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#### Poetry.

#### TIS PARP TO PIF.

A fair young girl in sadness lay Upon a downy couch, Round which the sunset's brightest as Dwelt with a ling ring touch.

or Tis hard to d.e." she marmur'd seft; "I love the sladowy glade; I love the fields, the woods, where off In childhood I have stray'd.

. My cherished flowers, so sweet, so brights Is ca now for them I sigh, Their op'ning tints gave me delight; Oh! it is hard to die.

"T is hard to die! my mother dear, Oh! give me one fond kiss; Fain would my spirit linger here, To be with thre in bliss."

The no ther bent her sorrowing form, And strove the tear to hide; Her anxious heart beat quek and warm, For well she loved that child.

" Farewell, kind sister! once again Told me in thy embrace; Come nearer, come; ah! 't is in vain, I cannot see thy face.

" Ch! pray for me," she wildly cried, " Resign'd that I may go To everlasting hills of peace, Where healing waters flow."

She closed her eyes in silent prayer, Hush'd was the last soft sigh; Her Savionr's open arms were there; She found it sweet to die!

Miscellany.

PRAYER.

of our desires unto God, for things agreeable to

his will, in the name or through the medition

of Jesus Christ, by the help of the Holy Spirit,

with a confession of our sins, and a thankful

1. Prayer is in itself a becoming acknow-

ledgment of the all-sufficiency of God, and of

spiritual blessings. He could bless his creatures

in another way: but he will be inquired of, to

do for them those things of which they stand in need, Ezek. xxxvi. 37. It is the act of an in-

ness lays a foundation for our asking with con-

fidence the blessings we need, and his ability

encourages us to hope for their bestowment. "O

thou that hearest prayer, unto thee shall all

2. Prayer is a spiritual exercise, and can only

be performed acceptably by the assistance of the Holy Spirit, Rom vin. 16. "The sacrifiece of

the wicked is an abomination to the ord, but

Holy Spirit is the great agent in the work of

grace, and without his special influence there is no acceptable prayer. Hence he is called the

Spirit of grace and of supplication: for he it is

that enables us to draw nigh unto God, filling

our mouth with arguments, and teaching us to

faith, or a believing frame of mind. "If any

man lack wisdom, let him ask of God, who giv-

eth to all men liberally and upbraideth not, and

it shall be given him. But let him ask in faith,

nothing wavering: for let not the wavering man

think that he shall receive anything of the

Lord," James i. 5-7. "He that cometh unto

God, must believe that he is a rewarder of them

that diligently seek him," Heb. xi. C. It must

be offered in the name of Christ, believing in

him as revealed in the word of God, placing in

unleigned confidence in his atoning sacrifice and

3. All acceptable prayer must be offered in

the prayer of the upright is his delight."

order our cause before him, Zech. xii. 10.

fiesh come," Ps. lav. 2.

acknowledgment of his mercies.

Prayer has been well defined, the offering up

# ON CHANGE OF AIR.

giving, like angels.

able to the will of God" So the apostle says:

This is the confidence that we have in him,

that, if we ask anything according to his will,

he heareth us; and if we know that he hear

us, whotsoever we ask, we know that we have

the petitions the we desired of him," I John v.

14, 15 C prayers must, therefore, be regu-

lated by the r vealed will of God, and come

to be the matter and the ground of our suppli-

cations What God has not particularly promised, he may nevertheless possibly bestow;

but what he has promised he will assuredly

of old not one tailed, but all came to pass and

in due time the same shall be said of all the

5 All this must be accompanied with con-

fession clour sins, and thankful acknowledge

ment of God's mercies. These are two neces

sary ingredients in acceptable prayer "I prayed," said the prophet Daniel, "and made con-

tession" Sin is a burden, of which confession

unloads the soul "Father," said the return-

ing prodigal, "I have suned against heaven and in thy sight" Thanksgiving is also as

necessary as confession; by the one, we take shame to ourselves; by the other, we give glory

to God. By the one, we abase the creature, by the other, we exalt the Creator. In petition-

ing favors from God, we act like dependent crea-

ture , in confession, like sinners; but in thanks-

perform. Of the good things promised to Isra-

within the compass of the promises

The effects which air, pure air, change of air. produce on the health of man; on the discharge of his mental and bodily functions; on his spirits, his temper, almost his disposition; on the vigor of his memory, the correctness of his judgment, the brilliancy of his imaginings; are too important to be passed over without notice

"The importance of ventuation, much as it has been urged on public attention, is not yet sufficiently estimated. Are not bed rooms still built low and small? Are not beds still sur rounded with closely-drawn curtains? Are not bed rooms still crainined with furniture, and their floors covered with carpeting-at times even unuer the beds, where a carpet is not, cannot be wanted? Do not people sleep with the door and windows of the bed-room closed, with a light, and not unoften that light gas, burning in their bed rooms? Can it be centended that our dependa co upon him It is his appointed they either means for the obtaining of both temporal and its value?" they either understand ventilation, or appreciate

The atmospheric air, composed principally of two elements, oxygen and ninogen is changed by respiration: and consisting, before inspiration, of twenty one parts of oxygen to seventy digent creature, seeking relief from the fountain nine parts of nitrogen; it contains, after expion mercy. A sense of want excites desire, and ration, probably at the lowest computation, three desire is the very essence of prayer. "One and a half per cent of carbonic acid, or on an thing have I desired of the Lord," says David: average, twenty-seven and a half cubic taches "that will I seek after." Prayer without desire is like an altar without a sacrifice, or without the fire from heaven to consume it. When all our wants are supplied, prayer will be converted inches in twenty-four hours, which weigh nearly three pounds, and contain about eleven ounces of carbon.

"Now, the rapidity with which this vitiation in a minute; therefore three hundred and twenty cuely inches of air are each minute poisoned by every individual, and rendered unfit for the support of life. The consequences which must follow, even on a simple chemical view of the matter, if a man is confined eight hours in a shut up bed-room, are obvious enough. But this is not all with the expired air, a large quantity of watery tapour is exhaled from the vapour being condepsed in cold weather, and in winter, sometimes frozen, on the bed-room windows; a fact which shows itself in the damphess of the clothes, particularly woollen clothes, which have laid all night in a closely shut-up bed-room. Nor is this all: the skin is actively at work evolving its secretions, among the rest a highly volatile, and in some persons, most offensively smelling substance, which, mixing with the air taints it more and more-renders it more and more impure—more and more unfit for respiration."

"The effect of a burning candle or lamp in increasing these evils is precisely that which a second person in the room would cause, seeing, that, during its combustion, it takes the oxygen from the air, and replaces it by carbonic acid The effect of a fire, if it is a very small one, and him all our hope of acceptance, and exercising the room large, is rather favorable to ventilation.

not be tried. For if the room is heated, the air not merely the mother and nuise of his children, in proportion to its weight, and, therefore, at most efficient assistant in their intellectual and each aspiration, less air is really breathed; the moral training. blood is consequently not so feely and completely acrated. But there is likewise another effect If the air is heated the body is heated, the vessels of the skin excited, and the result is either an excessive secretion of its fluid, and consequent and unnecessary and imminus exhaus. non, or, failing this, a hot, dry and leverish skin. But even this is not all. Blood, when heated, occupies more bulk more space, and the conseprense is fulness of the ressels, undus pressure or the brain and nerves, and therefore torpitying, lethargic, unrefreshing sleep, or otherwise a restless excitability of system. Both these efhas indulged himself with a heated bed room. most men in a hot sitting-room.

The bed-room onght not, then, to be heated, but, on the contrary, to be kept as cool as is conconstant change of air in it. For these purpo- addition to this: the weekly penny, the quar-ses, either the door ought to be left partially terly shilling, and the annual subscription, all open, or the windows opened a little at the top particular circumstances, it the room is not unusually large, and even then the fire ought to support their schools in a style that may be be a small one. The curtains of the bed ought termed princely, and they raise for the spread be as little drawn as possible; the floor only in that one would think they had surely directed part carpeted, and there ought to be only neall the streams of their bounty to this one sincessery chairs, tables, &c. A light ought not gle object. But how can they sustain such an to be allowed in a bed-room, if it can be avoid amount of unceasing contribution? How, afed; and, if it is necessary, it should be put into ter the proper, maintenance of their families and the fire-place."—Dr. Robertson.

### THE LORD'S DAY.

(From the "Pearl of Days;" Essay by a Laborer's

It needs but a glance at the toilsome life o our rural or our manufacturing population to convince any one that the Sabbath, viewed merely in relation to man's temporal well being is of great value to the working man. The im portant influence which the frequent return o such a day, with all its cheering and inspiriting exercises and associations, must have upon the hearth of those who observe it, is not to be over looked. The wearied frame is refreshed and invigorated, the depressed spirits a divened, and the flagging energy restored, while its public observances call for such attention to personal appearance as cannot fail to have a beneficial effect at once upon the habits and the constitution, as also to form a strong inducement to exertion for the improvement of their condition.-Hence it is, that when we enter the house of the church-going, Sabbath-keeping laborer, we generally find a marked difference between it and the home of him who rarely or never enters a place of worship, and who regards not the saered claims of the day.

In the house of the Sabbath-observing, church attending laborer-even though, as is too often the case, he should know little or nothing of the vital power of religion, though its observance be prayer, and dwell at the mercy-seat. God alone is able to hear and to supply their every want. Takes place, may be conceived by knowing the mere outward observance, and his religion but The revelation which he has given of his good- fact, that at each respiration sixteen cubic inch- form—we observe useful, though sometimes es of air are on an average, deteriorated, and rude furniture, clothing, and food, cleanliness that about twenty soch respirations are taken and comfort, a cheerful fire on the hearth, and a few books on the shelf; everything indicating some little relish for the convenience and comfort of civilized life.

On Saturday evening, there is washing and combing and brushing of flaxen heads, laying out of clean little frocks and pinnfores, or jet black shoes set i ady for little feet, that, without hurry of confusion, clean and neat, they may be ready on Subbath morning to accompany fathlungs; a fact which femonstrates itself by the er or mother, or, it possible both to the place

"Where Christians meet to praise and pray, To hear of heaven, and learn the way.

One important advantage which is connected with the observance of the Lord's day among the laboring population, is the influence which it has in elevating the mind, character and condition of the female portion of the community. Where Christianity and its weekly rest are unknown, the condition of woman is abject in the extreme, but the religion of Jesus raises her from to the reason. Poetry, in her high or walte, is her degraded situation, by calling her forward adone with the graves of fancy; in by highto engage in the exercises, share the instructions, and receive the influences of the Sabbath. The Lord's day calls her thinking powers into action, gives her a mind and conscience of her own, coldited more rapidly though the realism of the cultivates her intellectual and more leaves. cultivates her intellectual and moral nature, and Poss enlightens the hi can pared the intellectual and moral nature, and gives her to man a helpmate indeed, fitted to images of beauty and goodness, touches the

is rarefice, is expanded, occupies a larger space but their intelligent instructor and guide-his

### METHODISTS, AND THEIR LIBERALITY. The Methodist congregations, taken as a

whole, are more liberal than those of any body. It is probably a fact, that taking them as a whole, every Methodist contributes towards gospel objects, about three times the sum that is contributed by each member of other bodies in the British Empire. Many thousands among these bodies do to their power, and beyond their power; but it may be safely asserted, that a great majority, comprising a large proportion fects must have often been felt by the man who of all the wealthy professors of this country, do nothing, or next to nothing, for the support of These effects must have been frequently felt by the gospel. The great peculiarity of Methodism is, that the scale of contribution is properly adjusted, and universally acted upon. Their avowed motto-the single secret (we speak onsistent with the feelings and the health, and ly of human means) of their prodigious moral treans ought always to be taken to secure a power is-"At it I all at it I always at it !" In for the support of the gospel ; moreover at love No fire ought to be allowed, unless under very feasts, at festival sermons, and at the sacramental table, for the support of their poor; they to be of as light a texture, and they ought to of the gospel in heathen lands a sum so vast, credit, can they possibly maintain it? Sustain it! It sustains them! It is impoverishing none! Its great danger at this moment is from the rising respectability of the people. But atter all why do we marvel to comfort conscience, and hide culpability. It is easier to wonder than to work! to gape than to give! The Methodists do much, but they could do immensely more. Take the sum total of their congregations, and dividuit by thereggregate of their numbers, and you would und the sum from each is really small. Take an equal number from equal ranks of the population, and come pute the sums they spend needlessly, or huttfully, or sinfully in various ways, and it will probably amount to seven times the sum; spent by the Methodists in support of gospel institutions. Mammon has still the loaf, and Christ the crum's. Selfishness is the untaronist of the gospe and covetourness do sa on the Christian church.-Christian Watness.

# PROSE AND PORTAY.

Thre is a plain line of d. n. Admin bysycen prose and poetry. Nature is he the thank r. Man an go to he her than his 1: deither, and naturalis their tomtage. But this has of demarcition is more a new or of feeling than demonstration. The positions philosoph inured to the right discipline of genuet with be apt to regret this. And why so? At all thise theorems which so well indicate elevation of the Greetan genetis based on ex which derive their value it me manking's versal perception of thom? Why not, also. the line of designation between proze and try should beforever delined by the univ feeling of manind?

It is said, owever, that different men ? different leelogs; that an onge tarkes man as poetial, and another as pro-acc. ? this it is obvius to reply, that abused every ject may be lewed in a post of prosmic! according tohe will of the sectator. A . engine, confler d as n in chancier the easily attailing certain ands, is a more ject; but considered as no child of butat nius, and sulphying the blessings of th man race, throus, for a moment, a po-character, beause in this view it awaker elevated and or But objects are classes. poetical or rostic, according to their tend to awake emotion; for instance, a bond sunset, of in old ruine i school house, is a p cal objet; a cotton tannufactory is a p.c. object.

Poorly addresses itself to the pa sion passes than otherwise. But this is a nice question, become, not merely his slave or his toy, but the soulwith sympathy, and fig. it with emulation; one with difficulty adjusted, and one which, un companion of his labors and studies, his devoted and the moral nature of man is thus endered less the bed-room is particularly large, should friend and his familiar and his f 4. Prayer is to be offered for "things agree-less the bed-room is particularly large, should friend, and his faithful and judicions advised; mole worthy of his intellectual.—Monthly Mag.

prevalent intercession.

# The Press and General Review.

TRYSCL.

From Prettin Very por dearing I very deal Cartent. Francis, 1849.

The atlairs of Rome still hold the fast place French; and, is new events transpire, the in It is better that those who still bear the name vasion of the Pontilical States by our troops is more severely condemned. That which has raised the national indignation to its height, are disciples of the Reformation will bring to this the last sets of Pins IX., his cuta proprie and people the doctome of the Gospel his man sty. I med not analyse these proces, they are probably known to all your readers but I ought to notice the impression they have produced in France. Discontent and reproba tion have been almost unanimous. Not only the Democratic journals, but even the organs of the most moderate opinions, have expressed strongly their censure. Thus, for example, the extreme moderation in its opinions, has not been able to conceal how favolous have been the political concessions of the Pope, and how worthy apology for these unqualified proclamations

Wo Protestants, in particular, know, by long lavish of human blood, and crushes its adver-

Present events, however, seem to demand more mildness, or at least more prudence, on the part of the Roman clergy. It seems that the Pope and the Cardinals, having been restored to power by the bayonets of France, ought to have some regard for the wishes of our not have done from motives of generosity. But no; a spirit of error and blindness rules the dignituries of the Roman Church. Phey strike, nesty, when the exe ptions are more numerous than those who are pardoned

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ampletely discredited. All has vanished. He is still ed and detested. Men the that this Pontiff lacks iness, that he is better fitted than for the chair of Rome, A wand the first word of moin It'l Ho had bound to obtain the at his on and love of the civilized rements of his reign were otheosis, and now he drinks of bitterness. Memorable y is incompatable with the at time! It is an old insuvain phantom, as soon as a fresh attempt at emajcipa-

or charge for shall u I many pamphlets published iere is one, among others, lare!" The author has not 8-16-1 s to this pamphlet; some t was written by the illustennais, but I think this concommencement, "I &n & ts doctrine, I reputate no , the stam " but after this declawith incomptrable beldness, of open, the conduct of Pies IX. be erres out, addressing the Pope, the salar of thy throne, ught to grow at the ease, and in liberty; the trule clown

in the religious and political thoughts of the heard, their intercention would be suspictors of Romanists should do this work. Then, when the favorable moment shall have airced, the

A curious circumstance has recently revealed the sentiments of the Parisian population on the Paperey and its agents. Some dramatic wri ters had composed a piece entitled Reme It was the history of Pius IX, from his youth until the present time. They represented first Journal des Debots, which preserves constantly indventures. After that, they indicated how he had been het to embrace the sacerdotal arect, and showed him raised to the dignity of sover eign Pontiff, Then they displayed, in succes of derision his amnesty. The Ultramontanes sive paintings, the different episodes of the Rondon have tried timidly to stammer out an iman expedition. The intentions of the dramatists were not anti Romanist on the contrary, Truly, we expected little from the Cardinals they gave great praises to the Poje, and tried and Jesuits who surround Pius IX History to revive his popularity but the mass of the has taught us that the priests of Rome practise spectators decrived the expectations of the comnot pardon of injuries, that they are without pity powers. The panegyric of Pius IX was received to the expectation of the panegyric of Pius IX was received to the expectation of the e towards the conquered, and shrink not from any ed with ice cold silence. No applause-no maatrocity, in order to strengthen their power miles attou of sympathy, but tather marks of scorn. And, on the other hand, when the scene and mournful experience, that the Papacy is represented the Romans defending their city against the French, they were received with trantic acclamations.

Thus, even in Paris, the people have applauded those who fought against our soldiers. This has produced, as you may expect, iminense scandal. The Ultramentanes and the in ads of Government have cried out that it is a shame to see French non take the part of the Romans Cabiact, and the sentiments of the Frencharmy. against the French army and the national flag and to yield to policy that which they would not have done from motives of generosity. But not the less incontestable. It is certain that the population of Paris is deeply irritated by the they condemn, they imprison, they banish, with inexorable lury, and proclaim a pretended ampolitical elections, a great majority would protest against this fault of M. Louis Bonaparte As it regards the Cabinet, its only aim is to

get out of this wretched business as soon as posa private individual, but, sible. MM. Oddion Barrot, de T querille, Dufaure, Passy, dr, rightly think that they have been grossly deceived they are ashamed of having rendered the essistance of our soldiers to these incorrigible Cardinals, who revive the horrors of the Inquisition. But what can they do? What resolution con they tolo? Is it possible to abandon the unfortunate Romans to the vengeance of their barbarous masters? The Legislative Assembly will be soon colled upon to resolve these grave questions. It is proba bly that the leaders of the moderate par . MM Ehius, Mole, de Broglie, will demand the imonly the shadow of life; it mediate crucution of the pontifical territories, and leave the subjects of the Pope to the mercy of the Austrians and the Neapolitans Thus, our troops will return to the French soil, but blushing for the triumph they have obtained and our name—the tame of France-hitherto so great and so glorious, will receive a stain which will not easily be effaced

Whilet these debites occupy public opinion. the bishops and their acelytes hold solemn asfounded. The anonymus sembles. I have already spoken, in my inst letter, of the Provinced Council c nvoked at Paris. I can now give some details of the proecodings and operations of this priestly assembly It is necessary to repeat that the organic laws published by Napotren after his compact with the Pope, prohibited a Council, either national

VII. v authe lightnoup of Europe hen a positior almost rediculous in all this affair one, where Brutus write Liberty? crend prelates to return to their dioceses; it is afraid of not being obeyed, if it takes this vigo one course. But, on the other hand, the Minof it me. The last retres of feudal sters of State cannot telerate, without saying a

war state of state .

by Roman Catholies themselves, and which remonies; the secret part was engaged on seri people, the judgment was not the mere distinct by Roman Catholics themselves, and which prepares the way for the fill of their church on questions, deliberations on parits of doctine. In Indige, up it from evidence, or ngainst it; the Protestants are as authory in this anti-parity discipline and worship. Such is the spart of the Judge, up it from evidence, or ngainst it; the Protestants are as authory in this anti-parity country. Such is the spart of the Judge, up it from evidence, or ngainst it; the Protestants are as authory in this anti-parity country. What? Only and reasons which cannot be gains aved at the Popery. It gives to the eyes, the ears, the har of country, imprepidited reason. He has no that which speaks to the eyes, the ears, the large extractions are the large extractions and the control of the Judge, up it from evidence, or ngainst it; the Judge, up it from evidence, or ngainst it; the large extractions of the Judge, up it from evidence, or ngainst it; the large extractions which cannot be gained at the Popery. It gives to the large extractions are the large extractions of the Judge, up it from evidence, or ngainst it; the large extractions of the Judge, up it from evidence, or ngainst it; the large extractions of the Judge, up it from evidence, or ngainst it; the large extractions of the Judge, up it from evidence, or ngainst it; the large extractions of the Judge, up it from evidence, or ngainst it; the large extractions of the Judge, up it from evidence, or ngainst it; the large extractions of the Judge, up it from evidence, or ngainst it; the large extractions of the Judge, up it from evidence, or ngainst it; the large extractions of the Judge, up it from extractions of the senses, and the magination; and then the controvertibly given the real sense of the Praypriests preserve for themselves, for themselves or Book and the Catechism A. Sir Herbert as children, or profane. Do you wish spectal Scriptures, it is simply one of the Sacred les? Do you have must? Are you charmed England. His sole and immissed object was at seeing pompous priestly vestments? To you to declare what the Church taught, and, acdising to a maused by processions, directed conding to her Catechism and Liungy, the with litinies ( Come, Rome will give you all Judge declares, that the lesson she traches isthese one things It will help you to pass many Haptesmal Texcorrectors. agrees to hours by its theariest practices | Mr. Gorham's ground is, that the Articles Mastar (the first name of Pas IX) in the char But ask nothing more You may perhaps, above are to be taken as the exponents of her never of a soldier. Then they related his old have a strong desire to know what has been do-time. This is the point his Counsel have sail and dis assed among the members of the labored to prove, but in our view, they have Council you may take a lively interest in afforether tailed. The Lugich Churchman has tearning the different opinions of the bishops I compassively shown, that there is no distinction and you may think that the presides should open I made on behalf of the Articles in the Ordinathen sittings to the public. But take careffing service, or in the Catechism. The Ordi-This is not the custom of Rome. The priests mution correct speaks thus .have undertaken to think for the laite, to meditate for them, to arrange the affairs of their couls without consulting them; and, after making a show of their pompous decorations, they care. fully close the doors when the hour of discussion | R. din hath received the same, according to the X, X, X

> GORHAM A DISHOP OF EXETER. 1 to a the British Banner.

In our last Number we intimated, that the Appeal "ase of Mr. Gorman was then being heard before the Privy Council. The pleadings are new closed, but the Lords and Gentlemen have taken time to consider their judgment. -Notwithstanding the extreme length to which the arguments have gone, we have given the Trial entire, that our readers may have the whole case before them at one view. The British Banner is the only Journal in which the Report has appeared complete in one num-With a view to this, we abstained last week from giving a portion of the pleadings that, by exhibiting the whole, at once, our read ers might be enabled to compare the arguments on both sides with more faility. It is, however er, just possible, that a portion of our friends will scarcely thank us, and deem that our space might have been better occupied; and we confess, that in one view we concur in the opinion. But still there is another side, and there are strong reasons for the deed, since very important purposes may be subserved by it. It is not nough, that men of sense have made up there minds upon the subject the bulk of the people as yet, know very little about it, while the times we live in are such as to render it no small importance that the public at large should be thoroughty acquainted with the principal merits of the case, and of the circumstances attending it, as most powerfully illustrating the corruption, the carnality, and the entire worldly character of the institution of the established Church It will be seen, that even Mr. Gon-HAM has still somewhat to les n on the point in litigation; his views are by no means Scripturally clear; but this is of small moment. Enlightened Christians have not now to learn the meaning of words which have been so long before them; and Nonconformists, above all, have not now to ascertain the meaning of the Rubric, their fathers so nobly suffered and sacrificed book set forth. their earthly all. There is no mystery requiring the wisdom of great Law Lords and Prelates, learned or unbarned. It is purely a question of the Grammar, and of the Dictionaord which Chalemagne gave taken no notice of this legal restriction. They Sunday School education. A decision on the have judged, apparently, that priests are far point may be necessary for the guidance of the the same of the same of the people, above laws; that they may do what they please, Church so called, in matters of preferment, but formity, which ordains that every parson shall the same of thy throne, ugit to grow and need not ask sancton from anybody. Our it is utterly valueless for any Theological pure say. Government have played a poor game, and ta- pose As it respects this, there will be no difference, either in the Church or out of it. The What hast thou made of the pretensions of the bishops, and order these revenues where Brutus write Libertu? even prelates to return to their dioceses; it is —to a man, are made up Whatever may be the Judgment, they will continue severally to believe, as they have hitherto believed, and they will teach as they have haherto taught-while ines. Hes than seconded the efforts of single word, this flagrant violation of the organic Dissenters, of every grade will retain, unchang-They have ed, their opinions. Such will continue to be the friends to escape from the Church of England, yielded in the strengle, thou im. Thy forhead is stained in the strength of the Minister of Public Instruction and World with the present, or which holy oil cannot wash ship, M Langumais, who, for the present, or the Privy Council. But there is the best make who has a conscience, and desires to keep the place of M de Falloux; who is ox reason to think that the judgment of the book of the Lombardship blood of tremsly ill, her published an ordinance, signed matters, or much as possible, just as they were out remnding our readers, that if the Privy Council is they were out remnding our readers, that if the Privy Council is they were out remnding our readers, that if the Privy Council is they were out remnding our readers, that if the Privy Council is they were out remnding our readers, that if the Privy Council is they were out remnding our readers, that if the Privy Council is they were out remnding our readers, that if the Privy Council is the provided an ordinance, signed matters, or much as possible, just as they were out remnding our readers, that if the Privy Council is the Privy Council is the Privy Council is the Privy Council in the Charlet of the Privy Council is the Council in the Charlet of th

All these pomphlets circulate in protusion two parts, very distinct—the occ public and the far as pricticable, to liddy the difference, and among all ranks of the people, and event strong other seast. The public part was entirely combine take off the edge of the Judge's sentence, harded of the Papacy. It is a proportional totale posed of processions, litanies, chants, bestive explanation of the mind of the control of the Papacy. olim, that which concerns intelligence, con-Lineer First said, the question is not one of

. Will you turn give your taithful diligence always so to munister the Dodrine and Sacraments, and the Discipline of Christ, as the Lord thath communited, and as this Church and commandments of God; so that you may teach the people committed to your Cure and Chargo with all diligence to keep and, observe the

"Insucer. I will do so, by the help of the

It is in vain to look here for such pre-eminerge in behalf of the Articles. The matter is spoken of as a whole, without the slightest discrimination or particularly with respect to them. But the Canons are not less explicit. Canon XXXVI, for example, places the Articles and the Prayer Book on the perfect level :-

"No person shall be received into the Ministry . . . except he shall first subscribe that the Book of Common Prayer, and of ordering Bishops, Priests and Deacons, containeth in it nothing contrary to the Word of God . . . that he himself will us the said Form in the said Book . . . that he alloweth the Book of Articles of Religion . . . to be agreeable to the Word of God."

Here, again, there is no exclusive authority given to the Articles by the Rubries and tho Catechism, and such is the same in Canon LL, which regards the preaching of strangers in Cathedral Churches. The Common Prayer Book and the Articles are here represented as co-ordinate authorities. The thing runs thus: -

"It any in his Sermon shall publish any dootrine, either strange, or disagreeing from the Word of God, or from any of the Articles of Reor from the Book of Common Prayer; the Dean or the Residents shall . . . give notice of the same to the Bishep of the

Again, Canon LXI brings out the Catechism as actually the faith of the entire community, and of all who offer themselves for con-

"Every minister . . . shall take such especial care as that none may be presented to the Bishop for him to lay his hands upon, but such as can render an account of their Catechism, and Act of Uniformity, for which Farm according to the Catechism in the said

This language is utterly fatal to the views of Mr. Gorham, as giving the pre-eminence of a controling power to the Articles: for her Catechism, not the Articles, is made the testing point, ry-a question of the meaning of language, and that which, in this matter, is to determine the cries out, addressing the Pope, or provincial, without the previous sanction of which may be settled by the simplest peasant the course of the entire clergy of the realm.—
the Government. The Roman belieps have in the land, who has had the benefit of a good. This, in our view, therefore, is altogether conclusive. But, if anything more were wanting it might be found in the atrocious Act of Uni-

"I, A. B., do hereby declare my unfeigned lassent and consent to all and everything contained and prescribed in and by the Book of Common Prayer."

No wonder that Thomas Scott, in his later years, repeatedly refused to subscribe even as the condition of preferment; and that, on his death bed, he advised one of his mest intimate

by the President of the Republic, authorising before the judgment of Sir Hebert Jenner Fust. Council should declare out and out for Mr. Gorthe Provincial Councils But this sanction had The policy of the Privy Council will be to ham, and against the doctrine of Baptismal After this terres philippic the author underthese training propositions:

Its This the importance propositions:

It was a matter of the proposition of the Poiss not proposition of the Poiss of the After this heres philippic the author under not been asked. No matter, our Government give to neither party a triumph. The probabil- Regeneration, this will still leave the Law-

## Family Circle.

EDUCATION OF MOTHERS FOR THEIR DETIES. From Corda's M. nogeroral of Infrary.

In no point of view as it possible to defend the pravailing error of leaving out what ought to constitute an essented part of fetnale domestic education. Till that delect be remedied, thou sands of young beings who might have been preserved, will continue to be out offer the very outset of existence, to the lasting grief of those who would have been delighted to guard them against every danger, had they only known how to set about it. Even in the best regulated families, it is ture to meet with a mo her, who before becoming such, has devoted the least at tention to the study of the infant constitution to the principles on which it ought to be treated. or to the laws by which its principal functions are regulated. The parent, in fact, enters upon the important charge entrusted to her care with less previous preparation for its proper tultilment. than if it were a plant or flower which God had committed to her management, instead of a liv ing being in whose existence and happiness her whole soul is centered. If a rare or curious flower is presented to her, she will inquire me nutely about its natural habits, the time and manner of watering it, the best exposure in which to place it, and the admission or exclusion of the external air; and she will act upon the infor mation. But when a human being is confided to her, the same person will often unbesitatingly accept of the trust, without asking a single ques tion about the necessary treatment, and will rely implicitly on the misty experience of an uninformed nurse, for guidance in her most difficult and deeply interesting duty. It is true, that there are some nurses well qualified by strong natural sense and much experience to direct the mother in her arduous undertaking; but these, are, unhappily, the rare exceptions to a very general rule, and can never justify the parent for neglect of duty imposed upon her, not less by her own maternal feelings, than by the laws of the Divine Creator.

In making these remarks, my wish is not to throw unmerited blame upon mothers, who suffer merely from the defects of their own educa tion, and cannot help themselves. My only object is, to draw attention to the fact, that such defects not only exist, but exert a most injurious influence on happiness, and that they may be easily and effectually remedied. All that is required is, first, to ascertain what are the social duties which belong peculiarly to woman and then, to give her when young that kind of education which, besides elevating and enlight ening her general character, shall best qualify

her for their ready tulfilment. On examining the social position of woman

with this view, we cannot fail to perceive that the domestic circle is her peculiar province While the husband and father is toiling abroad for the means of comfortable subsistence, on her devolve, in an especial manner, the duties connected with the family at home. To her exclusively the infant looks for that cherishing and affectionate care which its tender and delicate frame requires; and to her the child directs every appeal, whether of kindness or suffering in the full confidence that she will be ever watch ful for its happiness and relief, and that from her a look or a cry will procure the requisite sympathy or aid. She alone it is who provides its nourishment, regulates its exercise, and watches over its slumbers. But when we inquire to what extent her previous education has fitted her for the intelligent discharge of the duties which thus constitute the chief objects of her social existence, we find that, perhaps in the majority of instances, on no one point relating to them has she received even a tittle of instruction; and that she enters upon the married state, and becomes a mother, without a suspicion of her deficiency 1a even the most ordinary of the infant being whom she is suddenly called upon-to cherish and bring up. When her heart is wrung by witnessing its sufferings, and she knows not what hand to turn to save it from impending danger, she bitterly laments her own helpicssness, and carnestly wishes she knew how to afford it succor But not being aware that much of the difficulty and danger proceeds from defective education in herself, and an ignorance of her peculiar duties, which would be enlipable if it were voluntary, she grieves over her present affliction without its once occurring to her that these who come after must, in their turn, go through the same paintul and profitless experience with their children; unless, by a rational exercise of foresight, they be previously prepared, by the acquisition of the requisite knowledge and training, for that sphere in which they are afterwards to move.

It is true, that all women are not destined, in he course of nature, to become mothers, but how very small is the number of those who are inconnected by family ties, friendship, or sympathy, with the children of othe s! how very few are there who, at some time or other of them ives, would not find their usefulness and happiness increased by the possession of a kind of knowledge so intimately allied to their best feel ings and affections! and how important is it to the mother herself, that her efforts should be

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leaves no one behing in whose judgment, knowledge, and watchtulness, she can confide, how miserable for both he self and her offspring? In all points of view, every right-minded weman has an interest in the present inquiry, and in removing the ignorance in which the subject has

It may, indeed, be alleged, that mothers re gure no know ledge of the laws of the infant constitution, or of the principles of infant manage ment, because undust and is always at hand to correct then errors. As society is at present censtituted, however, professional men are rarely consulted till the evil is done, and health is broken, and even if they were, t requires intelligence and information in the mother to fulfil their instructions in a rational and beneficial spirit Circumstances are continually change ing, and were the orders given to day to be act ed upon to the letter a month hence, without regard to what had happened in the interval, it is just as likely that harm would be done as that benefit would result. On the mother, therefore, aided, at most, by the nurse, devolves in reality the chief responsibility. She alone is always on the spot, and can act and direct with the certainty of being obeyed. If she be thoroughly acquainted with her duties, her spirit will pervade every movement even when sho is necessaily absent, whereas, if she be ignorant or contradictory in her notions, the more constant and watchful her superintendence, the more muschief will be done, and the more open will she be to the influence of prejudice and quackery.

#### HUSBANDS, LOVE YOUR WIVES.

Assist your wives in making home happy; preserve the hearts you have won. When you return from your daily avocations, do you find your habitation alluring? Do not sit down in a corner, silent and sullen, with clouded brow and visage repulsive! Meet your beloved with a smile of joy and satisfaction, take her by the hand. Never indulge in harsh, coarse, or profane words. These, to a woman of refinement, of delicate and tender sensibility, are exceeding ly disgusting, and tend to grieve her spirits. Let the law of kindness dwell upon your lips, write it upon the table of your heart. Modesty and delicacy are gens of priceless value; keep them polished like burnished gold. Husbands, be exceedingly cautious never to say or do anything that will tend to mortify the feelings of your wives in company. Here, if possible, show them more marked respect than when alone. Give your wives to understand that you esteem them above all others; make them your confidants: confide in them, and they will confide in you; confidence begets con fidence, love begets love, and sweetness begets sweetness. Above all, sympathise with the wives of your bosoms in the hour of affliction. Rejoice with them when they rejoice, and weep with them when they weep. Who, if not a bo-som companion, will wipe from the cheek the falling tear of sorrow? Finally, husbands, remember that death will soon sover the connubial cord? When you behold her, with whom you have lived and toiled, and wept and rejoiced, cold and lifeless, laid in the coffin—

Think of happiness so deep and tender
That filled hy heart when wandering by her side,
Think how her faintest stelle has power to render
The darkest moment one of love and pride.

And now that this frail form in death grows colder, A sweet, calm rapture alls the parting hear, That thou art with her, though a sad beholder, A witness of the dear Redeemer's power.

Will you then regret that you studied always to promote her happiness? that the law of kindness and love divelt on your lips evermore? Oh, think, and be now her ministering angel!

# INDUSTRY IN FEMALES.

Industry in a female is always an important trait. There is, indeed, so much uncertainty in the voyage of life that no young man can be deemed otherwise than very imprudent, who joins his late to that of a person whose domestic education and habits of life have been adverse to the practice of this essential virtue. In a career where the utmost prudence is often incoinpetent to secure success, and where, in nine cases out of ten, the fairest prospects are permanently blighted, and the brightest expectations nipped in their freshest bloom, to enter the do mestic relation, and to assume the several responsibilities of husband, father, citizen, with one who is wholly inadequate to sustain shocks of adversily, or to alleviate the burden of misfortune by mutual assistance and support, is not only an evil. but a crime! And yet there are thousands who do so-thousands who annually lead to the altar beings with minds as vacant, and hands unaccostomed to employment, as though they had existed from childhood in a mental and moral vacuum-wholly ignorant of ordinary wants, and of the means by which they are hourly supplied.

sistants! Sickness of other duties may with and whose reliance on truth, on virtue, on God, or from other cotemporary testimony.—Robin-that presence of mind without which value, draw her from her sphere for a time, and if she is the most unfaltering.—Dr. Channing. son's Researches in Palestine.

#### Geographic and Historic.

LOCALITH'S OF GOSPEL RISTORY.

We enter here upon a more detailed descripion of the Holy-City, and its remains of antijuity. In doing this, I must request the reader o bear in mind, that for the lapse of more than fitteen conturies, Jerusalem has been the abode rot only of mistaken picty, but also of credu lous superstition, not uniningled with pious traud. During the second and third centuries atter the Christian era, the city remained under heathen sway; and the Christian Church exis ted there, if at all, only by sufferance. But when, in the beginning of the fourth century, Christianity became triumphant in the person of Constantine; and at his instigation, aided by the presence and zeal of his mother Helena the first great attempt was made in A. D. 326 to fix and beautify the places connected with the crucifixion and resurrection of the Saviour; it then, almost as a matter of course, became a passion among the multitudes of priests and monks, who afterwards resorted to the Holy City, to trace out and assign the site of every event, however trivial or legendary, which could be brought into connection with the Scriptures or with pions tradition. The fourth contury appears to have been particularly fruitful in the fixing of these localities, and in the dressing out of the traditions or rather legends, which were attached to them. But the invention of succeeding ages continued to build upon these foundations; until in the seventh century, the Mahammedan conquest and subsequent oppressions confined the attention of the Church more exclusively to the circumstances of her present distress; and drew off in part the minds of the clergy and monks from the contemplation and embellishment of Scriptural history. Thus the fabric of tradition was left to become fixed and stationary as to its main points; in much the same condition, indeed, in which it has come down to our day. The more fervid zeal of the ages of the crusades, only filled out and completed the fabric in minor particulars.

It must be further borne in mind, that as these localities were assigned, and the traditions respecting them for the most parl brought forward, by a credulous and unenlightened zeal, well meant, indeed, but not uninterested; so all the reports and accounts we have of the Holy city and its sacred places, have come to us rom the same impure source. The fathers of the Church in Palestine, and their imitators the monks, were themselves for the most part not natives of the country. They knew in general little of its topography; and were unacquainted with the Aramwan, the vernacular language of the common people. They have related only what was transmitted to them by their predecessors, also foreigners; or have given opinions of their own, adopted without critical inquiry and usually without much knowledge. The visitors of the Holy Land in the earlier centuries, as well as the crusaders, all went thither in the character of pilgrims; and looking upon Jerusalem and its environs and upon the land, only through the medium of the traditions of the Church. Aud since the time of the crusades, from the fourteenth century onwards to the present day, all travellers, whether pilgrims or visitors, have usually taken up their abode in Jerusalem in the convents; and have beheld the city only through the eyes of their monastic entertainers. European visitors, in particular, have ever lodged, and still lodge, almost exclusively, in the Latin convent; and the Latin monks have in general been their sole guides.

In this way and from these causes, there has been grafted upon Jerusalem and the Holy Land a vast mass of tradition, foreign in its source and doubtful in its character; which has flourished luxuriantly and spread itself out widely over the western world. Palestine the Holy City, and its sacred places, have been again and again pourtrayed according to the topography of the monks; and according to them alone. Whether travellers were Catholics or Protestants, has made little difference -All have drawn their information from the great storehouse of the convents; and, with few exceptions, all reported apparently with like faith, though with various fidelity. In looking through the long series of descriptions, which have been given of Jerusalem by the many travellers since the fourteenth century, it is cu rious to observe, how very slightly the accounts differ in their topographical and traditional details. There are indeed occasional discrepancies in minor points; though very few of the travellers have ventured to depart from the general authority of their monastic guides. Or even if they sometimes venture to call in questien the value of this whole mass of tradition yet they nevertheless repeat in like manner the stories of the convents; or at least give nothing better in their place.

Whoever has had occasion to look into these matters for himself, will not be slow to admit that the views here expressed are in no degree overcharged. It follows from them, -and this is the point to which I would particularly direct THE GREATEST MAN —The greatest man is the reader's attention,—that all ecclesiastical he who chooses the right with invincible resolu- tradition respecting the ancient places in and tion: who resists the screet temptations from around Jerusalem and throughout Palestine, is within and without; who bears the heaviest of no value, except so far as it is supported by seconded by intelligent instead of ignorant as- burdens cheerfully; who is the calmest in storms circumstances known to us from the Scriptures

A CARAYAN IN THE DESERT.

The hot filta, like the low of a kiln, now trembles over the glistening sands, and plays the most fantastic tricks with the suffering traveller, cheating his vision with an illusory supply of what his senses in idly crave. Half-dozing, half-dreaming, as I advanced, lulied into vague reverie, the startling mirage shifting with magic play, expands in gleaming blue lakes, whose cool borders are adorned with waving grover, and on whose shining banks the mimis waves, with wonderful illusion, break in long glittering lines of transparent water-bright, tresh water, so different from the leathery decoction of the zemzemia. On our approach the vision recedes, dissolves, combines again into new forms, all fancifully toautiful; then slowly fades and leaves but the burning horizon, upon which at wide intervals is seen, perhaps, a dim black speck, appearing over the rolling sandy swell like a ship far out at sea; the film of the Desert gives it gigantie dimensions as it approaches: it proves as it nears us to be a caravan of camels from Buez, coming along, with noiseless tread,-a few laconic words are exchanged between the Arabs without stopping; in another hour it is left far behind, until again it disappears from vision. Thus pass the sultry and silent hours of noon. There is a terri-ble and triumphant power of the sun upon this wide region of sterility and death, like that of a despot over a realm blighted by his destructive sway,: no trace of verdure is there but the stunted shrub, which struggles at wide intervals about the sandy bed of some dried watercourse; no sign of living thing but the burrow of the rat, the slimy trail of the serpent, or the carcass of the camel, who makes his grave us well as his home in the wilderness, met with in every stage of decay, from the moment when the vultures have just fleshed their beaks in his fallen corpse, till, stripped of every integument, the wind whistles through the gnastly framework of his naked ribs, and his bones, falling assunder and bleached by heat and wind, serve to mark the appointed track upon which his strength was spent .- From a Journey to Mecca.

A SOUTH AFRICAN BUSH AND ITS INHABI-TANTS.

I never saw in any other part of the world, anything resembling the Fish River Bush, nor, I should think, does there exist a tract so diffi-cult to penetrate or to clear. The vegetation is so succulent, that fire has no effect on it, even in the driest weather, and at the same time so strong and rigid, and so excessively dense, that there is no getting through it without cutting your way at every step, unless in the paths made by wild beasts. Yet the Castres make their way through with wonderful skill and activity, creeping like snakes along the thickets, where no white man can follow them; and this covert, extending so far along the frontier, is of great advantage to them, both in their predatory and hostile incursions, as they can muster in force, and even approach to within a few miles of Graham's Town, without being observed. Not more than twenty years ago, I have been told, the Fish River Bush swarmed with elephants and other wild beasts. Mr. Clarks once saw fifty elephants together near Trompeter's Drift, about 30 miles from Graham's Town; but the active war waged against them for the sake of their ivery, by the Albany settlers, the more frequent passage of men and cattle through these wild tracks, the patrolling and fighting in the Bush during the late Caffre war, have put these aboriginal inhabitants to the rout. At the present day, it is said, not an elephant is to be found in any part of the Fish River Bush. The rhinoceros and buffalo still exist there; but the former, the most dangerous of all the wild beasts of this country, is become extremely rare.

The hippopotamus, or sea-cow, as the Dutch to be found near the mouth of the river. All the large kinds of antelope have become far scarcer than they were formerly within the bounds of the colony, and some are quite extinct; The high, open table plains, called the Bontebok Flats, lying to the north-east of the Winterberg, are still famous for the abundance of large game. Many officers who had visited them for the sake of hunting, assured me that the unmense multitudes of wild quadrupeds, especially of the quagga, the gnoo or wildeheest, the blesbok, and the springbok, which were there to be seen, wore really astonishing. Lions are frequently to be met with oh these flass, though much reduced in number by the exertions of the sportsmen. It is said that a tion will seldom attack a man, at least a white man, unless provoked; when roused, he generally walks away at a slow pace, with an air of great deliberation and tranquility, seeming to say, "I will let you alone, if you let me alone ;" but it pursued or fired at, he attacks in his turn with great fury. I had always supposed that he was an animal of solitary habits, but the officers who had hunted on the Bontebok Flats. all concurred in asserting that it was usual to meet with several lions together, sometimes as many as seven or eight.

DISCRETION.—Discretion is the sure sign of

### Rectivitations.

PRIMITIFE METHODIST CHURCH IN CANADA.

Sound Try Party at Yorkymer-Wall the two fold object of promoting union among the followers of Claret by social naticeource, and ossisting the chap I trust, this Sonce was given Herrori. on the lat in built. The Chapel was crowded with guests, and all seemed execedingly happy. The teneshments (turnished erates) were excellent and abundant; and although many basket, sall remained when the company was supplies, it was evident the refreshments were appreciated by all.

This part of the least being over, the meeting manipionsly called T Lawson Lsq to the Chair. The chairman baving made a lew appropriate remarks called on the Rev. T. Reed W. Methodist New Connexion Church) to address the meeting. Mr. R's address was brief, but to the point. He alladed to the zenl of his Primitive Methodist Brethren at Yorkville, who unwilling that the place of worship should lack any thing necessary for the comfortable accommedation of its worshiping assemblies, had at considerable expense repaired and otherwise improved the Chapel in which the happy company before him were ussembled The Rev. gentleman's speech was quite interesting, breathing a truly catholic spirit and cal-culated to unite the members of Christ's mystical body more closely together.

The next speaker, upon whom the Chairman called to address the Meeting, was the Editor of the Christian Messenger. His address was quite as long os was necessary and evinced his great satisfaction in having an apportunity of thus associating with christians of other denominations in a social assembly like that he was addressing. He observed that between the Body with which he was connected and the Primitive Methodist Church there was no difference on doctrinal tenets and but a shade of difference in church polity. Both communities contonded for the same great principles of liberality and independance and equality. He referred to the influence of financial liabilities on the prosperity of a Church and commended the attempt to raise the necessary funds to free that Chapel from debt. The giving of Social Parties at this season of the year was particular desirable; it provided a sale and advantageous recreation where the young especially, might connect innocent pleasure with abiding profit; while the funds accruing from the lestival, were drawn into the treasury of the Lord. Having made several other desultory remarks the speaker re sumed his seat.

The Chairman then called upon Mrs Towler (relict of the late Rev. Mr. Towler) to address the Meeting. Mrs. T., in her usual, happy manner, pointed out the evil of financial embar rassment in the church of Christ. She referred to the spirit and zeal manifested in re-building ancient Jerusalem as an example worthy of imitation by the disciples of Christ in modern times. When the Wesleyan Missionary Society was in debt several years ago, it was observ ed by a member of that Church, that when the debt became worth removing it would be removed. Mrs. T. hoped that the Yorkville friends would not suffer the debt on their chapel to become worth removing; but that they would at onte bestir themselves and meet all liabilities

At this period of the meeting we were compelled, though reluctantly, to retire from the as sombly; and we have been since informed that the latter part of the least was by far the more interesting. The Rev. Mr. Boyle (Primitive Methodist Church) delivered an interesting and amusing speech, and he was followed by Messrs Walker and Mutton who likewise add-

The choir in attendance, including the aid of a Melodeon and a Bass Viol, performed a evidently much to the satisfact on of the assembly.

The Primitive Methodist Body both in England and Canada, is eminently characterized by zealous and persevering effort to save souls -No other Methodistic community has enjoyed equal success in Br.tain; and in this country we are informed that they enjoy good measure of prosperity. Whether their polity is as well adapted to the population of Canada us to that of Great Britain is a point, which, probably, remains to be tested.—Adequate provision. however, is made for the representation of the Laity in the councils of the Church; and, it they err, it is in favor of the membership -They are voluntaries in the strictest sense of the word; and they strenuously oppose the endowment or the christian church by the civil government. Most heartily do we wish them prosperity.

RIGHT OF PRESENTATION EXERCISED -A Scottish Journal contains an account of the appointment of a Minister at Colmonell under the eleven hundred parishioners, including nearly marks. all the communicants, requested the appointment of Mr. Andrew Blair, son of their lament-

BACHSON, REGISTRANGE-The Rev. W D. Jones, of the established church, recently refused to need the burial service for a child, which ab ereations were very stituing, and cheiled strong exland not been haptized; and atternands took presenced approbation from the audience. much pains to convince the parents, that their megact had deprived the child of many spiritual bless against of admission and the Kingdom of

#### BROCK CIRCUIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATCHTAN

My DEAR BROTHER -I am happy to inform ou that our Missionary Services on the Preck Station were well attended. On Sabbath, 20th. mst., Rev. I Caswell preached two excellent ermons, to large and attentive congregations. On Monday evening our first Missionary inceting, held at Providence Chapel, was largely and respectably attended; Speakers, Rec Mr Caswell, Mr John Gundy, and the writer, Chairman, — Recker, Esq. On Thursday evening our meeting at Mr Ellis's School house was large; the same speakers, Chairman, an, Esq. On Wednesday evening, at Lloyd's chool house, a very large and attentive congre gation, Mr Reuben Way chairman; when we had the assistance of the Rev Wm.McClure and Mr Brett, of Toronto, in addition to our former speakers. Mr Brett was very interesting, and dearly pointed out the rise and progress of the Methodist New Connexion. Mr McCiuro was very lucid and powerful—all were heard with deep attention On Taursday we finished our Missionary Services, by holding our meeting at Uxbridge, Mr Thomas Bolster, chanman. We were truly sorry to part with Mr Brett so soon: he was obliged to return to Toronto. Our meeting at Uxbrige was a very excellent one indeed On the whole our meetings were productive of much spiritual good, and our Collections were over twelve pounds, but when the Collectors have discharged their duty, we expect it will amount to fifteen pounds. W. CUNDY.

Brock, Jan. 26, 1850.

CANADIAN WESLEYAN METHODIST NEW CONNEXION CHURCH.

MISSIONARY SERVICES IN TORONTO.

The Anniversary Services of this Auxiliary, were held on the 6th and 7th instant, in the Altred (late Temperance) street Chapel. The Reverend II. O. Crofts, general Superintendent of the Mission, occupied the pulpit in the early part of the 6.h. The discourse, founded on Isaiah, 9th c. 7th v., was lucid, striking and appropriate. In the evening, the Reverend Dr. Burns (Free Church) delivered a discourse in the same place, which a personal engagement presented us from hearing.

On the evening of Monday a public Musionary meeting was convened. The service being opened by singing and prayer, it was moved by the Reverend W. McClure seconded by the Reverend H. O. Crofts-

That R. H. Brett, Esquire, be requested to take the

The Chairman addressed the meeting in a brief and suitible manner. He glanced at the origin, progress and present position of the Methodist New Connexion. When the separation took place in England (1797), the seceding part numbered about five thousand. It was a small begimning; but the Divine Being prospered "the work of their hands," incomuch that twenty-five years ago they established a Mission in Ireland. Finding, however, some years afterwards, that they could extend their excitions still farther, it was proposed to send Missionaries to Austrains, and two senious young men (Mr. Crofts and another) offered their sevices to the Conference as Agents for the carrying out of this enterprize. This project was afterwards abandoned, and Canada was selected as the scene of Missionary operations. About fourteep years ago the Reverend J. Addymen was sent as a Missiemary to Lower Canada, where he laboral, in connection with two others, ed to the interest of the occasion During the unul, on a tour through Upper Canada in 1839 he formed principles of liberty in Church polity, for which the Methnumber of suitable pieces with great spirit, and mature deliberation an anion was effected between these to remain in their tents. But they were disobedien, and bers in Canada, we have at present more than forty laborers in the field, and nearly four thousand members. As served, that as a community, our movements were aggressive; and hence, unwilling to enjoy the advantages of the living ministry, without making an effort to furnish to the more remote parts of the country, the same inestimable privilege, we had organized our Auxiliary Societies. throughout the Councxion. Reference was made to the the Owen Sound Mission, a section of country to the extent of seventy or e ghty nules, only one Missionary was employed. The aim of this Auxillary is to obtain funds to enable the body to support the Agents already in the field, and to employ others in the same blessed work.

The Chairman then called upon the Reverend W. Mc-Clare to move the first resolution. Having expressed his regret that bodily indisposition had prevented the Reverend Messrs. Roat and Piper from attending the meeting, the Reverend gentleman moved the resolution and sustained its principles by varied and suitable illustrations and facts. The Reverend Mr. Gei e was called upon to second the resolution; in doing which, he culogized the speakfollowing circumstances. A petition signed by er who preceded him, and made some appropriate re-

The second resolution was ed by D. Taylor, Esq., of this city, and seconded by the Reverend H. O. Crof's. and a Mr. Dill, appointed to the charge.

of this city, and seconded by the Reverend H. O. Crofts.

Mr. Taylor made some excellent remarks, and Mr. Crofts

delivered an interesting and impressive speech delivered an interesting and impressive speech.

The fluid a solution was maxed by the Revented T. T. Howard, and seconded by A. Tyner, Usq. Mr. Tyner's

The weath resolution was reased by Reverend T. Reed. ard second d by the Reverend W. McClure, with suitable

The thinks of the meeting having been presented to the Channen, the meeting was concluded in the used newner. We regat execudingly that our intention to report the greeds swas trastrated, had this not been the case, we sia ald have the pleasure of tarmsbury the moders of the Butchman, with an abstract of the sertments delivered by the several speckers. We do not know the amount of the collection and subscriptions; but we unagine the tesuic would not examb a want of missionary zeal on the part of the Torento friends.

LETTERS RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE TO THE 28TH rys r.—Reys, T Goldsmith; W. Bothwell; J. G. Breakandge; F. Haynes; and Mr. E. Woolverton, (rem.)

NAMES OF PARTIES WHO HAVE FURNISHED STESCHI-BERS.—Revs. T. Goldsmith, 7; W. Bothwell, 8, J. G. Breakenridge, 9; Mr. S. Haskett, 14; Mr. E. Woolver-

# The Watchman.

Monday Evening, January 28, 1850.

LF Mr. Erastus Jackson is authorized to act as an agent for the Walchman; and we hope in our next issue to have it in out power to announce the name of another weil known friend and brother, as a travelling agent -These arrangements are not intended to supersede the necessing of local agents, but to aid them, and to promote the circulation of the Witchman, beyond the sphere of operation occupied by local agents.

T? We omitted to state last week that we send the Witchman to those parties who, expecting the Christian Messenger to be continued, paid in part or 'n full, for the expected third Volume.

13 Henceforth we hope the irregularities which in this and the previous number of the Watchman, have been unavoidable, will be obviated.

IF Remittunces next week.

## THE CURSE OF MEROZ.

In the creation of man, Jehovah had definite objects in view. Nor more clearly is design traceable in creation. than in the benevolent operations of redeeming mercy.-Intended for the highest place in his family, the Author of Christ died, and to whom He has commanded his Church our being endowed the creature man with capabilities, the to " preach the gospel." Viewing the world with the eye very possession of which indicates at once the rank he was and in the spirit of a Missionary, no lack of motive to bedestined to take, and the exalted purposes for which he was made partaker of the divine likeness. To accomplish those purposes, must, therefore, ever be the noblest aim of favored man. The mass of inanimate matter is governed though unconstously, by well defined laws; and by its conformity to these laws promotes unceasingly the end for which it was called into existence. Were the earth on which we dwel or one of those bright luminaries which bedeck the blue vault of heaven, to cease for a single moment to roll on in her orbit in the heavens, that act would as certainly involve the infraction of the laws of nature, as if she had wandere! from her path. It is neither action nor repose, considered abstractly, that involves enlipability; but the violation of established laws. There is to man a time to labor and a time to rest; to spend the time allotted for the former in listless mactivity, or that sanctified for the latter in excessive toil, would alike intringe the law of God. Of this principle many striking illustrations evening about twenty pounds currency were an acquantance with the Canadian Wesleyan Methodist may be found in the history of the Jewish people. At the obtained to aid the York ille chapel fund.

Church: a community which had adopted the same great command of Jehovah they were required to journey or go Church: a community which had adopted the same great command of Jehovah they were required to journey or go shall destroy with the brightness of his coming"—they forth to badie; and in the absence of such command, or odist New Connexion had contended in England. After while the cloud rested on the tabernacle, it was their duty two bodies; and although at that tune there was but about rebellious. On one occasion they refused to go up and a dozen ministers and one thousand eight hundred mem- possess the promised inheritance; and when Jehovan had sworn that they should not enter therein, they went out to battle. In both cases, the withering, scalling frown of to the object of our Auxiliary Society, the Chairman ob- Jehovah rested upon them. At a subsequent period of their history when Jabin oppressed them, and by the command of Jehovali, the loss of Israel were summoned to the field of lattle-the inhabitants of Meroz were disobedient, Hence exclaims the angel of the Lord, " Curso ye Mcroz \* . -- curse ye butterly the inhabitants thereof; b cause they came not to the help of the Lord, to the help position and wants of the settlements in the interior. On of the Lord against the mighty." It is, therefore, we re peat, neither labor nor rest, neither indulgence in the quiet of retirement, not activity in the battle-field, taken abstractly, which secures the appropriation or merits the frown of Jehovah. He gives mon a revelation and intelligence, therein to discover His will; and He requires courage and fath and zeal and fortitude on the part of man, to undertake and prosecute His revealed purposes. And, however, retired or public our sphere of action-however, humble or influential our talents, if we stand alcof from duty, we do it at our peril-on us shall rest the carse of Meroz. To embrace correct views on those great subjects to which the eye of the philantinopist and the . . . stian is continually directed, is to inconsiderable part luty; but whoever substitutes correct notions for the sum ! of duty, errs grievously. This is but the starting point, and unless connected with energetic effort to carry the

sentiments imbibed into effect, wil only serve to aggravate

in, but now ye say, we say therefore your on re-

How deep mid solenon, then, is the x-spo subility of the introductions of Christophorus Top cially in poinsible 18 that pertion in whose hands, from early of thered, the worked distant tests his, been placed out to whom the pine gospil has been producined! Immittely preferable will be the condition of the poor branchied loathen in the day of judgment, to that et the epolidacied Protestant, who, in micr to avoid the beit-dental or means mened connected with the performance of his duty has buried his

The thrilling exents which croud of on the vision, as the dis nightshed features of the presenting's though replete with interest, have a tendency to be wilder the night, -an effect against which it is highly not atom to guard.-Kingdoms and principality sand powers, are subverted in a day. The strong holds of superstition and idelatry and prosteraft fall, like Dagan before the Aik of the Lord-Institutions which, although founded in error, have withstood opposition for centuries; whose very existence has been a foul blot on the character of the nations or communities by whom they have been sustained, and whose anmbilation is little less than the from the dead,"-have tottered to their fall and yield up the ghost. The enlighted Christian is at no loss to deterrance the power by which these changes are accomplished, yet contemplating its greatness, it is to be feared that too many imagine themselves mere spectators, and having nothing to do but to observe, and wonder at, the mighty working of the Lord of Hosts. A course the this importantally involves a man in the guilt, and merits the curse of Meroz. Deity could prostrate every enemy which opposes the truth, or prevents the consummation of the Pedeciner's triumphs, without the aid of f eble man; but this is not the mode of operation infinite Wisdom has selected. He has appointed enlighted man as the agent of light, liberty and salvation to the less favored portions of our race, endowing us at the same time with the requisite qualifications to executo this operous and benevolent commission. And better, infinitely better, for our readers had they never been born, than that, knowing their Master's will, they should neglect

Were other motives necessary to secure the faithful and dibgent employment of the talents of enlightened man, we might direct attention to the state of the world at large. Let him east his eye on the locality where Providence has fixed his lot, and will be not discover a state of things imperatively demanding effort 1 We care not where his abode may be-the most favored spot in Christendom, in the old world or the new-immortal beings, exposed to the wrath of God in consequence of their sinful condition, exist on every hand. The mass of Protestants, know but little of the power of godiness; and even among those who profess to be "lights of the world," what a fearful amount of worldliness and formality and inconsistency obtains? Behold farther, the millions under popish domination, from whom the word of life is withheld, and by whom the creature is w shipped instead of the Creator! Enlarge still farther the circle of vision, and there rise up before us in the back ground, hundreds of millions of heathens who" perish for lack of knowledge;" beings for whom nevolent exertion, can be pleaded.

But when we contemplate the potent impediments to the spread of gospel light and holmess in the world, another class of motives to exertion are presented to our notice. Here our attention is arrested by the strides of Popery toward the attainment of wealth and power, and her deep laid schemes of proselyting. In the I t er, the most fearful success has attended her efforts in Britain, not only by the perverts she has made, but also the ruinous leaven infused into the Episcopalien Church. Nor are these indices of an impending struggle, confined to Britain. In these North American Colonies and the neighboring Republic, similar indications are displayed. Jesuits have obtained a footing; ar I engaged in their "sapping and mining" crusades, they are secretly laboring to undermine the genuine institutions of Christianity. And when the lovers of truth are reminded that he who now letteth, will let until that Wicked be taken out of the way, whom the Lord shall consume with the spirit of his mouth, and will see in the rapid strides of this "enemy of all righteousness," abundant reason to exert themselves in the cause of truta. Within the bounds of our own Province there are ten- of thousands under the blighting influence of Roman Catholicism. To witness the processions and other displays of the peculiarities of Popery as we have often witnessed in Montreal, would to the majority of our Upper Canadian readers appear revolting in the extreme and beyond sufferance. Yet, this, we regret, is one of those systems of error for the support of which large sums of money from the public clost, are expended year after year. both in the British Isles and in the British Colonics. Every desirable facility is furnished this "Mother of harlots," for the extension of her dominion, and the enlargement of her possessions, even in Canada. But let not our readers imagine that hostility to Papal institutions would induce us to advocate the withdrawment of that equality from Roman Catholics, which we claim as the right of every other citizen.

If the State will endow religious communities, we conceive the Romish Church entitled to a share. It is thu which pre-eminently displa, - the meonsistency of Protest tants in receiving government grants; for it no other consideration could induce evangelical churches to reject the pecuniary aid of the Sate, the fact that by so doing they are indirectly supporting the institutions of Popery, should prompt them at once and for ever to east themselves as consistent Voluntaries on the liberality of a generous pulsic, resolved no more by their love of manamon to lend theniselves as accessories to promote the wealth and extension of Poperv.

We cannot proceed farther at present. But we ask the a man's guilt, and secure a weightier punishment. " If," i-weet does this state of things call for self-denial, for zealsaid the Redeemer, "ye were blind, ye should have no lous effort on the part of Protestants, of Voluntaries? And

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ear the man who sits at early while such a learled progress is being made, escape the curse of Meroz !

#### REVIEW OF NEWS.

The case of Mr. Gotham, so long before the British public, was viewed with unal ated interest when the Co nada said from Britain. By referring to our second page our readers will find an interesting article on the subject, taken from the British Banner of the 26th ulumo. R is doubtless, ere this, docided by the Party Council.

The establishment of a College, at Norvach, for the edueation of the sons of the middle classes, was awakening some attention. Edward Lombe, Fsq., a benevolent gen-Memon, it appears has offered to build the lecture rooms and guarantee the salaries for three or four years.

The principal movements of any general interest in progress in lichard, are, the disposal of the enound cred etates -- an agitation for the restoration of protective duties -and an effort to test the comparative ments of the large in contradistinction with these of the small farm system.

A project for the improvement of the system of primary education in France, was brought into the legislative Assembly, by Mr. Parien, Minister of Public Instruction; a principle feature of which appears to be, the reformation of the personnel of the teachers. The abolition of the passport system in France is confidently expected, and the expectation is associated with feelings of great satisfaction among the inhabitants of Great Britain. The French Chambers were occupied with the proposal of the Ministers for the re-imposition of the duties on imported liquors.

Germany is in a ferment. Austria continues to protest against the propositions of Prussia for a federal government; and open nostil ties are dreaded. The greatest barbarities imaginable, are being commuted against the Hungarians by the infamous Haynau. Kossuth's relatives. who were in prison at Posth have at length been liberated. The Archduke John has resigned his office as Regent of Germany.

In Italy things remain in statu quo. The Pope appears invincible in his determination to posipone his return to the Eternal City. The Spanish troops in Italy are to be displaced by a volunteer corps of 3,000, to accompany the Pope on his return to Rome, &c. A disruption between his Holiness and the French Cabinet is thought inevitable.

The weeking of the Jesustic system is being fearfully developed in Naples. The education of the youth is conducted immediately under the surreillance of ecclesiastics and trammelled by a discipline sufficiently rigorous for a convent.

Between the Russian government and the British Minister at St. Petersburgh, negociations are in progress for the improvement of the communicial relations of the two countries. The reduction of the duties on British manufactures is contemplated; and it is said the Emperor viewed the project favorably.

The probability is said to be strong that the Spanish government will sell Cuba to the United States: an acquisition, of which the American people would doubtless be proud. A systematic and general effort is now in progress in the neighboring Republic for the establishment of an uniform rate of postage at two cents per half once.

In Canada a good deal of attention is directed to railway speculations. The Montreal and Portland railway is under contract; and a large portion of the stock of the Great Western route is taken. But the most singular, and we doubt not rumous project of which we have heard, is the construction of a railway from Toronto to Lakes Simcoe and Huron, by lottery. How Christians can in and way countenance this undertaking, we cannot imagine. The desirableness of increasing travelling facilities, between lake Ontario and the northern lakes, cannot be questioned. But the very improper means employed for carrying out the project, renders it infinitely more desirable that it should be abandoned, than that such an iniquitous precedent should be recorded on the history of this Calony. A public meeting was held in this city on the 25th inst., for the purpose of recommending the Corporation to invest £100,000, in the Toronto, Simcoe and Lake Huron roilway, and it was decided in the affirmative.

Several topics of considerable importance pretat present occupying the Fublic mind. Retrenchment in the public departments of the country, reform in the courts of judica ture, and in the system of elementary education, are subjects which receive a full share of attention. It appears that in consequence of of jections alleged by Dr. Ryerson oningt the school act of last session. His Excellence the Governor General in Council, has postponed the carrying out of its provisions. To some, the Doctor's objections do not appear sufficient to warrant this postponement. That tl system of education introduced several years ago into this country, possessed many good traits, we do not question: but we consider the centralization of power in the Chief Superintendent, objectionable under any circumstances, and unsafe in any country. The subject will probably, be again introduced into the Legislature, when it is to be hoped, the expenditure, in connection with the Education Office, &c., will be greatly reduced, and the office of Chi-f Superintendent dispensed with. Such changes would be decidedly popular and beneficial.

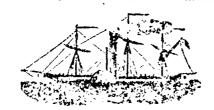
# THE UNIVERSITY SENATE.

We learn that the following gentlemen are spoken of as about to form the Crown members of the University Senate

Hon. C. Widmer. Hon. Henry Sherwood, M. P. P. Hon. John Hillyard Cameron. M. P. P. Joseph C. Morrison, Esq., M. P. P. Dr. Hayes. David Buchan, Esq.

And that the following gentlemen are to be named by His Excellency as the Collegiate members of the Board, untill the several Colleges shall come on the toundation of the University, under the terms of the Act :-

John Cameron, Esq.—Church of Scotland.
John McMurrich, Esq.—Free Church.
John Roaf, Esq., M. A.—Congregationalist.
Wm. Proudfoot, Esq., Earrister—United Presbyterlan.
Oliver Springer. Esq.—Wesleyan M. t todist.
James Halliman, Esq.—Roman Catholic.



#### ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

New York, Jameary 25---21 r.s.

The Niagara reached Halifax early yesterday morning athilates from Laverpool to the 12th instatit. Cotton has further advanced to with a speculative demand. But brands Philadelphia and Baltimore flour, 25s a 25s, 6d. Western canal flour, 23s. Indian Corn declined bd. per quarter, and now sells to 30s. for pir or white, and 27s. for prime yellow. Beef depressed. Pork dull. Baron and lard active—the latter improved 1s. per cwt. Sugar advanced 6d, to 1s. with an upward tendency. Tobacco firm. Iron active and higher. Money abendant—Consols 97 a 97 5-8. American Stocks—United States 6's of 1868—106. New York State 65s. about 22 1868-106. New York State 95; city 93.

The Hibernia arrived on the 9th instant at Liverpool.

Parliament meets for the despatch of business on the 1st February, when it is expected that some important change in the money system will be laid before the regislature. Pres dent Taylor's Message, which reached England by the H bernia, has been extensively published and largely commented upon by the Finglish press. The general expression of public sentiment is favorable.

#### FRANCE.

The Assembly has decided that no more troops shall be ent to the Plate. Various proclamations have been issued against all kinds of clubs and political operations. The National announces that 25,000 men of the army employed in restoring the Pope to his dominious are to remain at Rome, the government having concluded contracts for the maintenance of that force in the Pontifical dominious during the first quarter of 1850. A new paper called the Napoleon, said to be the organ of the President of the Republic, has just been started in Paris.

#### MONEY MARKET.

The money market continues to increase in buoyancy The bullion in the Bank has slightly decreased. Consols are still going up. American stocks continue firm and in fair request.

Boston, 4 45 r.m., January 25.

The Niagare 'as just arrived at this port. The mails will not probably leave for New York before to-morrow, going via Newhayen railroad at 7 o'clock. The southern telegraph worked badly all day and we are without our congressional news.—Globe.

### General Intelligence.

AWFUL VISITATION OF PROVIDENCE,-We record, upon unimpeachable testimony, one of the most singular incidents noted in the history of crime and punishment.— On last Tuesday, Happy Jack, a notorious character, and — Rice, under the pretence of changing some money, oftempted to rob a countryman of twenty dollars. The attempt was made on the Arkansas side, opposite to this city, the parties standing within a few feet of the river. By agreement, Happy Jack quietly got into the shift whilst Rice was occupying the attention of the country man. This confiderate, then in possession of the stranger's money, rushed down the bill to the boat, which Happy Jack, as soon as Rice had got in, pushed out into the Rice had fallen upon his face in the boat the inoment he got in, and lay in that position. A gentleman on shore called to Happy Jack that his confererate was dead, and so it was. The robber of his follow-man, had in the very act of successful crime, been called by God to his final judgment. The survivor, Happy Jaak, alarmed and horrified, returned to the shore, and was immediately arrested.—Manublis Earle. arrested.—Memphis Eagle.

PERSONAL LIABILITY .- Stockholders of all the banks in the State are now individually responsible to the amount of their respective shares, in addition to the shares them-selves, for all debts and liabilities contracted by said institutions, since the first day of the present month, or which may be hereafter contracted by them. In case of the in-solvency of any bank, the bill-holders are, by the Constiution, entitled to the preference in payment, over all other reditors. The above provisions are alike applicable to the Safety Fund Banks, and Free Banks. The circulation of our banks is now very well fortified.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

THE BITTER FRUIT OF JEST .- We learn from the Boston paper, that the sentence of death, passed on Milton W. Streeter for the murder of his wife, had been untigated and that he is to explate his crime by immute neut for the rest of his life within the walls of a prison. This is the murder case on which we commented, at the time of the trial, in condemnation of the heartless and wicked strift which impels some to make sport for themselves by prac-ising on the weakness of a fellow-being. Streeter was as signately fend of his wife, and insanely jealous. Some young men amused themselves by contriving to make him believe that his jealousy was well founded; and it was while under the effect of some of their tricks, that he laid violent hands upen his—or their—victim.

PLANK ROAD to GULLEH .- A meeting was held yes terday at Whaley's Corners, of parties interested in the formation of a plank road through Norval, Georgetown and Acton to Guelph, to connect with the Streetsville and Port Credit line. A company was formed, and the following gentlemen appointed Directors:—Messrs. W. Barber, W. Clay, G. Kennedy, F. Kent and J. Miller. Mr. Gooderham was elected treasurer and secretary. Stock, o the amount of £850, was subscribed for o the spot.-Streeteville Review.

PAUPERISM IN MASSACHUSETTS .- A: annual abstract is published by the Secretary of State of Massachusetts made up from returns of overseers of the poor, showing the amount of pauperism in the State. From that it appears that there are 24.792 panpers in the state; but fourteen owns have made no return. Of the state purpers 10,250 ( ive-sevenths of the whole number.) were foreigners, and nine-tenths of them were from England and Ireland. There were 193 almshouses in the Commonwealth, attached to which are 19.378 acres of land. The valuation week'v cost of suprorting paupers varies from 87 cents to \$1.33. In Suffolk it was highest, and in Hampshire, lowest. The whole amount of the express of of these almshouse establishments, is \$1,185,438. lowest. The whole amount of the expense of supporting paupers, \$441,675.—Buffalo Repub.

During the last few months, household exemption bills ave passed as follows:-Maine exempts a homesterd to the value of \$500, and, in the absence of a homestead, personal property to that amount. Vermont exempts a homestead to the value of \$500; Iowa and Mignestea, 40 acres of land, or a lot; California, 320 acres of land, or a lot worth \$2,000; Deserct, it is said, secures a home to every family. Georgia, Texas, Michigan, Wisconsin Pennsylvania and Connecticut had previously cuacted in the latest text. similar laws.—Ibid,

they were right days without seeing the sun, and had the thermometer lifty degrees below zero. They served out then rations of fight-proof brandy by chopping it up with a hatchet.— $\mathcal{U}(d)$ 

NEW Tretterny Plant from New York to Bus-Ann. - Phis pinelitalked of line is now mater contract the entire route, and will be in operation early in the summer. We are assured by the contractor that the line be-tween this city and New York will be in operation as early as May next. When completed it will be the most substanted and reliable line in the Union. The posts over which the wires one to pass are much higher and far hea-vier than any yet used. Two wires are to be stretched throughout the entire line. The instruments to be u id are Dam's latest improvement. -- . Ilbuny Journal.

THE WHALLER FLEE r .- According to a letter in th Terbure, there were in the harbor of Lahahna. Sandwich Islands, about the 8th of Aovember, 72 American wholers, returned from the ir summer crusses in the North Pacific nearly all with full cargoes. So profitable a season never was known before.

#### TURKEY.

THE PROBABLE SETTLEMENT OF THE REFUGEE QUES Tion, &c. &c.

Advices from Constantinople of November 28, state that the following conclusions have been come to as regards the question of the refugees. As the internal dissentions of Austria notwithstanding they have been appeased, have not been settled, the refugees who have sought Ottoman hospitality are to be located, for a term not exceeding one year, in some distant province of Turkey, whereas such as are furnished with foreign passports will be free to quit the country immediately. The Poles who have embraced the Mahamedan faith are, according to the sense of the treaties, screened from expulsion; but they are to be withdrawn from the province of Rumelia, where their presence near the focus of their recent intrigues might be dangerous to Austria. Servia is proposed for the former, whereas the latter will be employed according to their capacities, the latter will be employed according to their capacities, the correspondence of the London Globe, writing from Constantinople, under date of the 5th ultimo, say:

You will receive from Vienna and St. Petersburgh, the intelligence of the ultimate solution of the refugee question, which, as already announced, has been submitted to the sanction of the Emperors of Austria and Russia. The ambassadors of those powers have already given to the Porte assurances of the unbiassed assent of their sovereigns to the arrangements concluded with the Porte. It is given out here that the Emperor of Russia has disavowed the conduct of M. Titoff, but to imagine that the ambassador would have ventured on the serious menaces he put forward a few weeks back, on his own personal responsibility

ridiculous, and, therefore, I at once ascribe his conduct to his instructions. The steps taken by Russia at the present moment to soothe the wounded pride of the Sultan, prove that she was in earnest, and that her manœuvres were deranged by the combined demonstrations of England

and France. The arrangements which have been made between the Porte and the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburgh is in a fair way of realization. A number of refugees are at present at Constantinople, roady to avail themselves of the first opportunity of departure that presents itself. Accounts recently received from Adrianople, state that the Italian legion had arrived in that city on its way to Galli-polli. A number of Poles have likewise arrived from Varna by the Danube steamer. The presence in this city of such a number of refugees, without any means of sub-sistence, but such as they can raise by public subscriptions, readers the misery of their social position very great: in-deed, a number of generous and benevolent individuals have endeavored to interest the government and to obtain a subsidy, but without success, the government stating that for some time past, and even at present, it is providing for the Poles, Magyars and Italians, who are in the interior of Rumelia; and that it cannot consent to encourage the arrival of fresh masses, which would be the case were it to aid val of fresh masses, which would be the case were it to aid those at present in this capital. Subscriptions are being raised however, it has been arranged that the most necessitous shall receive five phastres a day, (1s.). On Monday a number of interesting nominatious took place, among others Fuad Effendi, at present representing the divan of St. Petersburgh, has been named Musteshar of the Grand Vizir, which is equivalent to Ministers of the Interior.— The promotion of this clever young man is but a just tri-bute to his patriotic spirit, and to the ability with which he conducted the negotiations with the Russia, both in

## MAYORS ELECTED.

Hamilton-J. Fishet. Dundas-James Coleman. St Catharines-Besnard Foley. Niagara-Alexander Davidson. Cobourg-W. Weller. Kingston-John Counter.

Wallachia and St. Petersburgh.

ELECTIONS OF TOWN REEYES AND DEPUTY

[When two names appear for one Township. the second is for the Deputy Town Reeve ] Vaughan-J. W. Gamble, (unanimously),

D Bridgeford. Etobicoke-W. Gamble, T. Appleby. Toronto-Joseph Wright, S. Price. King-George Hughes, Joseph Wells, York-F. Jackes, - James.

Ancaster-John Heslop, -Barton-M Burkholder. Beve: ly-S Holcomb, John Bennet. Binbrook-H. Hall. Dundas-R. Spence. Flamborough East-Thomas Smith. Flamborough West-James Logie. Galt-Andrew Elliott. Clandford-J Hannon. Nelson-A. Gage, — Douglas. Paris-Hiram Caprou. Salifleet-J Williamson. Trafalgar-George Chisholm, -- Orr.

Clarke-Allan Wilmot, Andrew Lockhert. Hope-Alexander Morrow, S. S. Powers. Hamilton-A. B. Carpenter, J Creighton, Hablimand-J. G. Rogers, J. R Clarke. Cramahe-George Pollock, J. D. Banta. Port Hope-Dr. Smith. Cobourg-T. Scott, A. Milne.

In a result expedition to search out Sir John Pranklin, SPATISTICS OF CRIME IN THE CITY OF MON-TRUME, FOR THE YEAR ELDING 31-7 DE-CEMBER, 1819.

> Mr Jeremie, Chief of Police, has sent us a Table, showing the number of offinders apprehended by the Montreal City Police, and how they were disposed of, from 1st January to 31st December, 1949. The following is the list of crimes commit ed.---

Murder 3: Cutting and Maiming 4; Highway Robbery 5; Aison 1; Passing Counterteit Money 1; Obtaining goods under talso pretenses 3. Embezzlement 1. Abandoning their children 1; Insane, males 3, females 7; Larceny, males 113, females 43, boys 54, Suspicion of Larceny, males 64, females 26, boys 24; Drunk on the streets, males 930, females 244, hovs 1; Drunk and disorderly conduct, males 405, females 88, boys 2; Breach of the Peace, males 109, females 10, boys 6; Vagrants, males 809, females 108, boys 62; Indecent Exposure, males 18, females 15; Impeding and Incommoding the streets (carters), 43-making a total of Males. Females, 615 139

Compared with the statistics of crime for the previous year, the following increase and docrease are exhibited:-

Increase in 1849.

Murder, Suspicion of Larceny, 1 male, 3 boys, Drunk in the streets, boys 2 Indecent Exposure, 10 Decrease in 1849. Infanticide, I male and I female, Arson. Passing Counterfeit Money, 15 males and 4 females. Obtaining goods under false pretences, 1 male and 3 females, Abandoning their children, Larceny, 4 males, 14 females, and 15 Suspicion of Larceny, males, Drunk in the streets, males 128, females 180 Drunk and disorderly conduct, 68 males, 24 females and 31 boys,

Of these there were tried and fined, 232; Committed to House of Correction as vagrants, 745; Committed for trial, 147; Committed for Examination, 4; Bailed for trial, 12; Bailed to keep the peace, 86; Committed in default of bail, 24; Discharged, 1991—in all 3241.

Vagrants. 73 females and 33 boys,

Indecent Exposure, females,

Age of Offenders:

Under	15 years of	lage,	166-
	15 to 20	ii.	409
	20 to 30	"	1093
"	30 to 40	£C	832
**	40 to 50	"	437
tt	50 to 60	"	184
tt	60 to 70	t (	. 60
**	70 to 80	"	22
٤.	80 upward:	s,	8
	-		***************************************
	r	Potol	9941

Three hundred and ninety-two summouses have also been issued from the Mayor's Court, nguinst various persons, for infractions of the Bye-Laws of the Corporation .- Transcript.

The weather is mild. The temperature just on the verge of the freezing point. Such an equable temperature as we have had throughout the winter is rare. We have had cold weather certainly, but few days of intense frost, and no thaws worth speaking of -1b.

THE SEASON.-Has so far been fine, but cold with frequent light falls of snow, giving us on the whole a more than average quantity for the period. The roads are good throughout the district, and the markets in Quebec abundantly supplied .- Quebec Mercury.

FIRE AT NIAGARA .-- There has been a calamitous fire at Niagara, where, by the way, they have not Water Works. The ice prevented a sufficient supply of water being obtained to arrest the progress of the fiames.—Argus.

EARTHQUAKE - V e are informed that about three weeks ago, a smart shock of an earthquake was felt in the vicinity of Prescott. It occurred about 2 o'clock in the morning, and was accompanied by a rumbling noise like distant thunder. It lasted a very short time, but it was experienced by several persons.—Prescott Telegraph.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Friday, last, by R. Young, Esq., Coroner, at Caledonia, upon the body of William James, a Brickma, ker. He was found upon the ice of a pond, where it is supposed he had fallen, on the previous Evening, while under the influence of liquor. Verdict accordingly.—He has her a wile and a large family, to lament over their aud. den bereavement .- - Hamilton Gazette.

SIR R. PEGL AND HIS FARMURS

The following letter has been while soid by return will be required from the tenant. Sick Posts the terror therm is on his is date -

sent state and the prospects of againshime control Lody day nove nother come near relations of landlord and to a

bayo ndopted.
"There can, I think, be no question, that the effect of the recent changes of the law, in respect to the free naport of the main inteles of subsistence, will be to maintain a range of low prices in average seasons, and to prevent very high prices in seasons of dearth. In other words, their effect will be to ensure, as far as legislation can ensure it, cheapness and abundance of food as the ordinary rule, to diminish the risk of scarcity, and to mitigate the suffering from it, should it unfortunately eccur.

"It is because I believe that this will be the effect of the changes to which I have referred, that I look upon them as irrevocable, and I adviso you to dismiss altogether from your calculations, the prespect of renewed protection.

"It is my firm pursuasion that neither the present nor future Parliament will consent to: reimpose duties upon the main articles of human foed, either for the purpose of protection or rev-

enuc.
"I would at once act upon that persuasion, and proceed to consider in what degree the freimport of provisions affects the relation in which we stand to each other, if I did not believe that "If you prefer a lease to a written agreement, other causes, less permanent in their operation, estipulating for reindursement on account of unvalue of agricultural produce. I allude in particular to the general scarcity and high prices which recently prevailed for two or three successive years, not merely is this country, but throughout a great part of Europe; to the cy traordinary stimulus thus given to production and the natural consequence of that stimulusa temporary and unduo depression of price.

"I propose, therefore, to defer for a time that general review of the relation in which we stand to each other, which, but for the circumstances to which I have referred I would at once have

"When undertaken it will be upon principles which I think you will admit to be just. I shall not refer merely to the diminished price of one article or another, but I shall take into the adcount all the considerations which fairly enter into the question-shall try to estimate the effect of recent legislation and of improved means of conveyance in reducing not only the price of produce, but the cost of production also-and shall compare the disadvantage to which the tenant farmer may be exposed from competition with producers in other countries, with the benefit which he may derive, if he has ordinary skill and capital, from the abolition of duties on many articles, which are, or may be, profitably consumed upon a farm.

"I do not undertake to make a general and indiscriminate abatement of rent, but aided by good advice I shall consider the special case of each farm, and the circumstances under which it was entered upon; and in the instances in claim for an abatement of rent, I will make it, and make it with much greater pleasure in fayour of an old and improving tenant than in favour of a stranger.

"Although, as I have before observed, I do not consider the present the suitable period for this general review of our position, yet I am prepared without delay to co-operate with you in preparing to meet not foreign competition only but that competition with domestic skill and capital, will be at least as formidable to those farmers who are insensible to the rapid progress

capital, by the application of scientific skill by the liberal employmet of labour, by the saving of every particle of macure, and the restoration to the earth of those elements of fertility which are withdrawn with every crop-I may, I say, without presumption, try to impress upon you this truth, that there is no amount of protection from foreign produce, no abatement of rent, which would enable you to meet the competition of your own countrymen.

"To aid the exections which are required to encounter successfully that competition, I make

to you the following proposals:—
"The rent due at Michaelmas last will be payable, according to custom, in the course of pay the Michaelmas rent, and discharge any

my waste of manues. On the expenditure no

"I wish to communicate with you on the pro-tho-the half-year's nent which will be due no

mit, ned I I now not that I could select any lets my should be still requere, I will execute the for made of communication than this which I work upon the same terms as heretolore, the tenant drawing the materials and paying 4 por rate of interest [such, for instance, as additional hedding for the feeding of cattle f. I will considr tavourably any proposals that may be made to me on that head

"It is hardly necessary to refer to leases of longer duration than one year, as they are so few in number. In the cases, however, in which they do exist, I will consent to release the tenant from his engagement, on his giving at the proper period of the present year, the same notice which would be required in the case of yearly tenancies.

"Such tenancies are, as you are well aware the almost invariable rule in this immediate neighborhood, but if any of you are desirous of expending money on the improvement of your tarms, and wish for the additional security of a lease for years, I have no disinclination to grant it, being satisfied as to the skill and capi tal of the tenant requiring it.

have had a material influence upon the present exhausted improvements, on the principle long acted upon in certain districts, I am willing to enter into such agreement.

" It does not occur to me that there are any other points to which it is necessary for me, for the present at least, to refer. I have thought it would be for your advantage, that I should fully explain to you my views and intentions, with regard to a matter so deeply concerning your interest, and I have l have done so in a spirit becoming the long connexion that has subsisted between us, and the friendly intercourse we have always maintained.

"Believe me, with every good wish for your welfare, sincerely yours,

"ROBERT PEEL. "Drayton Manor, Dec. 24.

"P. S .- The payment of rent will be made as usual on the 1st and 3rd of January, but as this notice will reach you only a short time previously, I will not exclude from the benefit of it a tenant who may make all payments due by him within the period of one month following.

TRACEDY AT SHREVEHORT, LA.—BOTH PAR-THIS KILLED —A very deplorable affair occurred on the 20th inst., in Shreveport, between two highly respectable citizens of that place, Dr Green and Mr. Hester, late a Representative in our Laislature from the Parish of Caddo. We cannot learn the origin of the difficulty, but the facts of the encounter are briefly those: On Tuesday, the 18th inst, Dr. Green, who had been for some time the practising physician, in which I shall be satisfied that there is a fair the family of Mr. Hester's father-in-law, approached Mr. Hester with a friendly recognition, tendering his hand, which Mr. H declined, and at the same time struck Dr. Green on the face. Dr. G. drew back, and asked what he meant, when Hester repeated the blow, at the same time putting his hand in his breast, as if to take out a pistol. Dr. Green then remarked that he was not armed. "Then go and arm yourself," was the reply of Hester. Dr. Green retired. A correspondence passed between the two gentlemen, with reference to the settlement of their difficulty, but to satisfactory terms for a meeting af agricultural improvement, and neglect to keep | could be agreed upon. On the Thursday following, the parties not having before met, Mr. Hes-"I have not the presumption to offer you adter walked into Dr. Green's office, and seeing indifference and contempt? A member of the board went bins sitting at a table with other persons in the farms—bits I may true to impress the large and a pistal of him the ball taking. sarms—but I may try to impress upon you this room, fired a pistol at him, the ball taking truth, that if there be any of you who produce effect in the Dr.'s side. Dr Green then seized on the average not more than 18 or 20 hushels his pistol, which lay on the table near him, and of wheat per acre, and if there be other farmers shot Hester through the body, then threw the who, in not more favoured positions and on land pistol at him, striking and fracturing his skull. of equal quality, produce 40—and if they pro- Dr. Green then drew his bowic-knife, rushed at duce this, not by expensive farming, but by Hester, and buried the weapon in his body, wise economy, by the command of adequate causing instant death—a result, however, which would have been produced by the shot he had received. Dr. Green died of his wound that night. We have received not the slightest hint of the cause of this savage affair .- New Orleans

How Government Managed Financial MATTERS BEFORE THE REVOLUTION OF '88.-Charles I. seized the money of his merchants; and his bonds were hawked about the streets, were offered to the people as they left the Church, and sold to the highest bidder. The commonwealth were debtors to the forfeited estates, Charles II. took money from France, shut up the Exchequer, borrowed from his friends, and a few days. In the case of all those tenants did anything rather than run the risk of being occupying more than 10 acres of land, who shall again sent on his travels. Thus it would soon

of honestly paying them."

#### TRELAND.

From the Times Correspondent.

#### THE KILRUSH CATASTROPHE.

The Liverick Chronicle which reached this morning brings the tollowing account of the melancholy catas the at Kilrush, by which forty-one human creature were hurried to a probability grave. Of the number which thus perished thirty-seven were paupers, the remaining tour being 6 or of the terryinen and two young girls (one a farmer's daughter, the other a servant.) and a child of Smonths old:
"On Wednesday evening, at five o'clock, intelligence

The months odd:

"On Wednesday evening, at five o'clock, intelligence is at way the sentence of the Court should not be possed on reasons, most of whom were paupers, who had been seeking out-door rehef, was drowned while crossing the terry on the return to Moyarra. That humane and excellent officer, Captain Kennedy, accompanied by Dr. O'Donnell, proceeded immediately to the scene of the tragedy, taking with them such restoratives as are generally used in recovering the drowned, bar none of the bodies were washed on shore that right. Those gentlemen remained of all night, and the scene next morning (Thursday) was most distressing. No less than 33 dead bodies were washed ashone or the northern side of the ferry. They were removed to an adjacent field, and the coroner, Mittrak O'Donnell, arriving soon after from Kilkee, an inquest was held on their wretched remains. It appeared upon the inquiry that no less than 43 or 45 persons (for they could not to the exact number), were allowed to crowd into a crass and that has been plying on this ferry for the last forty years. The boat moved on as far as the middle of the lerry, when a sea broke. ing on this ferry for the last forty years. The boat moved on as far as the middle of the lerry, when a sea broke over her stern, and filled her at once, the wind blowing strong from the south-east at the time. She upset in-stantly, and her miserable living freight were immergiain the mercules waters, while four (who were eventually seven) clung to be until a best from Captain Cox's n.en came to their assistance. The verdit of the coroner's jury was, as usual in such cases, but imputing gross nebeet, and attaching censure to the owners of the boat for adulating such a number of persons into so find a craft. With the exception of four, the victoms were all paupers who had frequently come into the town in vain to seek out-door relief, and were returning that sad evening to their wieteled hovels in the parishes of Moyarta and Killballyowen. The disconsolate relatives of the infortunate victims came down to the shore, bewaiting, with heart reading cries the awful calarmity, and the bidies of others were recognized by the aid of the relieving officer. Capture to consider the bidies of the calarmity of the consideration of the constraints. on Kennedy distributed money to the poor creatures, and sent und the Kitrush workhouse for coffins for the dead. There were two other bodies found on Thursday night. and four on vesterous morning making a total of thirty-nine found dead, and two are still missing. The ferry (as it is called) where this most melancholy catastrophe occurred is an arm of the Shannon, extending into the spot called the "turf yards," by the road to Kilkee, and the peasantry from the western parts of Clare have made it from time immemorial their shortest way home. It is stated that the infortunate creatures forced their way into curred is an arm of the Shannon, extending into the spot called the "turf yards," by the road to Kilkee, and the peasantry from the western parts of Clare have made it from time immemorial their shortest way home. It is stated that the infortunate creatures freed their way into the boat as it grew dark, and that act would appear as in they were reckless of their lives, or as it Heaven awarded them a more merciful death than starvation, by which they probably would have perished in a few days more, and were crowded in squaild groups around the workhouse gate, the most mirerable spectacle that ever slocked eye can be used with good success. We understand that it will be in working order in a short time. Below we give a list of the different Telegraphic lines in Canada: gate, the most mirerable spectacle that ever slocked eye of humanity. The doomed beings were obliged for the last fornight to return to the country without receiving 11b. of meal, and the charity of the shopkeers of Kiirush must have been the only means during the sad interior, together with that of the Roman Catholic Clergy, or pretogether with that of the Roman Catholic Clergy, of pre-serving their miserable lives, and those of many others. The residence of the parish priest, the Reverend T. Kelly, Kilrush, is every day beset by such forlorn and destitute creatures. The state of this wretched union is almost without a parallel and except for some humane arrange-ment made by Colonel Vandeleur with Mr. Kelly, the manager of the National Bank, the inmates of the work-house would have had no food during the past week.— There are daily meetings of the board of guardians, but what can they do, when the Poor Law Commissioners what can they do, when the Poor Law Commissioners treat their appeals on behalf of a perishing multitude with mission of that gentleman appears to have been utterly fruitless"

# THE ENCUMBERED ESTATES COMMISSION.

The Evening Mail has the subjoined remarks with respeet to the sale, under the above named commission, of the Kerry estates of Me.srs. John and Morgan O'Connell, M. P., in which a contrast is drawn between the working of the tribunal under whose jurisdiction this property has a reasonable chance of being speedily transferred to other hands, with the time-honored delays and expuse which would have preceded its appearance in the market had it been subjected to the tectous process of a suit in Changer. Chancery:

"Under the old system, the estates of the Messrs, O'Conneil would have turnished employment, possibly for the next thirty-eight years, to some half dozen old gentlemen in horse-hair wigs, who would have employed the time for which they are exorbitantly paid by the the velocity of the descending mass, as the segments descountry in devising means of wasting the subtracte of the parties and of depaying the public of the asufract of the soil subjected to their depredations. Under the new system the land will be brought to sale and to productive use power than that used by Mr. Jackson for saw-milling. in March, by a process commenced in November, and at a cost infinitesimal when compared with the exactions of the Court of Chancery. Under the old, and we trust we may now say nearly obsolete plan, the purchaser of those lands would have entered on them, subject to the risk, pay the Michaelmas rent, and discharge any former arrears that may be due, I will set apart 20 per cent, of the last half year's rent and will forthwith apply the amount, under the general direction of my agent, but in concert with the tenant, in such improvements as may the most beneficial to the farm. I shall give the preference to drainage, to the removal of the laster to crush the power of the earlier monarchs was in the exchequer of the earlier monarchs was seen, tho exchequer of the earlier monarchs was since this twould soon the form of saw, whereby all setting is dispensed with. The most seen, tho exchequer of the earlier monarchs was in the pocket of the people; that of Henry VIII a full of the restate will be sold subject to the tenancies only of such persons as the commissioners shall hold to be tenants.—

The tenants' rights, and those of the purchasers, will be commissioners have been taken to scene a patient. The tenants' rights, and those of the purchasers, will be commissioners have been taken to scene a patient. The tenants rights, and those of the purchasers, will be commissioners have been taken to scene a patient. The tenants rights, and those of the purchasers will be sold subject to the tenants.—

Thus it would soon the first and occurred in their tadly passage to the venerable court which would subject him to reject had occurred in their tadly passage to the venerable court which would subject him to other the venerable court which would subject him to the venerable court which would subject him to the venerable court which would subject him to the first and of the question, and saving all riction out of the question, and saving all riction out of the question, and saving all riction out of the first and they can be attached to wheels for travelling through the country. Measured to the passage to the passage to the first and the venerable court which would subject him to other which would subject him to other which would subject him toothed, the passage to the saving and the set in the to which in practice has been almost a certainty, that some

unuccessary fonces, and to the means of present | France, and raise the credit of Bengland where | once form the commit forces to handle. These facts of the commencement of that great accumulation to the commencement of that great accumulation to that with the following the first three sums of money hill trop and to the lead finite town as the Naturnal Debt, and the origin. be some course which taken with regard though remote, of that I while a celebrated in monor contributions of the same course which taken with regard though remote, of that I while a celebrated in the monor contributions of the same terms additional draining should be still required, I will execute the of Mr. Macaulay, that "there can be no greated this office of the old contract to work a monor contributions of the same terms as herebore, the crief that the transfer of meeting the monor contributions of the same contributions of the old contract process of the old to be a contribution of the same terms as herebore, the crief that there can be no greater than officer of the old contract to worther than other of the old contract to worth the old to make the same terms as herebore, the crief that the transfer of meeting the process of the old contract to worth and the same terms as herebore, the crief that the transfer of meeting the process of the old contract to worth and the same terms as herebore, the exigence is of the State by loans imported into the enterminate at a cert of 100, the proched question our islands by William III. From a period of later high and ments whicher or not a milet of fully real control and more a larger who had been the practice. cent, upon the outlay. As to other permanent our islands by William III. The many permanent out possession of the practice individual to refine within the expension of the practice in the pr prob son to Occorrage simplicity, commun, and rapidity which rot only against a time, commy, and raparry in high process, the complication, cost, and tediousness of which rot only highligh the public from the cours, but in so many instances break down the resources and ensure the run of the attorneys them election.

#### SENTENCES.

TORONTO. TUESDAY, January 22, 1850.

The Court met at two o'clock, and Mr. Justice Draper

The country beare.
The country of the a pronounced sentence:
The color of the a pronounced sentence:
The color of the common and of the common and of the common and the co

Thereas Invited Property of the Country of the Coun

jal with hard labor.

John Cuwes—felony—common pall two months, and at the expiration of that period, 13 months hard labor.

Ann McMahon—felony—confuon jail six months hard

Charles Smith-felony-three years Provincial Peni-Peter Stirrip-felony-three years Provincial Peni-

Henry Williams-felony-three years Provincial Peni-

tentiary.

Joseph Kerr—forgery and horse-stealing—seven years

Provincial Penitentiary.

Richard Devlin—manslaughter—nine months common

The Court then adjourned sinc die. - Examiner.

Quebec to Halifax,	-		•		-	200
Quebec and Toronto, -		-		-		556
Toronto to Hamilton,	•				-	46
Montreal and Bytown,		-		-		120
Hamilton and London,	-		_		-	84
Niagara Line,		-		-		58
Chippawa Line, -	-		-		-	15
Montreal and Troy Line,		-		-		52
•					_	

Making a total of -Montreal Herald.

IMPORTANT INVENTION .- We yesterday witnessed the pperafion of a small Saw Mill. constructed upon a new and smeadar principle—that of self-propulsion. The inventor is Mr. Amos Jackson, of Pottowatamie county, lowa, who in company with several of his brethern in the Mormon faith, are now in this city. Mr. Jackson has spent many years of toil, and large sums of money, in perfecting his invention, and our impression is that the method now presented will entirely supersede the mills

This mill is built in such a manner as to derive its entire propelling power from the weight of the log to be sawed, which he accomplishes in the following manner: the ordinary ways upon which the carriage travels, are fixed upon bearings that enter into the frame; the opposite ends are provided with large segments of a ce, wheel working into a series of cog which and pinions; thus, it will be seen, than when the log is pushed forward to the saw, its weight is brought to act with great force through the segments, upon a shatt having several intermediate gearings to in-crease the speed sufficiently for driving the crank shaft. When we consider that the weight of saw logs is commonly six to eight thousand pounds, we may judge of the immense properling power thus a damed, indeed, the fear is, that means will have to be used to check and regulate Several years ago, while the invention was still incomplete, it was submitted to the Hon. II. L. Elsworth, then commissioner of the Patent Office, who at once pronounced it the best means ever devised for sawing.

An important part of the invention consists in a new form of saw, whereby all setting is dispensed with. The

Inony cash Discours - The Postmaster General bedecided that when a Postmester is execution a publisher, below power to hand, letters bewarding soo empirios to such publiche . - thul.

Taking 416 Visite—it is asserted by the Universality Traces, that Mr. Iryane, of Molate, a tayonto grand doughter of Henry Cho, has exputed that determination to take the yeal. This determination has occasioned much grief and corron to Mr. Clay.

#### PROSPECTUS OF "THE WATCHMAN."

RELIGIOUS AND LUTERARY JOURNAL, PUBLISHED WILLIAM IN THE CITY OF TO CONTO.

This Journal will vinds ate the great pemeiples of Protestantism; but e-pecially that form of Prote-tantism. termed disout or consconformily. The equal evil rights of the several sections of the Charston Church, the support of the Gospel Manetey by voluntary contributions, the introduction of Lay agoney rate off the Cornerls of the Church. are some of the positions which will be advocated in the Watchman, Througad on wherever existent or bowever high the earthly authority by which they may be sinetioned, will be tearledy exposed; but party polities will

never be admitted in the columns of the above Journal. The Westman will not be the official organ of any religious community; yet the undersigned will feel great pleasure in inserting brief notices (it furnished) of the progress of evangeheal denominations. I'specially is it expected that in the about of a connexional organ, the Canadian Wesleyan Methodist New Connexion Church, will consider this Journal their medium of acquainting the public with their operations and progress.

Great care will be taken to render the Watel man not only unobjectionally, but micresting and instructive as a family newspaper. It is intended that this periodical shall maintain a position equally district from the airy region of romance and the spiritless ingradony of an uninteresting compilation. The following plan of Departments has after -much consideration, been adopted.

- 1. THE MISCELLAN 1 -commaining original and selected articles-religious, moral, literary, scientific, &c.
- 2. THE FAMILY CLOCKE-in which the duties, Hisponsibilities, advantages, &c., &c., of this most ancient wh pact will be discursed.
- 3. The Geographic and Historic-which will furnish notices of the position, history, habits and customs, &c., of the various nations of the earth.
- 4. THE PAUSS AND GENERAL REVIEW .- Here the sentiments of the leading periodicals on the great topics offecting the interests of the Church and the world, will be inserted; also occasional reviews of late works.
- 5. Ecclesiastical-or an index of the progress or decline of evangetical Christianity in the world.
- 6. The Watchman or principal editorial departmentcontaining a faithful festimony for the trath, a solemn protest against the prevailing errors in the doctrines, practice, polity, Ec., of, professedly Christian Churches; also a review of hews.
- 7. GENERAL INTELLIGE CE-containing Provincial, American British and Foreign news. Special attention will be paid to the proceedings of Grandian parlia-

ment.

8. THE Addice the Milepartment will contain general selections, the discrete improvements, &c., in this most in a discrete in the categories of Canadian industry.

By engaging in this enterprise, the undersigned places

himself under lieavy for consibilities—moral, literary and financial; and he is this aware that without divine assistance and the hearty to peration of brethren in Christ and personal friends, these responsibilities will be extremely Burdensome,

The Watchingh will be published every Monday evening, by hid for the undersigned.
Turns:

Annual subscription for a single copy, in advance, 10s. Ditto ditto, not in advance, 12s. 6d.

12 papers to one address, per ann., each, in advance, 8s. 9d. Each Agent furnishing ton subscribers, who pay in advalice, will be entitled to a copy for one year gratis; and for every additional five pounds, remitted in advance, a

copy of the Watchman will be furnished. Ministers of the Gospel, and other responsible parties, are

respectfully requested to act as Agents. Communications to be addressed to T. T. Howard Box, 321, Tononto, P. O., and invariably post paid, unless from parties foo act as Agents gratis or who fur-nish literary articles for publication.

For rates of advertising, see last page.

T. T. HOWARD Proprietor and principal Aditor.

Toronto, Jan. 21, 1850.

# ADVERTISEME.VIN.

#### CANADIAN WESLEYAN METHODIST NEW CONNEXION MISSIONARY SERVICES.

TORONTO DISTRICT.

Brock .- Missimary Sermons, on Brock Circuit, on

Jan. 20, 1850, by J. Caswell.

" 21st, 22nd, and 23, to be set apart for holding the Missionary Meetings. Places to be arranged

by the Superintendent of the Circuit.

HAMILTON DISTRICT.

Curuga .- Miss. Sermons on Feb. 6th, by Revs. Bothwell and Goldsmith.

Missionary Meetings on the 8th, 9th and 10th, to arrainged by the preacher in charge.

[ation, Revs. Bothwell, Goldsmith and Weaver.]

Barton .- Mr stonerty Sections in Lake Chapel, Jan. 27,

at Hoo'ela, h. and Moontain at 1 p. in. Jan. 27th, by Rev. F. Weaver. • 27th, Thuty Mile Creek, at 10! o'elock, Salule 1, 05 o'Clock, by Rev. Greakeninge, Missionary Meeting in Lishe Chapel, January 28th,

Missionary Mee In 2 in Delect Grapel, Jointary 25th,
a tile Monuton (25th,
a in Selffleet, (25th, 30th,
a tile Thory Mic Cock, Jam 31st,
Deputation, Revs. Coldsmith Bothwell, Book annother,
Williand Canal — Missionary Sermons in Bettier Chapel,
Jon. 29, 10 o'clock, Ten Mile Cock 22 o'clock, and
St. Catherine's Goelock, by Rev. T. Goldsmith: Jan. 20th, Pethon and Jordan, by Gev. F. G. Weater, to be arrouged by the Preacher in charge.

Missionary Meetings St. Catherines, of 22nd, Ten Mile Crock, of 22nd, Bethel Chapel, " 20h, Joidan, " 20h, Peiban,

Deputation, Revs. Goldsmith, Weaver, Rogers and

Howard, -Missionery Statuons on this Cheuit on January 21. By T. Brown and H. Coates,

Howard.—Missionary Nature 11. Coates,

" 22. Alissionary Meeting,
" 26. do. at Summenton's,
Western Missionary Meeting in Raleigh.
" 23. Missionary Meeting in Raleigh.
" 24. Do in Colchester.
" 25. Do in Bersa.
London South.—Missionary Sermons in this Circuit on Feb. 13th. in London, by H. Wilkinson, at 10½ o'clock.
D. D. Rolston, it 2½ o'clock, B. Hugh at 6 o'clock, also, at Hall's Mils, by B. Hugh at 10 o'clock, and Abreys by H. Wilkinson at 3 10 o'clock, and Abreys by H. Wilkinson at 3 (a) Missionary Sermons in this Circuit on Missionary Sermons in this C

January 27th, by D. D. Rolston.

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

Westminster, - Missionary Sermons in this Currat on February (3th, by E. Willsams, at 10 o'clock,

"Salt Crock, by day at 6 o'clock,

"Ektid, f. Ko'sham,

" Hont's School House, D. D. Roldon. St. The mas.—Mrs. 8, surpris in 86. Thomas Chapeton February 13th by H. O. Crots, at 10 and 6 o'clock, " " Five States, by do, at 3 o'clock, 13th, Mis tomacy Meeting at St. Thomass, Loth, London South 44 16th,

We shamster. Salt Creeks 17th. Elfiid.

Elizabethlowa. Missionary service Banks 10), a. m. January 21st, Adams's, evening. Maitland. :33 Barrs 103, a. m. evening. Bells 101, a. m. 21 Hills, evening.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

Aby the Previous Previous of the arrange of by the Previous Remarks.

New at Al., — Missionary between in this Circuit on January 27, 1850. By E. Van Norman.

24th and 25th to be set apart for Missionary Marting.

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

# ready-made clothing, dry goods, hats, caps, furs, CLOAKS, AND BONNETS,

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do Pilot, do do 12s 6d do do Beaver, do do 25s 0d do do Whitney Trav'ng do do 45s 0d do do Eheoting Coats, do 16s 3d do do B. C. Sack and Tay do 30s 0d do do B. C. Frock & Dress do 32s 6d do do Etoff & Tweed do do 8s 9d do do Doeskin & Cloth do do 13s 9d do do Buckskin do do 29s 0d do do Moleskin do do 7s 6d	Boy's Vests do Trowsers do Coats Red Flannel Shir's Cotton do Cotton shirts, Linen Fronts, Cloth Caps Glengarry Bonnets Fur Caps	do 6 do 10 do 4 do 2 do 4 do 2 do 4	s 11d s 0d s 3d s 0d s 41d s 3d s 41d s 9d	do do do do do do do do
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250 Saxony Wool Scarf Sharws, Velvet Bonnets Cloaks Prints (fast colors) Gala Plaids	do do	15s 0d upward 4s 41d do 9s 6d do 51d per yd. do 11d per yd. do	S White Cottons Striped Shirting Ginghams (very heavy) Flauncls (red & white) Blankets	frem 34d per yd. do do 54d per yd. do do 74d per yd. do do 183d per yd. do do 1286d per yd. do		
Factory Cottons		21d per yd. do	Cotton Warp	do 4s 6d per Bundle.		

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

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The Corner of King and Church Streets, joining the Court House. Toronto, January 21st, 1850.

## SIGN OF THE GREEN



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as they are determined that its House in Toronto shall underseli them. J. SWAIN ' Co., Sign of the big Green T, Mammoth House, opposite the Market, King Street Toronto.

Trofalgar.—Missionary Sermons on a ratateur Circuit on Jan. 27, By William McCine.

"28th, 29th, 30th and 31st, to be set apart for holding Missionary Meeting Places to be arranged by the Superintendent of the Circuit Merry, Fincy Sorps, Genuine Patent Medicines, &c., all New York and other Markets, in connection with their own Pery, Finey Soops, Genuine Palent Medicines, &c., all

of which can be laid, on the Second Story, over their Gro-

cery Establishment, both Wholesale and Retail. J SWAIN & CO.

Mammoth House, opposite the Market, Toronto, January 21, 1850

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TORONTO.

January 21st, 1850.

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PPER Canada Bible and Tract Society, No. 74, Yonge Street, Poronto JAJIES CARLESS.

Depositary

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TatEOLOGY, By the Rev. W. Cooke, 6s. 101d. The Principes of Total Abstinence, by the same

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N. B.—As the apply of the above Works is very limited those who will copies for their own use, or for sale, should send their orders without delay.

T. T. HOWARD. Toronto, Jan. 2st, 1850.



# SIR HENRY HALFORD'S IMPERIAL BALSAM,

Y'II THE CUEE CERHEUMATISM, ACUTE OR CHRONIC, RHEUMATIC GOUT, NEURALGIA,

> AND DISEASES OF THAT CLASS.

THIS extraordinary and potent compound is made according to a favorite pre-cription of the above eminent Physician. Sir Ashey Couper, also, frequently reforced his students to the compound as entirently calculated for the cure of Rheumetian volume to their diseases of that class—its ingredients are entirely from the Vertable Kingdom, and if any medicine could legitimately be described. minated a specific, this remady is presumently calified to that appendition. But the Propries or does not believe in INF VIAIBLE SPECIFICS for the case of any disease; by this condition in this medicine is such as to supply it on the condition of no care no pay—that is, the money shall be returned in every case where it tails to effect a care. Its success in the cases where it had a fair trial in this city has been perfectly satisfactory. The following ease is published by permission of the party.

Tononto, 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, there fore, induced to procure a bottle of your IMPERIAL BALSAM, which has completely cuted me, having now been perfectly free from any kind of pain for twelve been perfectly free from any kind of pain for twelve these communication as you think months. You may use this communication as you think proper, and refer enquirers to

Yours, very gratefully, GEORGE CLEZIE, Cobinet-Maker, No. 4, Adelaude Street, East. Drice 2s. 6d., 3s. 9d. and 5s. per Bottle.

The above Medicine is for Sale by
S. F. URQUHART, General Agent, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

Dear Sir .- Being for the last four years subject to severe attacks of Rheumatism, Gout, or Rhematic Gout, - I know attacks of Rhenmatism, Gout, or Rhematic Gott,—I know not which; and having tried many remedics, 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 the complaint in the complaint. Not only myself, but some friends to whom 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.

TORONZO, 14th December, 1848.

Dr. Unquiart: Dn. Unquiart:

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 completel, dislocated, my knees were stiff, and all my joints very much swelled; for the last three years, I was caccely able to do three month's work without suffering the most eventuating pairs. I was declared in Furence by the most excruciating pains. I was doctored in Europe by the most exerticiating 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, noty ithstanding 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 of the time my attention was directed to your SIR HENRY HALFORD'S IMPERIAL BALSAM, for the cure of Rhenwalth I.a. and Rhenwalte Gout—and for the cure of Pheumatism, and Rheumatic Gout—and Dr. HOPE'S PILLS. I was despairing of ever getting cured; when I and on you, I was hardly able to walk, and what was almost miraculous, in three works from my commencing to take your medicine, I gained fourteen pounds in weigh; my health was much improved, and in about three cells more my Rheumatism was completely gone and my health perfectly restored. I now enjoy do 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.

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

and Indicestion.
All these diseases have each something in common cach some principle of continuity, which, and all their apparent viriety, 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 They are the very best remedy, and can be taken at any time, without any danger from wet and cold, requiring no restraint from heismoss 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 Janualice and Drogsy, clear the skin, remove Sallowness and Pimples, purify the Blood, brace the Ne. ves, and in against the whole system. Temales at a certain age should never be without them.

BUTTLER & SON, Cheapside, London-From what I know of the above Priss, I can unhesistantingly recommend them is a valuable Medicine, espec-

tatingly recommend them as a valuable Medicine, especially for the diseases mentioned above. S. F. URQUHART, Yongs street, Tokonto,

General Agent in British North America.

#### Agricultural.

#### EATTENING MOGS

To latter a hogor an ox where there is pleats of corn and potates, seques and great skill, but to do it in a manner that will render the minural more valuable to the turner when lit for man ket, than the substance consumed in Ettering would be, besides paying for the trouble of doing it, is a matter worthy of consideration.

The summer of 1836 hang very dry, my conand potates scanse in light, and compelled me to try in experiment, which I found to work so well, that I have smee followed it, to my entire satisfaction. It was this, I adopted the beding of apples, of which I had an abundant crop mixed with pumpkins, a few potators, and a small quantity of meal, prepared in the following manner. For convenience I set in my swill house, adjacent to the stye, a large iron kettle, holding about nine bushels, and then had a wooden cylinder made, that held from twelve to fif cen more, and hooped with iron bands just large crough to set upon the arch outside of the kettle, and by putting a little clay or mortar on the arch being setting on the leak (as I called it) I made it perfectly tight, I then had a cover or lid fitted to the top, which was also made tight or nearly, by laying on a piece of cotton cloth or canvass underneath it, before putting i

Into this kettle I first put about three bush els of pointoes washed clean, then filled to the curb with cut pumpkins, and filled the curb to the top with apples, adding two or three more pails of water, in proportion to the quantity of meal that I intended to mix with it after mashing. After letting this boil awhile, I remove the cover, and fill again with apples, and again make tight.

The apples and pumpkins, you will notice are steamed by this process, and when all are sufficiently cooked, they are taken out, well mixed, and half a bushel of corn, meal, or a bucket of ground oats, and peas, or of buckwheat, and rye, instead, added to the mixture while hot, and thus rendered more valuable for being with the mass. I think that sweet apples led in this way to hogs are worth nearly as much as potatoes, and sour ones more than half as much. I have never made pork with as little expense or less trouble, than since I have practiced this method

I now prepare most of my feed in this way for fattening my beef and mutton, and I find it equally advantageous, indeed I believe that I get the best profit from feeding sheep in this way, particularly my old ones. My course is, in the month of October, to select from my flock all that do not promise fair to winter well, old ewes in particular, which will be likely to die in the Spring, as all sheep growers know they are liable to do, and give them a good chance for fall feed, and also feeding them with the same kind of substance that I do my hogs, and by the first of January have them all first rate mutton, bearing good fleeces. This kind of feed is excellent for mileh cows, and a cow, that comes in early or for ewes that are with lamb! It does well to mix with cut feed, only there should be more water put into the mixture.

When my potatoes are short, I put in beets and carrots for my sheep and cattle and consides them much better for being cooked. Turnips are easily raised, and are very good food for sheep or cattle during the winter, yet will not compare in value with either carrots or 'cets Potatoes or pumpkins are valuable for horses. fed raw. I never knew a horse to be troubled with the botts that was fed with a few raw po tatoes every week.

I have made my communication rather desultory, but my principal object in this communication is to show the value of apples for fittening hogs and sheep, when mixed with other substaces, and the saving to farmers from picking out their old sheep and fattening them. instead of pelting them in the fall, or letting them die in the spring, as many do.

When a sheep gets old, the front teeth partly gone or pouned, the best way is to take them out entucly, as they feed better without than learners. with them .- New York Farmer.

#### CURING AND PREPARING PROVE SIONS.

A barrel of Prime Pork should contain from 25 to 30 pieces, cut from the ribs, loins, chines, and belly pieces, all lying between the ham and shoulder, forming what is called the broadside or mid He, 3 hands and two hind-leg pieces, or 3 hind-leg pieces, 2 hands, and 15 or 20 pieces from other parts of the hog, except no part of the head. The meat must be of prime quality. firm and well fattened, cut into 41b. pieces, exactly 50 to the burrel, and weigh not less than 200 lbs. net. and must have a good capping of St. Ubes, or other coarse salt. This is indispensible. Bucon Mess Pork, is so called, w' en the full proportion of prune pieces in Prune Mess 1withheld; there are therefore various classes of bacon pork. Tierces contain the same number, that is 50 pieces of 6lbs, and the same rules, as to messing, are to be observed, as in the bar rel. The tierce must not have less than 300 lbs., and well capped with salt. It is usual to put in 52 pieces. In bacon mess the number of prime mess pieces should be marked on the head. No part of the hog's head is allowed in

Boof is mularally out into SID, pieces, and and, mall punculus, precisely as pull, ex e pt a larger proportion of raligates is used in packing. But is almost entirely packed is neares. To respect to need only should be need

A nerve of Prime today Beel should contain 22 pieces. 8ths early and weigh not less than 3.36 Hes, not. It should be made from well fed bullocks, and contour \$2 perces, of longs, flanks, rumps, plates, buttocks, two shells of rumps, two processent dose up to the neck, with the hone taken out; do shines, thigh hones, or nocks. To be well salted and capped with St Ubes or other coarse salt.

Atterce of Prime Mess Beefshould contain 38 succes, of 5165, and weigh not less than 304 itis, net. It should be made from prime tat cows, and beiters, 28 of prime, from lones, and chines, with one rib in each, flanks, rumps, plates, briskets, and buttocks, with 10 course pieces, consisting of 4 mak pieces, not the serag, 2 thighs or bottock bones with some meat to them, 2 shells of romps, 2 or even four chines. not cut too close to the neck, and 2 shoutler pieces with part of blide-bono in them, well salted, and capped with St. Ubes or other coarse salt. The tierces, whether for beef or pork must be made or well scasoned oak, with 8 wooden and 3 from hoops on each and,

No pains is to be spared in preparing and putting up, as the neat and tasty appearance of the packages will insure a more ready sule than if put up in a slovenly manner.

Parliament has been prorogued to the 27th day of February.

#### AD VERTASE THE VES

# wa. McDougall,

ATTORNEY-AT LAW, CONVEYANCER, &c. &c TORONTO, CANADA WEST,

Office, North Side of King Street, opposite the Post Office Lane.

Toronto, Jan. 21, 1850.

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DF Farmers and Horticulturists will always find in

the column of the Worldy Transer pt extracts from the best agricultural publications of the day.

We are repractical furness to favor us with communications relative to their own experience and discoveries in agriculture, which we shall be happy to lay before the middle.

public.

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

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D. McDONALD, Proprietor of the Montreal Transcript.

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Who does not long earnestly, and would not strive asside each some principle of continuity, which, amid all lonsly, to cultivate his natural power, and render himself their apparent reside establishes their unity of type one better and more happy? To such each number will be a remedy alleviates or cures them all; and that remedy is prompter and a text-book.

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Cinton Hall. 131 Nassau freet, New York, 137 Volume Twelve commences in January 1850. All cubscribers will emmence and close with the year.



### SIR HENRY HALFORD'S IMPERIAL BALSAM

THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM. ACUTE OR CHEOME, RHEUMATIC GOCT, NEURALGIA,

#### DISCASES OF THAT CLASS.

THIS extraordinary and patent compound is made acconfing to a layende prescription of the above con-neut Physicion. Sir Asiae Conjer, also, frequently re-ferred he students to the compound as eminently educated for the cure of Rheumatism, and other diseases of that there its ingredients now entirely from the Vegetable King loor, and if any reschance could legitimately be deno namate I a specific, this remody is preminently entitled to true application. But the Propertor does not believe in INFALLIBLE SPECIFICS for the cure of any disease; yet his confidence in this necle me is such as to supply it on the condition of vacure no pay-that is, the money shall be returned in every case, where is tails to effect a cure. Its success in the eases where it had a fair trial in this city, has been periodly satisfactory. The following case is published by permission of the party.

Tozonro, 14th December, 1848. Sir,-Having for a considerable time severely suffered from an attack of Rheumatism, in my right orm 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 precure a bottle of your IMPERIAL BALSAM, which has completely circle me, having now been perfectly free from any spind of pain for twelve mentlis. You may use this communication as you think been permanent of the proper, and refer enquirers to Yours, very gratefully, GEORGE CLEZIE,

Cabinet-Maker, No. 4, Adelaide Street, East.

RJ Price 2s. 6d., 3s. 9d. and 5s. per Bottle. The above Medicine is for Sale by S. F. URQUIART,

General Agent, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

Dear Sir, -Being for the last four years subject to severe macks of Rheum their, Gont or Pherontic Gont. -I know not which, and having tried many remedies, prescribed by different parties. I have now no hostitation 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 hoars. Inleed, 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 bound it to ful. This is the first Fall, for four years, I have escaped the affliction, and which I attribute, under Providence, to the use of your Medicine. JOHN CRAIG,

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

1 Case of Chronic Rheumotism of lifteen years standing, cured by Halford's Balsam and Hope's Pills.

TORONTO, 14th December, 1848.

Du. Ungi HART .

Dear Sir —I hereby certify, that I have been afflicted with Rheumatism for inteen 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 knee, 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 exemetating pains. I was doctored in Europe by the gost exciteding pains. I was declored 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, netwithstanding all the means weed, I could not get rid of my complaint, indeed I was told by a very respectable physician that I never could be clied so that at the time my attention was directed to your SIR HENRY HALFORD'S IMPERIAL BALSAM, the they make a Chapter and Physician the Court and the steep and Physician the Court and Physician and Phys for the cure of Rhematism, and Rheumatic Geut—and Dr. HOPE'S PHALS. I was despairing of ever getting cured; when I called on you, I was hardly able to walk. and what was almost nutroculous, in three weeks from my communing to take your medicine, I gained fourteen pounds in weight; my health was much improved, and in TOO REFORM AND PERFECT OURSELVES and about three weeks mere my Rheumatis' i was completely four face, iche nest exilted of all works. To do this, we must understand the human race. This, Phenomorphy Physiology, Physiognomy, and Vital Magnetism about three weeks mere my Rheumatis' i was completely gone and my health perfectly restored. I now enjoy as good health as any man in Canada. Since my recovery I have walked forty-six miles in one day with perfect free-dom, and I assure you. Sir that I feel truly thankful, Yourean 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.

8.3" Parties referred to, William Goode ham, William Osborne, Samuel Shaw, Esquires.

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Dear Sic,-You may very safely and with every confidence recommend the above PILLS, as a very superior Medicine in cases of Indigestion, Bilieus Attacks, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirits-with sensation of Fulness at the Pit of the Stomach, Pains between the Shoulders. Acidity in the Stomach and Bowels Flatulency. Spasins Hearthurn, Dimness of Sight, Drow-siness, and the Discressing feeling arising from Debility and Indigestion.

All these diseases have each something in common,

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