we will meet any three of them, for proper discussion, with open doors, or under the blue ethereal sky on your gorse moor, or down in Gwennup pit, or at any other suitable place. (Loud cheers.) Now let the reporter for the *West Briton* put that down, that they may have timely notice, and not say when we get back again to London, Derby, or York, that there was no opportunity of meeting us,—that we came and got out of the county again as quickly as possible. (Hear, hear.) But as your excellent chairman observed, the object of your meeting is to hear a statement of the matter connected with our expulsion from the conference. You shall have that statement from me as plainly, clearly, faithfully, and yet as comprehensively in the time I have fixed for my address, as possible. You will then understand that I went to the last annual conference in Manchester as the superintendent of an important circuit, Nottingham; and as the financial secretary of the Nottingham and Derby district, was there in my place attending to my regular duties, when, on a Tuesday afternoon, the voice of the president fell on my ears, "Mr. Dunn will now come before the conference." Having seen a little of a strange movement during the sittings of that conference, I understood what it meant,—to come out of my pew in the side gallery, and stand in the criminal box in front of the platform, on which the president, secretary, and ex-presidents were seated. I obeyed the summons—stood at the bar. The President said, "Mr. Dunn, are you the author of the Fly Sheets?" Now observe, he assigned no reason why he called me to the bar, or why he put that question,—whether he had any ground for putting it, any suspicion floating in his own mind that I was the author; what the especial object was, was never intimated, nor had a single creature in all the conference, up to that moment come to me and put a single question on the whole matter. So that it was unexpected there was no motive or reason assigned, and I simply said in return, "Mr. President, when two years ago, Mr. Osborn,"—and their I was interrupted. I tried the second, third, fourth, and I believe the fifth time; but before I could get to the end of the first sentence, by a hundred voices I was clamored down with "no evasion, answer the question, yes or no." At last I said, "Mr. President, you are depriving me of a right which would be granted in any civil court in the land to the poorest, meanest, basest creature that might be picked out of the streets; I am here before you as a preacher among my peers, and as a member of the conference, have as much right to speak as any person in it."—(Hear, hear.) Now as to the propriety of putting the question, that point had never been settled up to that moment. The conference had never legislated about it—it had never been known that any preacher had been questioned in the conference respecting the authorship of an anonymous publication, with a threat that not answering would subject him to expulsion. The case was altogether novel, and therefore, as I stated, I had a right to give my opinion as to the propriety, expediency, justice of such a question being put. However, they still persisted that I should not be heard, declaring "we don't want any explanation, we will hear no reasons, we will have your yes or no." I at last said, "if you will not allow me to state my reasons for the answer I am about to give, you shall not have the yes or no," and I stepped down from my seat and retired back to my pew. (Hear, hear.) Now that occupied altogether, with the

interruptions and talk of the others, from ten to fifteen minutes. I did not occupy five minutes of the time from the commencement to the end of that scene. But I had no sooner got back to my pew than the President shouted at the top of his voice, "Mr. Dunn has had full liberty of speech." (Cheers and laughter.) I said, "I deny it," when a hundred voices shouted, some, "he has contradicted the President," others, "he has given the lie to the President." Others added, "turn him out," till at last the superintendent of the Manchester circuit rose, and solemnly moved that I be brought again to the bar of the conference, and made to recall the offensive words I had uttered. Another brother seconded it; however the President, either under the influence of his judgment or his conscience, did not think proper to put it, and there the matter as to my standing at the bar of the conference terminated. Now you will just see the question was, "are you the author of the Fly-Sheets?" These Fly-Sheets were four little pamphlets which had been circulated without a name, three or four years previously, and those pamphlets contained some observations on the despotism of certain individuals, the partiality shown in getting good circuits for their favorites, and appointing them to the several committees, and also the extravagance shown at the Mission House, London. Now those statements in the papers called "Fly-Sheets," offended, as you suppose, those individuals who had determined to have no change, but to remain in, and die in the nest. (Laughter.) That offended them, and two years ago last conference, a young man who is at this very moment in this country, I mean Mr. George Osborn, said to the President in my hearing, "I think I can devise a plan by which I think I can find out who are the authors of these Fly-Sheets." "Well, what is it?" He declared that he would draw up a sort of test or declaration, and would present it to every preacher in the body, asking him to affix his name to the declaration that the Fly-Sheets were wicked slanders, and that he had never communicated, directly or indirectly, anything towards them. And by that means, going to every preacher of the 120, he thought he should be able to find out the very man who had written the pamphlets, forgetting at the moment, if what he had stated was correct, that these Fly-Sheets were full of lies, that a man who had written ninety-nine lies privately, would have no difficulty in adding another as to his being the author (hear, hear). Now attend to this—the instant that Mr. Osborn, at the Liverpool conference in 1817 made this proposal, he had not sat down a second—no one had seconded his resolution, before I started up and entered my solemn protest against it. I said, "I can never sign that declaration, because I don't believe it is true that the Fly-Sheets are wicked slanders. I read them, and so far from discovering them to be wicked slanders, I know much of what they say about Dr. Bunting (looking the big man in the face at the time) is true."—And I said this, "that test savours more of Popery than Methodism, more of Rome than England, is more calculated to alienate the preachers than unite them, to disturb the peace of the society than promote its welfare, and it is altogether so bad, and so completely a new element introduced into the conference, that this hand shall forget its cunning before it ever signs it." (Cheers.) I did not suppose, at that moment, that they would ever expel me for this, and that I should have to come to St. Columb to tell this marvellous tale of despotism and tyranny. But I did at the moment, from my knowledge of the man, suppose I might possibly incur some penalty, by my firm opposition to what some of them regarded as a favorite course. So I added, "you may send me to a penal settlement for not signing it, and I shall be prepared to go back again to the Shetland Isles, where I introduced Methodism a quarter of a century ago, and brave its winds and waves; but I will never be a party to turning the Methodist conference into an inquisition." (Cheers.) Now observe, no party called me to order; so far from that, Nathaniel, the brother of the President of the conference said, "you will never be required to sign it—it is perfectly voluntary, you will be as much at liberty to withhold yours as Mr. Osborn and others to attach their names; he merely asks permission to present this declaration, and it will be optional what attention you give to it." Under these circumstances it was put to the vote and carried by a doubtful majority. It went by the show of hands; we contended we had the greater number, they contended they had. It was put the second time—there was still the same doubt. It was even proposed that the house should divide, and the votes be counted. The President, however, ruled the contrary, that the Osborn side had it, and the matter was thus decided by a doubtful majority. There were two hundred of the brethren at the first start against the novel test; and that should have taught a young man that his wise course would have been to have torn it to pieces, to have scattered it to the winds of heaven, and have gone home to his closet and asked God to forgive him for meddling in such matters, and have thrown his soul atresh into the great work of bringing souls to the Saviour. But having thus got permission, he started and went on twelve months, but utterly failed in securing his object at that period. At the following conference, he was so ashamed of his movement (there were two hundred and fifty preachers who had not signed it), that he never whispered it from one end of the conference to the other. He never asked for a renewal of what he requested. We thought, therefore, that the whole had fallen to the ground, and that nothing more would be heard of this declaration. At that conference of 1818, however, two or three very strange matters turned up. One was, a preacher was proposed to be expelled from the body who had had no notice of it, and no opportunity of coming before the conference to defend himself. I protested against such an unrighteous act. I just got from Dr. Bunting, "Mr. Dunn, you would not oppose it if you understood the matter as well as we do." I said, "I don't understand it at all, I don't know, the brother you are going to expel—have you given him notice of what you are going to do, has he had an opportunity of defending himself?" It turned out he had not, and I said, "what ever may have been his offence, whoever the brother is, I enter my protest against any man being expelled from the body who has had no opportunity of defending himself." (Cheers.) No

motion was before us, and Dr. Bunting was so ashamed of the act that it was recalled, and the brother saved from expulsion at that conference.— At the same conference of 1819, it was proposed that a fifth missionary secretary should be appointed, who should be an assistant to Dr. Bunting.— We thought four were quite sufficient for a fifth ministerial secret, y to be appointed in addition to all the clerks at the mission-house, we thought unnecessary. A few of us opposed it successfully, and threw it out, to the great mortification of the party. We did further, when we brought a man who had not signed the Osborn test, Mr. Fowler, into the secretariatship of the conference, and the chairmanship of the London district, by vote of ballot over Dr. Bunting, the two Jacksons, and the other ex-presidents in the London district. A couple of months after this, in 1818, they began to show they were stung, and resolved to be revenged. The party sent forth several calumnious papers through the Watchman, and at the missionary committee meeting in Manchester, a lawyer, son of Dr. Bunting, put a question to the amiable Daniel Walton as to these Fly-Sheets. He very properly, having regard to the place, the nature of the question, the man who put it, and the object in view, declined to answer the question. That led to a trial of three days in a minor district meeting, and George Osborn was one of the men to try the amiable Daniel Walton, a preacher of thirty-five years' standing, and of great excellence, in any circuit in the kingdom. At the same time this declaration, which we thought was decided unfair, was brought forward and sent to every man who had not signed it; and in December the prospectus of a new publication was issued, called "Papers on Wesleyan Matters," the professed object of which was to crush what they called the minority at the last conference. That induced us to commence for the defence of such men as Beaumont, Fowler, and Bromley (not so much for ourselves, for we were not then so much assailed) a little periodical called the *Wesley Banner*. We went on till the last conference. The day before the opening of the conference, there was a large missionary committee of gentlemen and ministers, in which Mr. Osborn made a very long, and personal speech. A notorious speech it was, in which he said he would drink his glass of wine when he thought proper, ride in first-class carriages, and stop at first-rate hotels in his travels, and so on, when he thought proper.— Dr. Beaumont rose to reply, and was instantly clamoured down. That showed the feeling of many of the preachers, who had come to the conference, and what course they were likely to pursue. The next day this said George Osborn was elected by an overwhelming majority to the vacancy in the hundred, and placed on the platform to the left of the President. He then presented his long list of signatures to his favorite test, which he had been picking up for two years, and wound up the whole by saying, "there are some still in the conference who have not given satisfaction, and we intend, Mr. President, to have them all up, by hook or by crook, at the present sitting." Now the point we object is this,—that two years before, we had protested against this declaration, and we were sanctioned and sheltered by the President in that protest. It was declared by the President from the chair, that it would never be obligatory. But after they had, by coaxing, or by coercing, got a large majority, the next thing determined on was, "we will force the others now to sign, we have the power in our own hands, we will cover them up;" or as George Osborn said, "we will narrow them up, increase the pressure, hold the rod over their heads, threaten them and compel them all to do what we have done voluntarily." That which was permissive was now rendered obligatory, and I was now required to do that which I solemnly declared I never would do—that this hand should forget its cunning before I would write my name thereunto, and which the President said I never should be called to do. Thus Jesuitry, trickery, and tyranny were displayed in forcing the thirty-six men who were still left to sign this declaration. But the President now approved of it, and said it should be done when each man's name was called over, that the question should be put, "are you the author of the Fly-Sheets?" They put the question to six, and it so happened, perhaps providentially, that the whole six were good men and true, who would not bow the knee to any Baal, who would not be coerced by any power, would not defile their consciences to please any man, would subject themselves to any penalty rather than trample under foot the law relative to such proceedings laid down plainly in the New Testament. (Cheers.) Well, they never went to the seventh man, but inflicted a penalty of some kind or other on the six, and the whole thirty who stood in precisely the same relation to the matter, were allowed to go off free.— Now that we regard it as a great act of injustice, and observe here how the thing was commenced. A day or two after the opening of conference, when the name of the amiable Daniel Walton was called over, because he refused to answer the question put to him, he was condemned to be degraded from the superintendency, and to be reprimanded by the President. We moved an amendment, but the President refused to put it. We had no alternative but to lift up our hands against such an unrighteous sentence, which was done by Mr. Griffith, Mr. Harrison I think, and myself. I should have state that the practice at every annual conference is a call over every preacher's name in the connexion, the question is asked, whether there is any objection to him as to belief of our doctrines, attention to our discipline, qualifications for the work, and morality of conduct. The names of these men were called over, and the respective superintendents answered that there was no objection to them on any point. But William Bunting said, "if there is no objection to them, yet if they were had to the conference, they might have a brotherly question put to them, I move therefore that they be sent for to come to the conference." And then, as unprecedented and most unrighteous, I entered my protest against those respected men being brought from Bath and York to Manchester, and placed at the bar as criminals, when there was no charge against them, when Mr. William Bunting had not said he had a charge against them. Mr. Everett came from York, and was first placed at the bar,—he was not told what for, but was put to the bar after being a Wesleyan minister forty-two years, and there

was the Secretary of the Conference with a long string of questions all prepared to put to him.

TO BE CONTINUED.

New Advertisements.

Mammoth House,---T. Thompson, well known to require commendation.
Toronto, Simcoe and Lake Huron Rail Railroad:
Tenders for Building.

The Watchman.

Monday Evening, June 3, 1850.

The Polity of the Christian Church.

Perhaps a more singular anomaly can scarcely be presented than that want of interest in the government of the Church, so palpably manifest among the adherents of Christianity. The singularity becomes more striking, when we view the conduct of the same individual, in other connections. How often do we find pious individuals scrupulous to the last extreme with regard to personal, domestic and civil government,—while they scorn the idea of attempting the removal of objectionable parts from the polity of the Church, or the introduction of such new regulations as her position or the state of mankind may render necessary to the enjoyment of continued prosperity. What is the mind, what the domestic circle, what the State, without good government? And we ask with a thousand-fold more emphasis, what is a church without a suitable system of polity? It is anything but an attractive sight; and involves the triumph of unruly spirits, the reign of despotism, and the vassalage of the Lord's free men. What is true of other communities and of the passions of the human breast is equally true of the Church—the want of good government promotes the ascendancy of the bad. The truth of this assumption is placed beyond reasonable doubt by the records of ecclesiastical history. There we mark the influence of bad systems of polity rendering the Priests lords over God's heritage on the one hand, and on the other giving to ambition and wealth a degree of prominence to which nothing but real worth could entitle. The fearful consequences of such a procedure are delineated in the history of past ages; and the attentive observer of the signs of the times will readily discover that the present age has a marked tendency to the same state of things. Many, of whom a more intelligent course might be expected, while attaching due importance to everything else connected with christianity, unhesitatingly surrender their rights relative to the legislative departments of the church to the usurpations of the priesthood; obtaining in return not even "a mess of pottage."—Disgraceful transfer! How can intelligent christians thus profanely undervalue the gifts and privileges, which heaven has conferred upon them!

It is worthy of remark that Methodists have determined to be the last to claim their rights; and they are already evincing a determination no longer to rest under the stigma of despising their inalienable privileges. "The night is far spent, the day is at hand;" and to the dawning of the day in which Methodism shall not only throw off the obsolete garb of a departed age, but once more assume a position in advance of the age, we look with emotions of unmingled satisfaction. England resounds with the unflinching demands by laymen in the Wesleyan Community, for a voice in the transaction of confederal business: in Canada we are decidedly of the opinion that ministerial power and prerogatives are undergoing a sifting which will inevitably lead first to a crisis, then to a change; and in the United States—the very seat of power—the strong hold of Methodism, the subject of reform, the restriction of confederal power, and the elevation of the laity from the state of exclusion from legislative privileges in which they have for more than a century been bound—all, all are engrossing the attention of Methodists.

Long has the voice of warning uttered its denunciations against the introduction of innovations into Methodist communities. But despite every effort to the contrary, the tide has been rolling onward, and bearing down whatever refused to receive its dirge. Nor is this state of transition peculiar to Methodist Bodies. The world around us in all its various combinations presents a similar aspect. Floods of innovation exceeding the ordinary channels, are submerging the favorite schemes and systems of other ages. To attempt resistance, is to court immediate destruction. In proof of this, we cite the political changes still progressing in Europe. And who imagines that Methodism can resist the changing hand of time? Look at Britain, her institutions, her government! They stand, though not unaltered, while other kingdoms have tumbled into ruins. And why has she thus stood? Our reply is, that while firmly opposing the wild vagaries of political enthusiasts, she has yielded to the changes which time and the advancing intelligence of mankind have rendered necessary. And we may add if Methodism would hold its supremacy over the minds of its adherents, the same spirit

of advancement must be embodied in all her movements.

Two days hence, the Sessions of the Conference of the Wesleyan and New Connexion Churches will be opened, and we think the time has arrived when such assemblages should deliberate on the changes which the ever-varying tide of time demand. Important alterations must take place else the glory of Methodism will depart. The economy of the latter body is admirably adapted to the spirit of the age; and although the former is large and influential, it cannot retain all the peculiarities of primitive Wesleyan Methodism, and its influence too. The New Connexion has done much in the way of reforming Methodism; but much more remains to be done. The basis of a system being laid, the details must be adapted at once to the system itself, and the age for which they are intended.

Is it too much to expect these Ecclesiastical Legislatures to speak out on several public questions? Such as the observance of the Holy Sabbath, the Endowment of Religions Denominations by the Civil Government, the Abolition of the present ruinous system of granting Licenses to sell ardent Spirits, and several similar subjects which we need not enumerate. Methodism should let her light shine; and instead of suffering her identity to be lost in the mass, she should act promptly with regard to every thing affecting either morals or religion.

REVIEW OF NEWS.

The new Steamer *Asia* arrived since our last issue. Her intelligence is not wholly destitute of interest. The diplomatic relations of France and Russia with England present an aspect by no means gratifying to the friends of peace. Misunderstanding has arisen in the attempt to settle the differences between England and Greece; and just as these two nations had adjusted their troubles, the French and Russian governments became dissatisfied, the two Ambassadors simultaneously withdrawing from the British Metropolis.

France is threatened with another revolt. The attempt to limit the elective franchise has awakened the worst feelings of an excitable mass of Frenchmen.

Austria, has once more asserted her love of Roman Catholicism, by giving the Priests absolute control over education; authorizing the Bishops to dismiss Priests without appeal; also of inflicting Ecclesiastical punishments; the Jesuits are allowed to return to Lombardy, and to have their Churches and Colleges. So much for retrograde motion!

Military preparations are in progress in Poland. The invasion of Cuba by an armed force from the United States is the great absorbing topic among our Republican neighbors.

Our Provincial Legislature is progressing with business. Our readers will perceive under the parliamentary head, a number of notices have been given of Motions and Bills calculated to excite considerable interest in the public mind.

Canadian Markets have improved considerably during the last fortnight.

The weather has been to the present very changeable; though in general so much below the ordinary medium, that vegetation is unusually backward.

General Intelligence.



Arrival of the Asia.

The Steamer *Asia* arrived this morning at 5 o'clock at Halifax, in less than 9 days from Liverpool.

Cotton advanced 1/4. Breadstuffs were better. Flour had advanced 1s 6d to 2s 4d. Corn had advanced 1s 1s 6d. Wheat had advanced 2d 4d per 70lbs. Provisions not active, but steady. American stocks had advanced. Sales U. S. sixes of 68, 111 a 111 1/2. Ohio sixes of 60, 102 a 103. Consols closed 95 a 96 1/2. Political news not important but interesting. The "Atlantic" was to sail for New York on the 29th instant.

The most important in a political way, is that relating to the recall of the French Minister from London, which elicited considerable discussion in the papers. The withdrawal of the Russian Minister is also commenced on. The dissatisfaction of Russia and France is said to have grown out of the settlement of the Greek question.

Wilmer and Smith's *Times* says, that "the first feature of this ugly business relates to the proceedings in the National Assembly, on Thursday, when the announcement by the Foreign Secretary that he had withdrawn the Minister, Baron De Lhuys from London, on account of the insult England had put upon France, created the greatest excitement and delight, followed by cries of bravo, clapping of hands, and other demonstrations, which showed how palpable the account was to the National Assembly.

The Cholera and Small Pox were prevalent at Calcutta.

THE PARKMAN MURDER.—Dr. Webster's Counsel have taken out a Writ of Error, on the ground that the order of the Municipal Court, for certifying the indictment up to the Supreme Court, was not fully set forth in the certificate by the Clerk of the Municipal Court.

Meeting of the Board of Trade.

This meeting was held on Tuesday evening, at the News Room. G. P. Ridout, Esq., President, took the chair, and explained that the meeting had been summoned in pursuance of a vote of the Council of the Board, who had appointed a committee to draw up resolutions, to be submitted to this meeting for its consideration.

The following is the report of the Committee of the Council:--

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of the proposed Toronto and Huron Railroad, and of drafting Resolutions in accordance with the sentiments entertained, and expressed by resolutions of the Council, at the special meeting at their room on Friday last, beg to submit the following:--

1st. That however desirable Railroads may be, (and this Board is fully impressed with the advantages of such a work, where population and wealth justify and require their construction); in a new country like Canada, where capital is scarce, the population small, and much scattered, and the whole country to be reclaimed from a state of nature good Macadamized or Plank Roads are more suitable to our condition, and better adapted for developing the resources of the country, than railroads.

2nd. That it has not been satisfactorily shown that, were the City to lend its credit to the proposed amount, the Railroad would be completed for £500,000, or that it might not be for a much less sum, were steps taken to open the work to public competition; nor how the balance required, and the amount to be invested by the Corporation of the city, the Simcoe District, and the Contractors, is to be obtained.

3rd. That the projectors of the scheme have never shown to the satisfaction of this Board, that should they be successful in finishing the work, there would be a sufficient amount of traffic in the time to pay its working expenses, and that the City might not be called upon from year to year to make good the deficiency, or abandon the work entirely.

4th. That this City has continued to progress steadily in wealth and population, and this Board would consider it highly inexpedient to risk its further improvement in a hazardous speculation, which might weigh down the energies of its inhabitants with an enormous load of debt and taxation for the next twenty years.

5th. That for these reasons this Board cannot advise the Rate Payers of this City to vote for the issue of £100,000, to be invested in the proposed Railroad.

Mr. P. Freeland moved, seconded by Mr. W. McMaster, that the Report be adopted.

Mr. S. Thompson moved in amendment to the first clause of the Report, seconded by Mr. J. D. Ridout,

"That this Board is of opinion, that the question of a Railroad, or no Railroad, is of too great importance to the prosperity of this city, to be decided upon mere ex parte statements, without inquiry or examination."

After a long discussion, the amendment was lost by a large majority. The original resolution was then put and carried.

Mr. J. Leslie moved, seconded by Mr. D. Paterson,

"That this Board does not condemn the present project of a Railroad connecting Lakes Ontario and Huron on mere ex parte statements; but they oppose the scheme of the existing Company, on the ground that the information afforded the public does not justify public support, and especially, as that scheme had its origin as a Lottery, which this Board condemned as injurious to the best interests of society.

On the motion of Mr. J. S. Shaw, seconded by Mr. ———, the resolutions were ordered to be published.

[In the course of the discussion, the mover of the amendment laid on the table the following plan for enabling the city Corporation to aid in the construction of railroads or other public undertakings by the issue of debentures, without any increase of taxation; which we publish at the request of several of the officers and members of the Board.]

PROPOSAL.

It is proposed, 1st. That the sum of one hundred thousand pounds be subscribed by such persons as may be willing to do so, in four thousand shares of £25 each, payable in twenty annual instalments, with interest, as Capital Stock for the erection of a Railroad from Toronto to Lakes Simcoe and Huron, or either of them.

2nd. That immediately upon such amount being subscribed, the Corporation do issue debentures to the like amount, payable within the same period, and that the private stock above mentioned, be given up to the Corporation as security for the City Debentures--the Corporation collecting the instalments and interest, and applying the amount to the redemption of the principal and interest of such City Debentures.

3rd. That the Municipal Council of every township through which the road shall pass, be applied to, to issue debentures in like manner, on the security of stock subscribed within the township, to an amount proportioned to the length, of road passing through the same.

4th. That an amendment to the Municipal Corporations Act be forthwith applied for, giving authority to all Municipal Corporations to invest money in the construction of Railroads in which such Municipalities may be immediately interested.

It is believed that, upon the system suggested above, a Railroad could readily be built in almost any direction, and that this city would be enabled to assist in the construction of several lines, east, west, and north, by lending its credit upon the security of private subscriptions, without at all increasing the taxation or public liabilities of the citizens.--Patriot.

SILVER MINE IN ENGLAND.--A very valuable silver lode has been discovered on Elbridge estate, the property of W. Wymond, in the parish of Landulph, about four miles from Saltash, on the direct Callington road. Applications have been repeatedly made for the last twenty years for a grant of the set, which however, could not be obtained till about a fortnight since the proprietor not believing that his estate contained any mineral, and supposing that his land would be broken up to no purpose.

Operations were lately commenced; and when only three feet from the surface, a valuable lode of silver ore was opened upon, showing that the opinions of the practical miners were correct. The ore taken from it having been carefully assayed, produced 10 in 20 for lead, and 200 ounces of silver in the ton of ore. The shafts have since been sunk about four fathoms, where the lode is four feet high, and the ore found to be of much greater richness. This is one of the richest lodes ever seen in our locality so near the surface.--Plymouth Guardian.

Prince Edward Island.

The legislature has been prorogued, after sitting only a week or two. The first and last paragraphs of the Lieutenant Governor's Speech are as follows:--

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I regret that it is not in my power to congratulate you on the results of the present session.

The House of Assembly has declined to proceed with the local business of the Colony, and with the consideration of those important subjects affecting the general interests of the British North American Provinces, to which I directed your attention.

Those, and other supplies necessary for the due performance of the public service, having been refused by the Assembly, I do not see that any useful purposes can be attained by your remaining longer in session, and I will therefore relieve you from further attendance, and enable you to return to your respective homes and occupations.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

OPENING OF THE SESSION.

The Legislature was again opened on Thursday, 25th April, by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, at two o'clock. The Speech is laconic enough, and was delivered, we are informed, in evident ill-temper; the tone in which the Assembly was addressed gave offence to many members of that body.--Examiner.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I have called you together at this time, in order that you may proceed with the despatch of local business, together with the consideration of those important subjects affecting the general interests of the British North American Colonies, to which our attention was directed in the last Session.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The Act for raising the Revenue will expire on Wednesday next. It is evident that without a Revenue Act this Island must suffer heavy loss and injury, and I hope you will do so.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I shall take an early opportunity of communicating to you several documents relative to the Public Service, and I shall be happy to co-operate with you in all measures tending to promote the welfare of the Colony.

FIRE.--On Thursday morning the 16th instant, a fire consumed the dwelling-house of Mr. Brown, near the village of Adolphustown. His son perished in the flames. Mr. Brown, in trying to rescue two of his children, was so severely injured that his life and that of his other child is despaired of. The fire, it is supposed, originated from a barrel of ashes. The building was insured.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, May 27.

Mr Speaker laid before the House, a Statement of the affairs of the Sherbrooke Cotton Factory, for 1849; also, Statement of the affairs of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Company, for 1849; also,

Statement of affairs of the City and District Savings Bank of Montreal, for 1849; also,

Reports of Agricultural Societies, for 1849; also;

Reports of Religious Educational Incorporations and Charitable Institutions.

The Speaker informed the House that he had received a letter from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, requesting leave of absence for three weeks on account of illness in his family, and permission to appoint a Deputy to attend this House in his place during his said absence.

On motion of Mr Ross, it was--

Resolved, That Felix Fortier, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery have leave of absence for three weeks on account of illness in his family, and permission to appoint a Deputy to attend this House in his place during such absence.

Adjourned debate on His Address.

Col. Prince moved, seconded by Mr DeWitt.

That the three last paragraphs, beginning with the words "That this House" and ending with the words "many perils," be left out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof.--"That this House regrets that the policy of Great Britain towards this colony, and the conduct of the Government here should have been such as to give cause to many of the most loyal and upright men in this country to seek for a remedy to the evils they complain of in a change of our institutions; and this House cannot admit that the declaration of political sentiments, not coupled with any hostile intent against the Crown and Sovereignty of Great Britain, is sufficient to warrant the Executive in dismissing persons from offices of honour; and that such a proceeding is, in the opinion of this House, calculated to increase the prevailing discontent."

On this amendment Messrs Guy, Cameron (Kent) Mc-

Nab, Hincks, Lyon, Cayley, Sherwood (Toronto) Robinson, Samborn, Drummond, Holmes, addressed the House.

On motion of Mr Baldwin the House adjourned until 4 o'clock.

Mr Boulton, seconded by Mr DeWitt, moved an amendment to the last paragraph of the address.

That while this House deeply regrets that the altered policy which the Parent State has felt it necessary to adopt for her own advantage, and quite irrespective of Colonial interest, has led many loyal men in this Province to consider whether they might not, with equal right, review their own position as Canadians, thus, substantially changed, to their detriment, yet this House is not prepared to concur with Your Excellency in the opinion that persons, many of whom have heretofore perilled their lives and fortunes, and sacrificed their property, in the defence of the Unity of the Empire, should while suffering under the adverse circumstances which have since befallen them, and which they believe are the result of that change of policy which they could neither avert nor control, and without any misconduct of their own, be now dealt with as persons manifestly disloyal and scarcely less than traitors, and unworthy of longer being retained in Her Majesty's service.

"That this House is firmly convinced that the great body of the people in this Province will yield to no other portion of Her Majesty's subjects, in loyalty to Her Majesty and attachment to the Parent State, but they would fail in their duty to Her Majesty were they to abstain from expressing a strong opinion to Your Excellency, that it is not by distrusting some and punishing others, and stifling discussion, through fear of official displeasure, that erroneous opinions, either of duty or interest, are to be eradicated, but by upholding and maintaining that greatest guarantee of national freedom, the right of free discussion."

Hon Mr Cameron of Kent, moved in amendment to the proposed address, that the following be added to the end thereof--"That this House deeply regrets that the absorbing question of the Clergy Reserves and Rectories was not alluded to in the Speech from the Throne, and that His Excellency's Advisers have not thought the settlement of this question of sufficient importance to introduce a measure on the subject, this House firmly believing that the upper portion of this Province, cannot enjoy political contentment so long as the present arrangements respecting the Reserves and Rectories continue."

The House then divided on the original resolution.

Yeas.--Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Boutillier, Burritt, Cameron of Kent, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Davignon, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Duchesnay, Dumas, Egan, Ferguson, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Guillet, Hall, Inspector General Hincks, Holmes, Jobin, Johnson, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, Laurin, Lemieux, Lyon, Methot, Mongenais, Morrison, Nelson, Notman, Price, Richards, Ross, Sauvageau, Scott of Two Mountains, Smith of Durham, Smith of Wentworth, Tache, and Viger--44.

Nays.--Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of Toronto, Cayley, Christie, McNab, Malloch, McConnell, McLean, Meyers, Papineau, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood of Brockville, and Stevenson--14.

(The resolutions were referred to a Select Committee, who reported an address founded thereon, which being a mere echo of the speech from the throne, it is unnecessary to publish here.)

Hon Mr Baldwin acquainted the House that His Excellency would receive this House with its Address, at three o'clock p. m. Tuesday at the Government House.

At the hour appointed, Mr Speaker and the House attended upon His Excellency with their Address; and being returned;

Mr Speaker reported His Excellency's answer; Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

"I sincerely thank you for this loyal Address, and I place entire reliance on your wisdom and prudence to assist me in the adoption of such measures as may tend to promote the prosperity of the Province, to develop its resources, and to confirm its credit."

Mr. Christie moved the following resolutions, seconded by Col. Prince:

1.--That it is expedient to reduce the expenses of the Legislature, of the Civil List, and generally of the Civil Government of the Province, so as not to impair its efficiency.

2.--That it is expedient to fund all fees of office, amounting annually to £—— or upwards, and to allow fixed salaries in lieu thereof, to the incumbents.

3.--That it is expedient humbly to Address Her Majesty, praying that the Salary to Her Majesty's Representative in this Province, be defrayed from the Imperial Treasury.

4.--That it is expedient to withdraw the Attornies General from the political business of the Executive Government, and to restrict them to their official duties as principal law officers of the Crown.

5.--That it is expedient to introduce the elective principle into the constitution of the Legislative Council, and generally into all the appointments to office under the Government of this Province.

A desultory conversation then ensued, in which Sir Allan McNab, Mr. Richards, and Col. Guy took part.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Baldwin, the further consideration of Mr. Christie's Resolutions was postponed till the first Monday in July next.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Baldwin, the Report of the Select Committee appointed to prepare Lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by the House was agreed to.

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

The House then adjourned.

Tuesday, May 28.

NOTICE OF MOTIONS.

Mr Price, will, on Tuesday 11th June, submit for the consideration of the House, a series of resolutions, on the subject of the Clergy Reserves.

Mr Notman, will, on Monday next, move for leave to

introduce a Bill to regulate fees to be taken by Justices of the Peace for Upper Canada.

Mr Notman, will, on Monday next, move for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Upper Canada Census Act.

Mr Boulton, (Norfolk) will, on Monday next, move an Address to the Queen, praying that an Act may be passed for the establishment of an Elective Legislative Council.

Hon Mr Boulton gave notice of his intention to introduce a Bill to abolish Imprisonment for Debt.

Hon. Mr Boulton gave notice of a Bill relating to Warrants.

Mr Boulton (of Toronto,) gave notice of motion for an Address to His Excellency, for a Return relative to the Stationery used in the Public Departments, for the year 31st December 1849.

Mr Boulton (of Toronto,) of an Address to His Excellency, for a Return relating to the Harbor Docks at the Port of Toronto, for 1849.

Mr Boulton (of Toronto,) of a Bill to provide for the Public Printing.

Mr Boulton (of Toronto,) of a Bill to provide for Annual Reports from the Heads of Public Departments.

Hon Mr Cameron (of Kent,) of an Address to His Excellency, for copies of certain correspondence relating to Education.

Hon Mr LaFontaine, of a Bill to extend the period, limited for certain purposes, in the Montreal Registry Act.

Hon Mr LaFontaine, of a Bill to grant fixed and annual salaries to certain officers of Justice in Lower Canada, and to create a special fund of the fees and emoluments attached to their offices.

Sir A. N. McNab, of an address to His Excellency, for copies of certain Despatches on the subject of the Indemnity Bill.

Hon Mr Hincks, of a Bill to establish a more just system of Assessment in Upper Canada.

Hon Mr Hincks, of a Bill for the better establishment and maintenance of Common Schools in Upper Canada.

Hon Mr Hincks, of a Bill to alter the current value of certain Foreign Coin.

Hon Mr Hincks, of a Bill for the transfer of the Post Office, and for the regulation and management of the Provincial Post Office.

Hon Mr Hincks, of a Bill to facilitate Reciprocal Free Trade between this Province and the other British Provinces in British North America.

Hon Mr Hincks, of a Bill to extend the Act for the formation of Companies for constructing Roads and other works to Companies formed for the purpose of acquiring Public Works of a like nature.

Mr Christie moved the resolution of which he had given notice in favour on funding the fees of office, reducing salaries, and excluding the Attornies General from the Cabinet. He proposed to reduce the expenditure of the Province and fund the fees of office. He spoke of the recent retrenchment in New Brunswick and the low salaries paid in the State of New York, which he compared with those of Canada to the disadvantage of the latter. He maintained that the law officers should not be members of the Cabinet. He then spoke of the advantages of an Elective Legislative Council. He had heard much of the motion which was passed last Session, giving the members of the House £1 per day. He had moved that resolution and he was not sorry for it.

Wednesday, May 29.

The House met at 3 o'clock.

Mr Solicitor-General Macdonald, Member for the County of Glengarry, was introduced by Messrs Baldwin and Hincks, and took the oath and his seat.

Nineteen Petitions were brought up and laid on the table.

A message was received from the Legislative Council with the two following bills, requesting the concurrence of this House thereto:--

Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the formation of Incorporated Joint Stock Companies for manufacturing, mining, mechanical, or chemical purposes;"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend and simplify the Laws relating to the Interest of Money."

And he said Bills were read for the first time.

Mr Prince moved for leave to bring in a bill to confirm Orders and Decrees of the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada.

On motion, the second reading was postponed to that day fortnight.

Mr Methot enquired of the Ministry, if it be true that American vessels can come down from the Lakes and Inland Ports to Montreal, there to discharge their cargoes and take in new freight for the Interior; and if such be the case, why Quebec has been refused this privilege?

Hon Mr Hincks replied that no change had been made. Some vessels coming up the St. Lawrence had, by a special privilege, come up to Montreal. Every member of the Government was in favor of the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, but that it could not be given under existing circumstances; as it was the only means by which they expected to obtain reciprocity with the United States.

Hon Mr Price delivered to the speaker, the following Message from His Excellency the Governor-General, which was read by the Speaker:--

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Governor-General informs the Honorable the Legislative Assembly that the bill passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly in the month of March, 1849, and reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, entitled, "An Act to raise an Income of one hundred thousand pounds out of the Public Lands in Canada for Common School Education," was specially confirmed and finally enacted by Her Majesty in Council on the 9th of March, 1850.

Government House.

Toronto, 27th May, 1850.

Hon Mr Baldwin presented to the House a statement of the real and personal estate held and enjoyed by the Toronto Mechanics' Institute.

Mr Prince moved for leave to bring in a Bill to enable Collector of Local Taxes in Upper Canada, for the reve-

ral years between 1836 and 1848, both inclusive, to recover taxes accrued in such years respectively, and remaining due; second reading this day fortnight.

On motion of Mr Prince, an Address was voted to His Excellency for a list of the suits brought in the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada since the first of January, 1840, specifying the names of the Plaintiff and Defendant in each suit, the time of filing the bill, and whether such suit was disposed of or is still subsisting, and also the amount of costs taxed to the Plaintiff or Defendant in each suit, as the case may be; and also for a Return of the number and title of all suits brought in the Court of Common Pleas in Upper Canada since the erection of that Court.

Mr Johnson enquired of the Ministry, whether it is the intention of Government to expend the remainder of the moneys granted for the improvement of L'Orignal and Bytown Road during the present Session?

Hon W. H. Merritt said it was under consideration.

Mr Christie enquired of the ministry, whether they intend to introduce during this Session any measure for the encouragement or relief of the Fisheries carried on in this Province, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, or Gaspé District, by taking off the duty on salt and other articles necessary to the Fisheries, and whether any correspondence on this subject, has, during the late recess, taken place between this and the Home Government, and whether there be any objections to lay such correspondence before the House?

Hon F. Hincks, in regard to the first part of the enquiry, said, that he was not prepared, at present to introduce any such measure. Salt would be the only article on which the duty might be taken off. In regard to the latter part, a despatch had been received from the Secretary for the Colonies.

Mr Burrill introduced a bill to alter the practice of the Law in actions of Dower in Upper Canada;—second reading Wednesday next.

Also, a bill to alter and amend the practice and proceedings in actions of Ejectment in Upper Canada;—second reading Wednesday next.

Mr Egan introduced a bill to relieve ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada from the obligation to obtain special licenses in order to keep registers of Baptism, Marriages and Burials, in Lower Canada;—second reading Monday next.

Hon Mr LaTiere introduced a bill to provide for the reprinting of the Acts and Ordinances in force in Lower Canada, relative to highways and bridges, and for other purposes;—second reading Tuesday next.

Also, a bill to oblige the Trinity House of Quebec to lay down buoys to mark the shoals of the North channel of the River St. Lawrence, and to facilitate the traverse from Cape Tourment to Isle aux Reaux;—second reading Friday next.

Also, a bill to authorize the Inhabitant Householders holding Lands in the new settlements on the borders of the Saguenay, forming the second Municipal Division of that county, to establish a Municipal Council therein, and for other purposes;—second reading Monday next.

Mr Davignon introduced a bill to amend the ordinance relating to the Longueuil and Chambly Turnpike Road;—second reading Monday next.

Hon Mr Sherwood introduced a bill to alter the Law of Usury;—second reading Friday next.

Mr Laurin introduced a bill to amend the ordinance which provides for the registration of title to and incumbrances on real property;—second reading Monday next.

Also, a bill to amend the Act for the summary trial of small causes in Lower Canada;—second reading Tuesday next.

On motion of Mr Chauveau, an Address was voted to His Excellency, for Copies of all Accounts made and rendered by the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads for the years 1848 and 1849, and also Copies of all Documents and correspondence between the Executive and the said Trustees, on the subject of the management of the said Roads, Copies of the proceedings of the said Trustees, and of the Correspondence with the Proprietors of Dorchester Bridge, on the subject of the purchase of the said Bridge, in conformity with the Act passed in the last Session of the Parliament for the purpose.

On motion of Mr Duchesnay, an Address was voted to His Excellency, for a Statement containing the names of such Justices of the Peace for the District of Quebec as have made Returns to the Government of Fines imposed and levied by them, since the 1st day of January, 1847.

Hon Mr Sherwood introduced a bill to amend, consolidate and reduce into one Act the several Laws now in force referring to Division Courts in Upper Canada;—second reading on a fortnight from Wednesday next.

Hon Mr Cameron of Cornwall, introduced a Bill to amend an Act, entitled, "An Act to compel Vessels to carry a Light during the night, and to make sundry provisions to regulate the Navigation of the Waters of this Province;"—second reading 6th June next.

PROPERTY OF DRUNKARDS.

Mr Notman moved for leave to bring in a Bill to vest in Trustees the property and effects of drunkards.

Hon Mr Hincks delivered to the Speaker the following Message from His Excellency, which was read by the Speaker,—

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Governor General transmits for the information of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, copies of three Despatches and their enclosures from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, having reference to the Exhibition of Industry of all Nations, to be held in London in the year 1851. Government House, Toronto, 21st May, 1850.

Hon Mr Hincks presented, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, the Public Accounts for the year 1849.

Hon Mr Hincks also laid before the House, the Return of the Bonds and Securities registered since the commencement of the last Session.

PRACTICE OF LAW.

Mr Notman, introduced a Bill to alter and amend the Practice in the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas.

This motion was opposed by Messrs Cameron (Cornwall) Sherwood (Toronto) Macdonald, Baldwin, and supported by Messrs Notman, Lyon, Boulton (Norfolk) and Richards.

Mr Notman then agreed to withdraw his motion for its first reading, until the Government measure had been introduced.

On motion of Mr Cartier the Petition of Louis Comte, of the City of Montreal, was referred.

Mr Cartier introduced a bill to separate certain concessions of the township of Upton from the District of Three Rivers, and to unite them for Judicial purposes to the District of Montreal, and to the St. Hyacinthe Circuit, and for Municipal purposes to the Parish of St. Hugues, in the last named District;—second reading 12th June next.

Hon Mr Boulton (Norfolk) moved to bring in a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, and also a bill "relating to warrants."

On motion of Mr Holmes, the engrossed Bill from the Council, entitled, "An Act to provide for the formation of Incorporated Joint Stock Companies for manufacturing, mining, mechanical and chemical purposes," was ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr W. H. Boulton (Toronto) an address was voted for a Return of the amount collected for the Harbour Dues at the Port of Toronto for the years 1849, and also a detailed statement showing the balance, if any, still due to the Government on account of sums advanced upon the authority of certain Acts of Parliament of Upper Canada for constructing and repairing the Queen's Wharf at the said Harbour.

EXPENSE OF STATIONERY.

Mr Boulton (Toronto) moved for an address to the Governor, for a return of the expenses of stationery, incurred by the Legislature.

QUEEN'S PRINTERS.

Mr Boulton (Toronto) moved to introduce a bill relative to the Government Printing. He stated that one object of it was, to abolish the office of Queen's Printers.

REPORTS OF PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

Mr W. H. Boulton (Toronto) introduced a bill to provide for annual reports, from the Heads of Public Departments.

This gave rise to a discussion in which the Bill was supported by Messrs Boulton (Norfolk) Boulton (Toronto) Papineau, Prince Chauveau; and opposed by Messrs Baldwin, Hincks, Sherwood, Merritt, and Drummond.

The House divided on the motion which was then before it, relative to annual reports from public officers.—Yeas 18.—Nays 35.

Mr Morgeas enquired of the ministry, whether they have taken any steps to prevent the Dam constructed at the head of the Beauharnois Canal, from overflowing the neighbouring lands for the future, and whether they intend to indemnify those who have suffered from the flood caused by the said Dam, last spring?

Hon W. H. Merritt replied, that it was the intention of the ministry to do so.

Hon Mr Robinson moved for an Address to His Excellency for a Survey to be made under the direction of the Board of Works of Nottawasaga Bay on Lake Huron, County of Simcoe, by a competent Civil Engineer, with instructions to report on the practicability and probable expense of making a safe and commodious Harbour at that place; also to examine and report on Penetanguishene Harbour on Lake Huron, with a view of ascertaining the most desirable termination to that lake for a Railroad running from the City of Toronto through the Counties of York and Simcoe, via Barrie.

The House then divided on the motion.—Yeas 8.—Nays 30.

Mr Laurin introduced a Bill to amend the Act passed in the eighth year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter forty-nine, entitled, "An Act to regulate the cutting and measurement of Timber, Masts, Spars, Deals, Staves, and other articles of a like nature, and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned;"—second reading Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr Hopkins, an Address was voted to His Excellency, for a statement in detail, exhibiting an account of the expenditure of all moneys raised from the people of Upper Canada for the erection and support of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

Hon Mr Hincks introduced a Bill to establish a more equal and just system of assessment in the several Townships, Villages, Towns and Cities in Upper Canada;—second reading on the 11th June next.

Also, a Bill for the better establishment and maintenance of Common Schools in Upper Canada; second reading on the 7th June next.

Also, a Bill to alter the rate at which certain Silver Coin shall be a legal tender; second reading Friday next.

Also, a Bill to facilitate reciprocal free trade between this Province and the other British North American Provinces; second reading Friday next.

Also a Bill to extend the Act for the formation of Companies for constructing Roads and other works to Companies formed for the purpose of acquiring Public Works of a like nature; second reading on the 7th June next.

On motion of the Hon Mr Baldwin, the period for receiving Petitions for Private Bills was enlarged for one week from this date.

On motion of the Hon Mr Baldwin, it was resolved, to-morrow being a Statutory Holiday, this House at its rising this day, do stand adjourned to Friday next.

The Orders of the Day were then postponed till Friday next; and the House adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, May 31.

The Speaker laid before the House reports from Agricultural Societies in Canada East, and a statement of property belonging to the Montreal Mechanics' Institute.

Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere gave notice that on Tuesday, June 18, he would move an Address to Her Majesty the Queen, to cause the Imperial Parliament to amend the Union Act, so far as it concerns the number and appointment of members of the Legislative Council in this Province.

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 3 P. M.

The House met at 3 P. M., and was engaged for some time in routine business.

John Wilson, Esq., Member for the Town of London, took the oath and his seat.

The Speaker laid before the House, a statement of the affairs of the Montreal and Laehne Railroad for the year 1849;—and also, a statement of the property of the Montreal Mechanics' Institute.

Thirty-seven Petitions were brought up and laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. LaFontaine introduced a Bill to extend the period limited for certain purposes in the Montreal Registry Act;—second reading Tuesday next.

Also, a Bill to assign fixed annual salaries to certain Officers of Justice in Lower Canada, and to form a special fund out of the salaries, fees, emoluments and pecuniary profits attached to their offices; second reading Tuesday next.

Hon. Mr. Hincks claimed the right of bringing forward the Government measures, it being Government day. He then moved the appointment of a select committee on the Public Income and Expenditure. He said it would be composed, as much as possible of the honorable members who had taken an interest in Public Finances;—Merritt, Cayley, Sherwood, (Toronto) Badgley, Viger, Christie, Cameron, (Kent) Boulton of Norfolk, Papeau, Sol.

Gen. Macdonald, Wilson, Holmes, Hopkins, Pottle, Richards, Cartier, Morrison, Cauchon, Gully, Boutillie, and the mover.

On motion of the Hon Mr. Baldwin, an Address was voted to His Excellency, for copies of any correspondence that may have passed between His Excellency and Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies in relation to the proposed appointment of Mr. J. G. Mackenzie, as Portuguese Consul at Montreal.

DIVISION COURTS, & C.

Sol. Gen. McDonald, introduced a Bill to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to Division Courts in Upper Canada. He said the object of the Bill was to double the jurisdiction of these Courts.

SCHOOL OF NAVIGATION.

On motion of Mr. LaTourette, the Journals of last Session were read relative to the report of the committee on the establishment of a school of Navigation at Quebec. At the suggestion of the Hon. Mr. Hincks, the honorable member postponed his intended resolution on the foregoing subject.

AGRICULTURE—LOWER CANADA.

On motion of Mr. Tache, a select Committee was appointed to enquire into the state of Agriculture in Lower Canada, the means of improving it, and of facilitating the settlement of the wild lands.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

Hon. Mr. Cameron, (Cornwall) introduced a Bill to make better provision for holding and registering Coroner's Inquests.

Mr. Methot, moved the first reading of a Bill to repeal the act for regulating the shipping of seamen.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Cameron, (Kent), a Select Committee was appointed on the subject of Temperance, the means of suppressing intemperance, and counteracting the evil effects of the present system of licensing.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Cameron, (Kent), an address was voted to His Excellency, for copies of all correspondence that may have taken place between any member of the Government and the Chief Superintendent of Education in Upper Canada, on the subject of the School Bill, or on the subject of Education generally, or between any member of the Government or other person in the country on the same subject of an official character.

After some discussion, the motion was amended so as to call forth correspondence of an official nature only.

ALTERATION OF CURRENT VALUE OF COINS.

Hon. Mr. Hincks moved the second reading of the Bill to alter the Current Value of certain foreign Coin.

FREE TRADE BETWEEN THE B. N. A PROVINCES.

Hon. Mr. Hincks moved the second reading of the Bill to facilitate Free Trade between the British North American Provinces. He explained the intent of this Bill. He said it was drawn up exactly in accordance with similar Bills which had been adopted by New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and (with a single exception) Nova Scotia; and did not contemplate the admission of any articles to which he thought there could be any objection.

PRACTICE OF THE LAW.

Hon. Mr. Boulton (Norfolk) moved for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Practice of the Law.

The House divided on the motion, Yeas, 4; Nays 23.

The House then adjourned to Monday next.

Toronto Market Prices, June 1.

Corrected weekly for the Watchman.

Table with 4 columns: Item, s., d., s., d. Items include Flour per brl. 196 lbs., Wheat per bushel, 60 lbs., Barley per bushel, 48 lbs., Rye per bushel, 56 lbs., Oats per bushel, 34 lbs., Oatmeal per bbl. 196 lbs., Pease per bushel, 60 lbs., Potatoes per bushel, Beef per lb., Beef per 100 lbs., Veal per lb., Pork per 100 lbs., Bacon per cwt., Hams per cwt., Lamb per quarter, Mutton per lb., Fresh Butter per lb., Firkin Butter per lb., Cheese per lb., Lard per lb., Apples per bbl., Eggs per dozen, Turkeys each, Geese each, Ducks per pair, Fowls do., Straw per ton, Hay per ton, Fire Wood.

ADVERTISEMENTS

R. D. WADSWORTH.

YORK STREET, HAMILTON, C. W.

IS AGENT IN WESTERN CANADA FOR THE FOLLOWING PERIODICALS:

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



DR. JAMES HOPE'S VEGETABLE PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS

Dear Sir,—You may very safely and with every confidence recommend the above PILLS, as a very superior Medicine in cases of Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirits, with sensation of Fullness at the Pit of the Stomach, Pains between the Shoulders, Acidity in the Stomach and Bowels, Flatulency, Spasms, Heartburn, Dimness of Sight, Drowsiness, and the Distressing feeling arising from Debility and Indigestion.

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

DR. HOPE'S PILLS

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

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

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

SIR HENRY HALFORD'S IMPERIAL BALSAM

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

THIS extraordinary and potent compound is made according to a favorite prescription of the above eminent Physician, Sir Ashley Cooper, also frequently referred his students to the compound as eminently calculated for the cure of Rheumatism and other diseases of that class—its ingredients are entirely from the Vegetable Kingdom, and if any medicine could legitimately be denominated a specific, this remedy is pre-eminently entitled to that appellation. But the Proprietor does not believe in INFALLIBLE SPECIFICS for the cure of any disease; yet his confidence in this medicine is such from personal knowledge, as to supply it, when taken under his own supervision, on the condition of "NO CURE NO PAY." Its success, in almost every case where it has had a fair and honest trial, fully confirms its general reputation, of being the very best medicine in the world, for the cure of RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, &c., &c. TORONTO, 14th December, 1848.

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

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

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

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

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

TORONTO, 14th December, 1848.

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

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

TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

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

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

The following is a LIST of PRIZES which will be awarded: For the best specimen, combining Ingenuity and Mechanical Skill: A GOLD MEDAL of the value of £12 10s., given by His Excellency the Governor General.

For the second best do: A WORK OF ART, value £5, by the Institute.

For the third best do: A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.

For the best Specimen of Decorative Art, manufactured in the Province—combining taste and original design: A WORK OF ART, value £1, by the Institute.

For the second best ditto: A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.

For the best collection of Canadian Insects, Methodically arranged, and to contain at least, between 200 and 300 specimens, the names of the insects not required: A MICROSCOPE, value £2 10s., by Professor Croft, Professor of the Institute.

For the second best ditto: A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.

For the best original Oil Painting: A MEDAL, value £10 or upwards, by the Judges.

For the second best ditto: A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.

For the best Geometrical colored Mechanical Drawing, by a Mechanic or Mechanic's Apprentice: A SET OF MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS value £3, by a member of the Institute.

For the second best ditto: A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.

For the best Original Water Color Drawing: A WORK OF ART, value £3 10s., by the Institute.

For the second best ditto: A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.

For the best Specimen of Mechanical Dentistry: A SILVER MEDAL, value £2 10s., by a member of the Institute.

For the second best ditto: A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.

For the best Specimen of Ladies' Needle Work: A WORK OF ART, value £2 10s., by the Institute.

For the second best ditto: A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.

For the best Water Color Drawing—by a Pupil: A BOX OF COLORS, &c., COMPLETE, value £1 15s., by a member of the Institute.

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

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

For the best Specimen of Modelling or Sculpture: A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.

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

For the best specimen of Joiner's Work, by an apprentice of not over 5 years standing: A PLOUGH PLANE AND IRONS, by Ridout, Brothers & Co., Ironmongers.

For the best specimen of Forged Iron Work, from the Hammer, by an apprentice of not over 5 years standing: A SET OF STOCKS AND DIES, value £2, by John Harrington, Esq., Ironmonger.

The Committee will also award a few discretionary Diplomas, not exceeding six in number, for superior Specimens not herein enumerated.

The above prizes are open to the competition of the Province. All Specimens for competition must be the bona fide production of the Exhibitor.

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

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

J. E. PELL.

V. PARKES.

W. H. SHEPPARD.

JOHN DRUMMOND.

S. A. FLEMING AND

W. M. EDWARDS,

Secretary.

Toronto, March, 1850.

DOLLAR NEWSPAPER.

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

SINGLE COPIES FIVE SHILLINGS FOR TEN MONTHS.

The Weekly Transcript contains all the reading matter of the Tri-Weekly Transcript, consisting, in addition to Political News of the day, of a variety of literary and miscellaneous articles suitable for family reading, every-thing offensive to morals being carefully excluded—Biographical Sketches—Parliamentary Proceedings, European and American News, Market Prices, &c.

37 Farmers and Horticulturists will always find in the columns of the Weekly Transcript extracts from the most agricultural publications of the day.

We invite practical farmers to favor us with communications relative to their own experience and discoveries in agriculture, which we shall be happy to lay before the public.

Any person sending a Club of Ten Subscribers, will be entitled to an extra copy for his trouble.

NO CREDIT—CASH ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

All Letters to be post paid, or they will not be taken on the Post Office.

D. McDONALD,

Proprietor of the Montreal Transcript.

REV. DR. DOWLING'S GREAT WORK ON ROMANISM

New and enlarged Edition, with the Author's last additions

A BOOK FOR EVERY PROTESTANT!

The History of Romanism, from its earliest origin to the present time—By the Rev. John Dowling, D. D.—Embellished with upwards of 50 highly finished engravings, chiefly from original designs.

Just published with the Author's final corrections, a new and enlarged Edition of this splendid and popular work, with a copious supplement, comprising a History of the Life and Reign of the present remarkable Pope, PIUS IX, and a Biographical Sketch of the last Pope GREGORY XVI

THE best eulogium upon this learned, complete and popular History of Romanism is the fact that SIXTEEN THOUSAND COPIES have been sold in about three years, and still there is a constant demand for it in all parts of the country. In order to meet this demand, and to gratify the public curiosity in relation to the present Pope Pius IX, the present enlarged edition is presented to the public. With the Supplement, the work now forms a splendid octavo volume, for the parlor, or for the library, of 732 pages.

Testimonials to former Editions, selected from more than a hundred, from all Protestant Denominations.

EPISCOPAL.

From the Protestant Churchman.

"This is a beautiful volume of 672 pages. Good service has been done for the cause of truth by this publication, and it certainly ought to secure for its author an enviable reputation among contributors to the standard literature of the day."

From the Episcopal Recorder.

"It traces its subject from the earliest corruptions of Christianity to the present time. It has a full Chronological Table, with Analytical and Alphabetical Indices and Glossary. It is a large and beautiful volume, and full of valuable information."

METHODIST

From Zion's Herald.

"It is written in a popular style. Its engravings are numerous and finely executed. The book will doubtless be popular, and cannot fail to produce a profound conviction of the terrible iniquity of Anti-Christ."

Rev. George Coles, of the Christian Advocate and Journal, says—"I cannot but express my gratitude to Almighty God that such a concise and complete development of the Mystery of iniquity is now presented to the public in a form so elegant and attractive."

CONGREGATIONAL.

Rev. Dr. Cleever, in the New York Evangelist, says—"We ought to have noticed this excellent and beautiful work before. It possesses many and very strong claims for popular favor, and we do not doubt that it is destined to have an extraordinary sale. The work itself is characterized by great research, and a comprehensive and Scriptural view of the nature and history of the Popish system."

PRESBYTERIAN.

From the (Philadelphia) Presbyterian.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

From the Christian Intelligencer, (Dutch Reformed.)

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

Rev. Alexander Campbell, President of Bethany College, of the Church of the Reformers, says: "In this work are an immense assemblage of facts and documents connected with the development and history of this great mammoth institution of error and iniquity. Popery is developed in this treatise from its birth to the present hour. We desire for this Book a very large circulation. It is only necessary to enlighten this community in the true spirit and character of the Papal system, to secure them against its insidious attacks upon everything we as a people hold dear and sacred. Let every one who buys this work communicate freely to all around him the developments which it reveals, and the facts which it records."

President Cramp, of Montreal, Editor of the Montreal Register, and author of the Text Book of Popery, says:—"This important work possesses merits of a high order. We are pleased to see that Dr. Dowling furnishes ample references to his authorities. The matter is well arranged; the facts unquestionable; the style lucid; and the spirit, Catholic, in the proper sense of the term. Its extensive circulation will be highly advantageous to Protestantism."

Notwithstanding the extensive Supplement now added to this valuable work, the price will remain the same as the former editions. Three Dollars per copy.

The following Works received at the BOSTON BOOK STORE, No. 6, Wellington Buildings, King Street,

THE LIFE OF JOHN CALVIN, Compiled from authentic sources, and particularly from his Correspondence, by Thomas H. Dyer, Esq., Price 5s.

REFLECTIONS ON BUTLER'S ANALOGY, PALEY'S EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY, AND HILL'S LECTURES ON DIVINITY, WITH TWO INTRODUCTORY LECTURES AND FOUR ADDRESSES, DELIVERED IN THE NEW COLLEGE, EDINBURGH, by the late Thomas Chalmers, D.D., L.L.D., Price 5s.

NOTES, EXPLANATORY AND PRACTICAL, ON THE GOSPELS, designed for Sunday School Teachers, and Bible Classes, by Albert Barnes, Esq., in two vols. Price 3s 3d.

MORNINGS AMONG THE JESUITS AT ROME, being Notes of Conversations held with certain Jesuits, on the subject of Religion, in the City of Rome, by the Rev. M. Hobart Seymour, M. A., Price 3s 9d.

B. COGROVE.

THE FARMER'S PAPER THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST:

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

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

Great care will be taken in the selection of matter, whether relating to Agriculture, Horticulture, Mechanics, Domestic Economy, Education, or general Science.—Several intelligent practical farmers and gardeners have promised correspondence, and the editors will be happy to receive communications from all their subscribers.—Such as are of interest will be freely published. Two or three gentlemen of high scientific attainments (one of whom is connected with the University,) have agreed to contribute to the columns of the Agriculturist.

Farmers, subscribe and pay for your paper, and then write for it; all parties will thus be pleased and benefited.

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

As an inducement to extra exertion, we offer the following Premiums:

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS!

SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS!

FIFTY DOLLARS!

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

Agricultural Societies, and those persons who obtain paper through the society, are excluded from the above. As we have no travelling agents, the offers are open, and accessible to all, with the exception just mentioned. No papers will be sent unless the subscription accompanies the order until the smallest number [60] is realized: after that one-half the price may be retained by the competitor, till the completion of the list which he intends to forward. Who will try? Where is the township of Canada West, in which no young man can be found willing to spend two or three weeks this winter to win at least the \$25 prize?

Agricultural Societies ordering 25 copies and upwards, will be supplied at half a dollar; twelve copies and upwards, 3s. 9d. Single subscriptions, one dollar. Local Agents, who will procure over three subscribers and remit us the subscription, free of postage, will be allowed 25 per cent.

GEORGE BUCKLAND, Secretary Agricultural Association, Principal Editor, assisted by WILLIAM McDONALD, Proprietor.

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

AGENTS WANTED THROUGHOUT CANADA!

Sears' New Pictorial Works for 1850.

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

BOOKS OF UNIVERSAL UTILITY.

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

The extraordinary popularity of the above volumes in every section of the Union, renders an agency desirable in each one of our principal towns and villages. Just published SEARS' NEW AND POPULAR

PICTORIAL DESCRIPTION OF THE UNITED STATES!

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

THE PICTORIAL FAMILY ANNUAL,

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

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

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

PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE!

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

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

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,

128, Nassau Street, New York.

To Publishers of Newspapers throughout Canada;

Newspapers copying this advertisement, ENTIRE, well displayed, as above, without any alteration or abridgment, (including this notice) and giving it a few INSIDE INSERTIONS, shall receive a copy of any of our \$2.50 or \$3.99 works, (subject to their order) by sending direct to the publisher. No letter will be taken from the office unless post paid.

THE WATER CURE JOURNAL AND HERALD OF REFORMS.

VOLUME EIGHTH, COMMENCING JULY, 1849.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL AND HERALD OF REFORMS, is published monthly, at ONE DOLLAR a year, in advance, containing thirty-two large octavo pages, illustrated with Engravings, exhibiting the structure, Anatomy and Physiology of the entire Human Body, with familiar explanations and instructions to learners.

THE JOURNAL

is emphatically a Journal of Health, adapted to all classes, and is designed to be a complete family guide, in all cases, and in all diseases

HYDROPATHY

will be fully unfolded, and so explained that all may apply it in various diseases, even those not curable by any other means. There is no system so simple, harmless, and universally applicable, as the WATER-CURE. Its effects are almost miraculous, and it has already been the means of saving the lives of thousands, who are entirely beyond the reach of all other known remedies.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF LIFE AND HEALTH

will be fully discussed, in every particular, including Food, Air Drinks, Clothing, and Exercise, showing their effects on the body and mind.

REFORMS

in all our modes of life will be pointed out, and made so plain that "he that runs may read." We believe fully, that man may prolong his life much beyond the number of years usually attained. We propose in this Journal to show how.

TO INVALIDS,

no matter of what disease, the principles of Hydropathy may safely be applied, and in many cases out of ten, great benefit may be derived therefrom.

TO THOSE IN HEALTH:

Without health even life is not desirable; unless a remedy can be found. To preserve health no other mode of living can compare with this system. In fact, were its rules observed and carried out, many of our ills would be forever banished from the earth, and the succeeding generations grow up in all the vigor of true mankind.—It will be a part of our duty to teach the world how to preserve health, as well as to cure disease.

TO WOMEN AND MOTHERS

it is universally conceded, by all intelligent practitioners, as well by the old school as the new, that the Water-Cure is not equalled by any other mode of treatment in those peculiar troubles common only to woman. This Journal will contain such advice and instruction as may be considered most important, in all these critical yet unavoidable cases.

TO HYDROPATHIC PRACTITIONERS.

We wish to have it distinctly understood, that this Journal will be devoted to the interests of no party, but will represent the entire Hydropathic profession. Our pages will be open to all who may favor us with such communications as may be of general interest to all classes. Reports of important cases, and all other matters pertaining to health, will be thankfully received, and laid before our readers.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Our facilities for publishing such a work, as this are unsurpassed by any other house in the United States. We have obtained the co-operation of all the leading Hydro-Whole combined talent of the entire profession. Besides pathic writers of the age, which will enable us to present the this we have had a wide experience in journal publishing, and have secured the services of nearly all the medical reformers in the land.

THIS JOURNAL

will be published monthly, containing thirty-two large pages of the best matter, with reference to the application of this system, adapted to all classes, on the following.

TERMS, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

Single copy, one year, - - - \$1 00

Five copies, - - - - - 4 00

Ten copies, - - - - - 7 00

Twenty copies, - - - - - 10 00

To receive attention, letters and orders must, in ALL cases, be Post-paid; and directed to

FOWLER & WELLS,

Clinton Hall, 129 and 131 Nassau street, N. York

KNOW THYSELF!

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR 1850.

EDITED BY O. S. & L. N. FOWLER:

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

PHRENOLOGY.

Each number will contain the analysis and location of some Phrenological faculty, illustrated by an engraving, of an article on their combination, with instructions to learners.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Health is life, the great instrument of talent, virtue, and happiness, all of which it augments. To its preservation and restoration, special attention will be given.

VITAL MAGNETISM;

with practical instruction, interesting facts, and those choice truths which it unfolds, will be presented in this Journal.

YOUNG MEN.

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.

SELF-PRESERVATION.

Who does not long earnestly, and would not strive assiduously, to cultivate his natural powers, and render himself better and more happy? To such each number will be a prompter and a text-book.

THE JOURNAL

will be published monthly, containing thirty-two large octavo pages, on good type and paper, with a variety of engravings, and much practical instruction to learners, on the following very low

TERMS IN ADVANCE.

Single Copy, one year, - - - \$1 00

Five Copies, one year, - - - 4 00

Sample numbers of the Journal will be sent gratis when desired. Please address post-paid.

FOWLER & WELLS,

Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau street, New York.

Agricultural.

TOADS.

The common toad, which is generally esteemed the most loathsome of British reptiles, and which boys too often heedlessly pelt with stones, as if it were a creature injurious to mankind, is an animal of considerable use in the economy of nature, being evidently created for the purpose of destroying and clearing away worms and other small vermin which would injure vegetation. The character of this inoffensive creature has been well described by Mr Fothergill, a naturalist. "The common lood of the toad," says he, "is small worms, and insects of every description; but its favorite food consists of bees and wasps. When a toad strikes any of these insects, however, deglutition does not immediately take place, as in other cases, but the mandibles remain closely compressed for a few seconds, in which time the bee or wasp is killed, and all danger of being stung avoided. The mandibles are provided with two protuberances which appear to be destined for this office. Although capable of sustaining long abstinence, the toad is a voracious feeder when opportunity offers. To a middle-sized one the writer has given nine wasps, one immediately after another; the tenth it refused, but in the afternoon of the same day it took eight more. To see the toad display its full energy of character, it is necessary to discover it in its place of retirement for the day, and if possible, unperceived, to drop an insect within its sight: it immediately arouses from its apparent torpor, its beautiful eyes sparkle, it moves with alacrity to its prey, and assumes a degree of animation incompatible with its general sluggish appearance. When arrived at a proper distance, it makes a full stop, and, in the attitude of a pointer, motionless it eyes its destined victim for a few seconds, when it darts out its tongue upon it, and lodges it in its throat with a velocity which the eye can scarcely follow. It sometimes happens to make an ineffectual stroke, and stuns the insect without goring it, but never makes a second stroke until the insect resumes motion. It uniformly refuses to feed on dead insects, however recent. For several years a toad took up its abode, during the summer season, under an inverted garden pot, which had a part of its rim broken out, in the writer's garden, making its first appearance in the latter end of May, and retreating about the middle of September. This toad, there is reason to believe, distinguished the persons of the family, who daily fed it, from strangers, as it would permit them to pat and stroke it.

Married.

At the residence of the Bride's father, April 19th, 1850, by the Rev. J. Bell, Mr. Francis Brown of Clarke to Miss Jane Staples, 9th Concession Cavan.

At the residence of the Bride's father, March 21st, 1850, by the same, Mr. Robert Staples to Miss Ann Sutton, both of Cavan.

May 10th, 1850, by the same, Mr. Joseph Magill, to Miss Elizabeth Coe, both of Manvers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TORONTO, SIMCOE AND LAKE HURON RAILROAD.

THE Polling of the Electors of Toronto on this question, is postponed until Monday the 3rd, and Tuesday the 4th of June.

By order, CHARLES DALY, C. C. C.



LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Tenders for Binding.

THE STANDING COMMITTEE on PRINTING, will, until Thursday, the 6th June next, at 12 o'clock noon, receive Tenders for BINDING the JOURNALS and APPENDICES of the Legislative Assembly, of the present session.

FORM OF TENDER:

Per Volume, not to exceed 600 pages, half-bound Lettered, Roman backs, and corners. The work and materials to be of the best quality. In other respects, according to a sample which may be seen on reference to the subscriber.

By order, ALFRED PATRICK, Clerk of Committees. Committee Room, Toronto, May 30, 1850.

MAMMOTH HOUSE, OPPOSITE THE MARKET, KING STREET TORONTO.

THOMAS THOMPSON.

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has re-opened the above Establishment with an extensive and well selected Stock of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, &c., which for variety, prices, &c., is he believes, inferior to none in the City, and to which he would solicit a call from his old Friends. His Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS and SHOES, &c., &c., is now more complete than heretofore, embracing all the New Styles &c., in the Several Departments.

It would be impossible to enumerate every article on hand, and as the Subscriber is much opposed to the system of puffing, he would merely request the public to call and examine for themselves. P.S. The FOOT and SHOE STORE is now in the rear, Fronting on Francis Street, with the Sign of the Mammoth Boot.

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

WANTED,

BY THE YOUNG MEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY, in connection with Bond Street Baptist Chapel, a COLPORTEUR, to travel in the West Woods of Canada.

Particulars may be learned by addressing, Post Paid, to Mr. D. GEORGE, care of JOHN G. JUDD, Toronto. May 27, 1850.

CHEAP CASH STORE!

SIGN OF THE GREEN

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

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

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

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

THE ASSORTMENT

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

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

An early Inspection is Requested.

JAMES MANNING.

Toronto, May 3, 1850. 18.

WANTED

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

Toronto, May, 20, 1850.

J. NASH,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR & DRAPER

No. 2, ELOIN BLOCK,

JOHN STREET, HAMILTON.

GENESEE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

Office, Mammoth House, opposite the Market.

JAMES MANNING.

Toronto, May 8, 1850. 18.

JOHN TYNER,

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER

HAS REMOVED TO

NO. 54, YONGE STREET,

Two Doors South of the Phoenix Foundry.

Toronto, May 20, 1850.

For Sale.

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

IN THE PRESS, AND WILL SHORTLY BE PUBLISHED

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

Price, One Dollar, Cloth boards, 12 mo.

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

BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETY.

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

JAMES CARLESS, Depository.

For Sale.

THE SCHOONER "VICTORY" of Kingston. 69 tons burden, 4 years old, with every thing complete and in good order.

For particulars, apply at the office of this paper or to E. BOYLE, Kingston.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Kingston, March, 1850

Encourage Home Manufactures!

THE Subscriber in returning his sincere thanks to the Merchants and Public generally, for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business, begs to inform them that he continues to manufacture Neats Foot Oil, Glue of various qualities, Ivory Black and Oil Paste Blacking, put up in the following manner, viz., Tin Boxes of three sizes, No. 1, 2, and 3, Penny Cakes in boxes, containing one gross each, and Halfpenny Cakes in boxes, containing one gross each. And he respectfully solicits a continuance of their support.

PETER R. LAMB.

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

CLOTHING & DRY GOODS!

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

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

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

GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

READY-MADE CLOTHING:

Table listing clothing items and prices. Columns include item name, quantity, and price. Items include Men's Eloff Over-coats, do Pibot, do Beaver, do Whinney Tracing, do Shooting Coats, do B. C. Sack and Bag, do B. C. Frock and Dress, do Cassimere Trowsers, do Flannel & Tweed, do Duckskin & Cloth, do Buckskin, do Mole-skin, Men's Corduroy Trowsers, do Vests, Boy's Vests, do Trowsers, do Coats, Red Flannel Shirts, Cotton do, Cotton shirts, Linen Fronts, Cloth Caps, Glengarry Bonnets, Fur Caps.

DRY GOODS:

Table listing dry goods items and prices. Columns include item name, quantity, and price. Items include 250 Saxony Wool Scarf Sharws, Velvet Bonnets, Cloaks, Prints (fast colors), Gala Plaids, Factory Cottons, White Cottons, Striped Shirting, Gingham (very heavy), Flannels (red & white), Blankets, Cotton Warp.

Shot, Checked, Striped, and Plain Alpaca and Orleans; Saxony; Plain, Checked, and Flowered Lama Cloths; Striped Cape Cloths; Plain and Shot Colours; Camellion Stripes and Checks.

Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery, Fringes, Flowers, Muslins, Veils, Collars Velvets, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Muffs, and Beas.

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

NO SECOND PRICE.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

Toronto, January 21st, 1850.

Printing Establishment.



BOOK & JOB PRINTING

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

AT THE WATCHMAN OFFICE, Post Office Lane.

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

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

Wm. McDougall, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, CONVEYANCER, &c, &c, TORONTO, CANADA WEST, Office, King Street, Two Doors West of Yonge Street.

Toronto, Jan. 21, 1850.

James Foster, BOOT & SHOE ESTABLISHMENT

No. 4, City Buildings, King Street, TORONTO.

January 21st, 1850.

N. R. LEONARD,

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

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

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

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

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, Book-binding Tools, &c., &c., of the late firm of EASTWOOD & CO., are now able to supply the Trade, Country Storekeepers, School Teachers, &c., &c., with Writing and Wrapping Paper, School and Account Books, Stationery, &c., at the lowest price, and on the most liberal terms.

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

Warehouse, same place as occupied by Eastwood & Co.

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

J. EASTWOOD, Jr., & Co., Toronto.

C. L. HELLAWELL, & Co., Hamilton

Toronto, Jan. 21, 1850.

THE WATCHMAN,

PUBLISHED ON Monday Evening

BY T. T. HOWARD.

OFFICE, Post Office Lane, Toronto, Canada West

—TERMS—

Annual Subscription, in advance, 16s

Do. Ditto, when not paid in advance, 12s

12 papers to one address per An., each, in advance, 8s

Reduction in our terms:

New Subscribers, requiring back Nos., in advance, for Vol. 1., 8s.

Do. (single copies) commencing No. 15, to end of Vol., in advance, 6s.

Do. to Clubs of ten or more, commencing No. 15, to end of Vol., in advance, 5s.

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

For the accommodation of subscribers who have taken the advance term is farther extended to the 5th of June, 1850.

Ministers of the Gospel and other influential persons respectfully requested to act as Agents for the Watchman.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six Lines and under, 2s 6d for first, and 1d for each subsequent insertion.

Over Six Lines, 4d per Line for first, and 1d for each subsequent insertion.

All Advertisements should be accompanied by written directions stating the number of insertions required, not, they will be inserted till countermanded in writing, and charged accordingly.

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

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

ROBERT BOYLE, Printer.