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

VOL. I.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1850.

No.

Poetry.

MY MOTHER DEAR!

The early dawn of this sad life, Shone brightly round my head, T'was sweetened by a mother's care, A mother's smile, a mother's prayer; But now she rests-say memory where? She stumbers with the dead.

The chastened recollections steal, Upon the pensive soul, Like music o'er the placid wave, Like echoes in the ocean cave, Like zephyr's round the solemn grave, In deep and ceaseless roll.

Her whispering words of Comfort kind, Still ring upon my ears; Her eye so bright in guileless mirth, Her deep affection-sterling worth, Too quiet for the cares of earth, This pilgrimage of tears.

Her happy soul escaped to bliss Whilst I still linger here, Years bright and sad have passed away, Hopes sweet have bloomed but to decay, Dear friends have smiled, but spirit say, Why falls the trickling tear ?

Those friends are gone, those joys are fled, Earth tis a desert drear to me, Faith whispers peace—points upward high, "Weep not-heave not the bitter sigh, Beyond von brilliant starlit sky. There's rest, sweet rest for thee."

O joyous hope-beyond the grave, Beyond the valley's shade; In the bright land to which I go, Refreshing streamlets gently flow, Through vales where sweet affections glow, Where joys shall never fade.

Though on this weary journey home, May frequent start the tear, Yet when all earthly toil is past, My crown at Jesus' feet I'll cast, And greet in heav'n bright heaven at last, My sainted mother dear !

Miscellany.

Original. For the Watchman.

BRIEF MEMOIR OF JAMES SIMMERMAN OF CLINTON, NIAGARA DISTRICT, C. W.

BY REV. W. BOTHWELL.

One of the most useful articles handed down to the Christian world in the Watchman, is the biographical accounts given of the holy and useful lives and of the peaceful and triumphant deaths of those of our brethren and Sisters in Christ, who have finished their course, and finished well. These although dead yet speak in example and say, follow us as we have followed Christ. In this view alone I send you the following brief memoir of the late James Simmernan, who for the space of 40 years, ornamented his profession as a member of Society. Brother He answered "Christ is with me I fear no evil," Simmerman was born in the State of New Again I said the victory will soon be achieved. Jersey, January 25th 1780. From what I can O! yes he whispered with his dying breath, the learn, although favoured with the precepts and victory will soon be gained-his strength failed in the grand chain be dropt. Besides, so deliexample of pious Parents. Our departed Broth- and he could add no more. The period of his dissoer stood aloof from the people of God, and for lution arrived and he closed his eyes in death, on many years of his life he lived in a comparatively the morning of the 14th of August 1849, aged 69 total neglect of the salvation which the adorable years 6 months and 14 days in the glorious hope divisibility of matter, has been lost; not the those sinful pleasures—in which young men of heaven uninfluenced by the saving grace of God, are prone to delight. But he could not enjoy them feeling that remorce which is the inseparable companion of an enlightened and guilty conscience. That spirit which had striven with him from an early period, and which had been so frequently grieved and insulted, did not take its flight as it justly might have done. But continued to strive with him.

In 1794 Brother Simmerman emigrated to Canada, and settled in the Township of Clinton, where he terminated his mortal career.

In the year 1803 he was married to Miss Mary Smith. Shortly after his marriage it pleased God to send the late pious and venerable Elder Ryan to preach in that neighborhood. Brother Simmerman with many others went to Burton March, 4 h 1850.

hear him-the word came with power, and under that discourse he saw himself to be a guilty sinner. He now became deeply concerned on account of his sins, and the burden of them became intolerable; for he beheld them in their true deformity and malignity, and was humbled

God who comforts the distressed and who hath no pleasure in prolonging the sighs of the penitent or the tears of the mourner, graciously relieved the mind of his servent byshedding abroad his love in his heart.

for them before the throne of God. But that

When the Rev. H. Ryan was about to organize a class at the thirty. Brother Simmerman and his surviving relict were the first who united with the Canadian Wesleyan Methodist Church, of which Brother Simmerman till he exchanged mortality for life, remained a consistent

and devotedly attached member. About the latter end of January 1849 he became seriously indisposed so that he was rendered incapable of attending to his business afterwards. Brother Simmerman endured his affliction with Christian fortitude and patience, for he knew the rod and who appointed it, and was favored with all that support which was necessary. He made use of those means for recovery of his health which a kind Providence had afforded him.

Brother Simmerman did not use those means because he was afraid to die, but because it was the individual is supposed at the time incompe-his imperative duty to do so and leave the result tent to afford. 4. The not having reflected his imperative duty to do so and leave the result to his Heavenly Father whom he served and who he knew was too wise to err, and too good to be unkind. For some time his friends were continually agitated betwixt conflicting hope and fear—their hopes revived with his recoveries, their fears were renewed by his relapses, till at length the latter preponderated and they were led to conclude that it was the design of God to take him from the evil to come. Yet, amidst these continual changes he preserved an evenness of mind, and a soul patiently resigned to the will of God whether for life or death.

The day previous to Br. Simmerman's departure, I called to see him; his mind was still calm and serenc. I read a portion of God's word and then we united in prayer and while commending the soul of our departed Brother to God it was truly a solemn time. At the close my mind was deeply impressed with the truth of that fine sentiment expressed by Dr. Young.

The chamber where the good man meets his fate Is privileged beyond the common walks virtuous life quite in the verge of heaven.

After our departed Brother had taken his last solemn farewell of his partner in life, children and friends, who stood weeping round his dying couch, I said you find the Redeemer faithful to of incalculable diameter, and of effect so instanhis promise he has said "when thou passest taneous, as to annihilate all idea of gradation; through the waters I will be with thee and jealous of perogative, and studious of her creathrough the floods they shall not overflow thee. Redeemer died to procure, indulging himself in of a blissfut eternity, amid the unceasing glories minutest particle of what we denominate ele-

"He is gone to the grave but we will not deplore him, For God was his ransom, his guardian, and guide, He give him, he took him, and he will restore him, And death has no sting, since the Saviour hath died."

The writer and a large and respectable cor tege accompanied the mortal remains of our departed Brother to the thirty Chapel, where the Rev. T. Goldsmith delivered a most interesting and appropriate discourse from the words, " l would not live alway," Job vii. 16.

After which his remains were followed from the Chapel to the place of interment where the body sleeps in the dust in sure and certain hope of a glorious resurrection.

May we and the reader improve the season of health that we (like him) may be prepared for the day of suffering and death.

CAUSES OF DROWNING.

Dr. Arnott, in his popular Elements of Physics, states the following reasons why, in ordinary ac cident: , so many persons are drowned who might easily be saved:—1. Their believing that the body is heavier than water, and therefore that continued exertion is necessary to keep them swimming, and hence their generally assuming the position of a swimmer, in which the face is downwards, and the whole head has to be kept out of water to allow of breathing. Now, as a man cannot retain this position without continued exertion, he is soon exhausted, even if a swimmer; and if not, the unskilful attempt will scarcely secure for him even a few respirations – The body raised for a moment by exertion above the natural level, sinks as far below it when the exertion ceases; and the plunge, by appearing the commencement of a permanent sinking, terrefies the unpractised individual, and renders him an easier victim to his fate. 2. From a fear that water by entering the ears may drown, as if it being, however that it can only fill the outer ear, or as far the membrane of the drum, and is therefore of no consequence. Every diver and swimmer has his ears filled with water, and with impunity. 3. Persons unaccustomed to the water and in danger of being drowned, gen rally attempt in their struggle to keep their hands able to give her nothing more than a good eduabove the surface, from feeling as if their hands were tied while held below; but this act is most hurtful, because any part of the body kept out of the water in addition to the face, which mus be out, requires an effort to support it, which that when a log of wood, or a human body, is floating upright, with a small portion above the surface, in rough weather, as at sea, every wave in passing must cover the head for a little time but will again leave it projecting in the inter val. The practised swimmer chooses this in terval for breathing. 5. Not knowing the importance of keeping the chest as full of air as possible, the doing of which has nearly the the same effect as tying a bladder of air to the neck, and without effort will cause nearly the whole head to remain above the water. If the chest be once emptied, while from the face being under water the person cannot inhale, again, the body remains specifically heavier than water, and will sink.

GRANDEUR OF NATURE.

Ever attentive to her interests, Nature re places in one spot what she has displaced in another. Ever attentive to beauty, and desirous of resolving all things into their original dependence on herself, she permits moss to creep over the prostrate column, and wy to wave upon the time worn battlement. Time, with its grad ual, but incessant touch, withers the ivy, and pulverises the battlement. But Nature, ever magnificent in her designs |---who conceives and executes in one and the same moment ;whose veil no one has been able to uplift; whose progress is more swift than time, and more subtle than motion; and whose theatre is an orbit tions,—expands as it were with one hand what she compresses with another. Always diligent -she loses nothing. For were any particle of matter absolutely to become lost, bodies would lose their connexion with each other, and a link cately is this globe balanced, that annihilation of the smallest particle would throw it totally out of its sphere in the universe. From the beginning of time, not one atom, in the infinite ment: nor one deed, word, or thought, of any of his creations have ever once escaped the memory of the Eternal Mind -that exalted and electric mind which knows no past, and calculates no future !- Sublimities of nature

THE MOTHER AND CHILD; OR, THE FIRE-

On the evening of a hot and sultry summer day, Maria, a poor widow, sat at the open windew of her little chamber, and gazed out upon the neat orchard which surrounded her cottage. The grass had been mown in the morning, but smell of the hay now blew into the chamber, as if to refresh and strengthen her after her labor. the border of the clear and cloudless sky, and and orphans. Call upon him in thy distress, the moon shone calm and bright into the little and He will aid thee." This is what he sail; chamber, shadowing the square panes of the half-open window, together with the grape-vine TO BE CONTINUED. The glow of sunset was already fading upon

which adorned it, upon the nicely-sanded floor. Little Ferdinand, a boy of six years of age, stood leaving against the window-frame; his blooming face and yellow locks, with a portion of his white clean shirt sleeves and scarlet vest, were distinctly visible in the moonlight.

The poor woman was sitting thus to rest herself perhaps. But oppressive as had been the labor of the sultry day, yet a beavier burden weighed upon her bosom, and rendered her for-getful of her weariness. She had eaten but a spoonful or two of their supper, which consisted of bread and milk. Little Ferdinand was also greatly disturbed, but did not speak, because he saw that his mother was so sorrowful; having observed that his mother, instead of eating, wept bitterly, he had laid aside his spoon, and the earthen dish stood upon the table almost as

full as when served up

Maria was left a widow in the early part of the previous spring. Her deceased husband, one of the worthiest men in the village, had, by entered by the nose or mouth, a wasteful exertion of strength is made to prevent; the truth being however that it can only still the strength in the visiting industry and economy, saved a sum of money sufficient to purchase the little cottage, with its neat meadow, though not entirely free from in-cumbrance. The industrious man had planted the green and cheerful field with young trees, which had already borne the finest fruit. He had choosen Maria for his wife, although she was a poor orphan, and her parents had been known as the most pious, industrious, and well-behaved maiden in the village. They had lived happily together; typhus fever broke out in the village, and her husband died. Having nursed him with the greatest tenderness, she was attacked with it, after his death, and barely escaped with life.

Her husband's sickness and her own had thrown them much behindhand; but now she must even part with her little cottage. Her deceased husband had long laboured for the richest peasant in the country, a man by the name of Meyer. The peasant, who highly esteemed thim on account of his fidelity and industry, had lent him 300 crowns to purchase this cottage, with the ground belonging to it, upon the condition that he would pay off fifty crowns, yearly, twenty-five in money, and twenty-five in labour. Until the year that lie was taken sick her husband had faithfully performed his agreement, and the debt now amounted to but fifty crowns; Maria knew all this very well.

Meyer now died of the same disease. The heirs, a son and daughter in law, found the note for 300 crowns among the papers of the deceased. They did not a word about the affair, as the old man had never spoken of it to them. The terrified woman assured them, calling Heaven to witness, that her deceased husband had paid off the whole except fifty crowns. But all this was of no avail: the young peasant called her a shameless liar, and summoned her before a court of law. As she could not prove that anything had been paid, it was decided that the whole claim against her was valid.— The heirs insisted upon payment; and as the poor Maria had nothing but her cottage and grounds, this little property must now be sold. She had fallen upon her knees before the heirs, and had prayed them not to turn her out of doors; little Ferdinand had prayed with herboth wept, but all was in vain. morning was appointed for the sale. She had heard this an hour before, just as she had finished her day's work: a neighbour had called out over the hedge and told it to her.

It was for this reason that she now sat so sorrowful by the open window, glancing now upward to the clear sky, now upon Ferdinand, and then gazing steadily upon the floor. There was a sad silence.

"Alas!" she said to herself, "I have to day, then raked the hay from the orchard for the last time. The early yellow plums which I picked this morning for Ferdinand are the last fruit which the poor boy will eat from the trees which his, father planted for him. Yes; this may be the last night we may spend beneath this roof. By this time to morrow this cottage will be another's property, and who can say but we shall be turned out at once. Heaven alone knows where we shall find a shelter to-morrow -- Perhaps under the open heaven," She began to sob violently.

Little Ferdinand, who until now had not

the heat of the sun had soon dried it. She had moved, came forward, and weeping, said, "Mothalrendy gathered it into heaps; and the sweet er, do not cry so bitterly, or else I cannot talk to you. Do you not know what father said, as he died there, on that bed ? "Do not weep so," he said, "Gid is a Father to the poor widows

The Press and General Review

THE JUBILET OF THE METHODIST NEW CONNEXION: BEING A GRATEFUL MEMO-RIAL TO THE ORIGIN, GOVERNMENT, AND HISTORY OF THE DENOMINATION. 12 MO PP. 450. BAKEWELL.

From the Christian Witness.

We desire for this book a very extensive circulation in other communities than that to which it specially belongs. It forms a very important chapter in the history of the truth in these lands; while especially adapted to the whole Methodist family, it is yet a book for a.: It is the joint production of four picked men-Messrs Allin, Cooke, Hulme, and Wright, whose several portions of the task are specified. and who have worthily discharged the trust thus reposed in them. We have gone through the volume with not a little interest. Mr. Cooke very ably descants on the Origin and Charac teristics of Methodism, and the Rise of the New Connexion; Mr. Allin, in a very masterly manner, states the distinctive Principles of the Now Connexion, and their application in actual working; Mr. Wright admirably sketches the History of the Connexion during the first fifty years, and sets forth its influence upon Methodistn in general; Mr. Hulme brings up the rear by a very comprehensive View of the Present Position, Prospects, and Obligations of the New Connexion. Such are the points, and altogether we have been much gratified by the work, allowing for certain points of theological difference in the statement of Mr. Cooke, in which he talks of the "Augustinian decrees" as things that have been fatal to Scotland-a point which we must leave our friend to discuss with the hard-headed men of the North, who are very well able to delend themselves. The volume supplies a multitude of interesting facts, interspersed with a mass of excellent observations, showing, on the part of the writers, not only great liberality of mind, but breadth of survey They write as men who walk about at noonday with their eyes open. there are frequent indications of familiarity with the literature of other bodies, such as seltlom appears in the literary productions of the Elder Denomination, while all breathe the spirit of generosity and freedom We were hardly prepared for intellectual eman cipation so thorough, and such deliverence from the thraldom of Priestism. The spirit of the book is eminently British-British spirit sanctified: the authors everywhere speak as men who have learned to combine liberty with order. and who are zealous for order with a view to lib-Where all is excellent, selection is difficult; but there is one passage in Mr. Wright's part of the book, so enlightened, so generous, so noble, and so fraught with sound principles and right feelings, that we cannot withhold it :

One circumstance is highly encouraging to the Methodist New Connexion: its principles are in complete accordance with the progressive oninions and movements of society. Once they were in advance of the times; now they are precisely what the times require. Opposite principles are antagonistic to the existing state of things, and will be overcome and trodden down by the onward march of mankind in knowledge, freedom, and godliness. Our principles will accelerate the progress of humanity; and they will abide in dignity and strength when it has reached its utmost height of perfect-

Representative government is characteristic of Great Britain. As Englishmen we justly consider it the palladium of our liberty and well-being. Any attempt to set it aside would meet with instant and terrible retribution. It is comented with the blood of patriots; it is re garded with profound veneration; and it is felt to be dearer than life.

Free trade has recently won a stoutly fought battle with human selfishness. The victory gree, too vangelize the human race" already gained is the prelude to other victories. The enrichment of a few, at the expense of mul- upon our minds by the perusal of the worklegislation is a denounced and donned thing -It must cense from among the nations. The to others as we would they should do unto us will prevail in the commerce of the world.

The separation of the Church from the State will be, the next pressing question of the age. The forces are gathering, and the lines are drawing for a resolute conflict. The struggle will be severe, but the issue is in no sense doubtfull. Monopoly of religion cannot long co-exist unites the kingdom that is not of this world, to the kingdom that is of this world, will be torn asunder. Christianity will be made free; and, conscious of moral hearty and strength, she liberty will follow as a matter of course. will go forth, bright as the sun, fair as the ippour and triumphant as an army with banners

Presbyterianism has lately shaken itsel from the trammels of State support and State control Scotland has nobly vindicated the Sovereignty of Christ, and the spirituality of his kingdom. The Scotch Free Church is a sublime spectacle It is little less than a moral miracle. It has settled beyond all controversy the efficiency of the Voluntary principle. It has settled it in the only way in which it could be settled—nor by elaborate argumentation, but with munifieinplified.

In the time on which we have fallen, freedom of thought is peculiarly provalent. Men are less disposed than they have been for many centuries to submit to dogmatism. They demand evidence in support of every statement that is put forth. They question, test, and prove all things. Inquiry is their habit; demonstration is their object. They are determined not to be imposed upon, either by assump-tion, or by sophistry. They cherish the praiseworthy resolve to search out, and hold fast, whatever is true, and just, and good.

Seince ceases to scoff at religion. Religion ceases to frown on science conjuncture of events, they have met together, and are kissing each other. The hour of mockery by the one, and of reproof by the other, is past. Henceforth they will dwell together in amity and good will. They will mutually illustrate the wisdom, power, and grace of God Science will adorn and enrich religion, and religion will enable and sanctify science.

Christians sigh for unity. They lament the prevalence of schism and soctamanism. They yearn to be made—obviously and really—one fold, under one Shepherd. They do not yet clearly see their way to this delightful oneness. But they are feeling after it, if haply they may find it. Oh! that such a baptism of light and love may soon be given, as will make believers one in Christ; and convince the world, that he is the blessed and only Potentate-the Great God and our Saviour!

A growing respect is felt for the multitude Once it was deemed right to overlook, or forget or remember, merely to oppress the millions who toil hard for the bread that perish s. It is not so at the present hour. The working classes are remembered for good. While their duties and responsibilities are explained, their rights are acknowledged; their sentiments are listened to with thoughtful attention; their sympathies are hold sacred; and manifold efforts are made to improve their earthly allotment. Unquestionably much remains to be done; but in due time it will be accomplished, and goodly will be the heritage of our industrious country: nen.

With the circumstance adverted to, the principles of the New Connexion are in perfect agreement. These principles involve representation of all interests, freedom of commerce, religious equality, Voluntary support of religion, liberty of thought, enlightened piety. Christian uion, and strong solicitude for the welfare of the

masses in humble life.

From what has been stated, it follows that the New Connexion is likely to be favoured Providence has with prosperous perpetuity brought it into existence, and adapted it to the present state of society, that it may instrumentally effect a great and good work in the earth From the changes which take place, and the advancement that is made in knowledge and civilization, it has nothing to fear, and every-The adherents of systems. thing to hope. founded in selfish and exclusive principles, may tremble at the startling movements which characterise the existing era; but the friends of the New Connexion will rejoice and be exceeding glad, for they know that these movements will hasten the reign of truth, and justice, and charity. Our principles can never be overpast, by advancing wisdom and righteousness. Increasing light and grace, so far from rendering them obsolete, will make them better understood, mere highly appreciated, and remarkably effective in their practical applications. Honour and joy, in large measure, await the New Connexion. Her, future progress will evince, that the glory of God has risen upon her, plessing her, and making her a blessing. No weapon that is formed against her will prosper; every tongue that is moved against her will be put to silence; her converts will multiply; her institutions will be enduring; her missions will extend; and she will contribute, in no considerable de-

One thing has been very strongly impressed titudes, will be tolerated no longer. Class the connection between right views of Civil and of Religious Liberty. Such as are a man's views and feelings concerning the one will be out indignation, to the conduct of the magislaw of liberty, founded on the principle of doing his views and feelings concerning the other—to others as we would they should do unto us. The generous and right-principled politics of the New Connexion have their origin in its libe- render it "next to impossible" to obtain a conral principles as an Ecclesiastical community. Liberal views of church government and despotic views of civil governments cannot co exist in the same mind. So long as the Old Methodism remains a despotism, the despotic spirit of it will trated against those who purchase a license, he ever ready to array itself against true civil libwith freedom of trade The golden link which lerty. It will crouch to men in power, and fawn upon the Bench of Bishops. Change their politics and their religious politics will forthwith If there is any regard to justice, or the good morals become liberalized. That done, the love of civil of the bench; if conscience has any control over

> It is much to be desired that this work should be very extensively circulated among the memestly recommend a few men of means to unbe in publishing an impression of some fifteen or twenty thousand copies, and selling them at a shilling, as was done in the case of Wardlaw's volume on Church Establishments. This should be done without loss of time. Such a

TAVERN LICENSES.

From the Canada Temperance Advocate.

The number of Licensed Taverns in this city in 1848 was 314, which produced 2001 offen ces, calling for the interference of the Police: the number in 1849 was 184; which produced 1673 offences, of the same nature. In 1847, as stated in the Parliamentary Report of Intemperance, the number of offences was 2,234, but the number of Licenses is not given, though no doubt is entertained that the number was greater, than in either of the two following

These returns do not give a full view of the intemperance that exists in the city, for there can be little doubt that the number of houses in which spirituous liquors are sold without license, is greater than the number of licensed taverns and groceries together—The High Constable admitted, before said committee, that the number of unlicensed house, in 1848, was 500, while the tavern licenses amounted to the number already given, and grocer's licenses to Indeed, as the law has been hitherto ad ministered, there has been no sufficient reason for a person to purchase a license; it is a voluntary taxing of himself, he may carry on the business without it, for the same officer stated in evidence before the same committee, that there is a general leaning, even in the breasts of magistrates in favor of persons accused of selling without a license; they generally escape: to obtain convictions is next to impossible; witnesses are systematically intimidated or bribed, threatened, and spirited away,"-(Rep. p. 5) It appears, then, that the license law only operates against honest persons, and gives the unprincipled an advantage over them, in the business of tavern-keeping. And having thus a tendency to drive the trade into hands of unprincipled men, it tends also to increase and aggravate the evils which flow from it.

But imperfect as these returns are, they unquestionably show that there is close connexion between the number of taverns, licensed and inlicensed, and the amount of crime in the city Police offences have been gradually decreasing for the last three years, and there has been a corresponding decrease in the number of tavern licenses In 1847, the number of taverns was large, and the crimes were 2234. In 1848, the taverus were reduced to 314, and there was a corresponding reduction in the crimes to 2001. In 1849, there was a farther reduction in the former 184, which brought down the crimes to 1673. To these instructive figures, we would direct the attention of the City Fathers, or those of their number who are to grant licenses for this year. If you diminish the number, you will lessen the amount of crime in the city through out the year if you enlarge the number you will increase the crimes; if you keep up the same number still, you will prevent the crimes from being diminished by others. The state of public morals in the city, for the current twelvemonths, depends, in a great measure upon volu You occupy a place of tremendous responsibili Upon your action it depends whether ini quity is to abound it this city, or to be kept under restraint. What man, who is not dead to every mortal feeling, can think of occupying such a position without lear; and without feeling an anxious desire to discharge the duties connected with it in such a manner that the name of God will be honored, and the best interests of the city advanced t

But, it may be pleaded that our rulers cannot mend the matter, for the law requires that tay ern licenses be granted, and they have no al ternative but to fulfill its mandate. It is true the law requires that some licenses, be granted but it does not define the number; it does not deprive magistrates of the power of diminishing In point of fact, there has been a powerful reduction going on for some years, and the law offers no arrangement to the carrying on of that process somewhat farther this year.

But whatever may be said on this point, law requires that the city shall be protected from the unlicensed retailer. We cannot advert, withtrates on the bench, who have such a strong "leaning" in favor of the illicit dealers, as to viction against them. They cannot but know that this illegal; it is a shameless attempt to set aside the very law which they are appointed to execute; it is a piece of open injustice perpeand its effect upon public morals is so deplorable, that we feel it impossible to exhibit it in colors the acts of those who sit there, neither of which points would we for a moment call in question, we implore our magistracy to protect the city bers of the Old Connexion. We would earn from the unlicensed vendors of spirituous liquors.

> MRS, WHITTLESEY'S MAGAZINE FOR MOTH-ERS.

Mrs. Whittlesey is well known as having been the original publisher of the Mother's Mag. to every new member who shall henceforth enter ry M. Whittlesey publisher, corner of Spruce thing, but it is not the payment of the sulary; the Society.

JUSTICE TO MINISTERS

From the N. Y. Observer.

At this season of the year, it is customary for nany of the churches to make arrangements especting their Pastor's salary. As this is a natter affecting the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom, our lay brethren will permit us to say a lew words in relation to it.

Few of our renders doubt the truth of the ipostolic declaration, that they who preach the gosnel should live of the gospel, and lew will ontend that the life here alluded to, means the more warding off of physical death. Christ wills his ambassadors to have such a support as will enable them to give their undivited energies to his work. Such a support, the great innierity have not hitherto received. When the inajority have not hitherto received country was poor, they east in their lot with the peopl, and cheerfully shared their poverty. Satisfied that the churches gave for their support to the utmost of their ability, they Inbored with their own hands on the farm, or engaged in teaching, that they might supply the wants of their families, and maintain their posts

Those days of poverty have passed away In the older portions of the country, the great impority of the churches are able to support their ministers in accordance with the law of hrist. They are under the most solemn obli-

gations to do so

In fixing the amount of the pastor's salary, egard should be had to the fact, that the cost of living has greatly advanced during the past few years. The general habits of the people require a greater expenditure on the part of the miniser, and, in ma., places, railroads have raised the price of agricultural products, and have not produced a corresponding reduction in the price of articles of consumption received from the city. The cost of living has been steadily advancing. The salaries of ministers have remained station-Justice requires that the minister be paid, not what would have supported him a few years

ago, but what will support him now.

An adequate salary being fixed upon, justice equires that it be paid at the appointed time. We sometimes witness strange perversions of judgment, il not dereliction of principle, in relation to this matter. A church call a pastor, offer him a specified salary, and solumnly covenant before God to pay it. The installation services take place. The paster gives himself wholly to the work of the ministry, relying upon the pledge of his people to relieve him from worldly By and by, the wants of his family render money necessary, and he would fain receive his promised salary He is rejuctant to speak of his wants, lest he be thought greedy of filthy lucre, and the cause should thereby suffer. No one speaks to him of the matter. Men, who would travel through the midnight storm rather than fail to fulfil a promise relating to business, will suffer their minister's salary to be in arrears for years Such instances of injustice, and their heart-crushing consequences, are speedly forgot-ten by men; but they are all remembered by

If a church would have the blessing of God, she must do justice to those whom he has appointed to his peculiar work. What right has she to expect a blessing, if she neglects Christ's law, and cripples the energies of those through whose instrumentality the blessing must come? "I am ashamed," said a devoted pastor, "to meet some of my people, I am so deeply in debt to them." His indebtedness was not owing to extravagance, but to the fact that his scanty salary was unpaid. The congregation to which he ministered were not wealthy, but there were, probably, those belonging to it, who spent more, at each annual election, than would meet the arrears of the salary. That paster could not urge upon his hearers the duty of promptly meeting their engagements, because of the depressing consciousness of his own involuntary failure.

It is poor economy to withhold from a minister his due. He cannot give himself to the work with the singleness of purpose and concentration of energy necessary to success, while embarrassed with debt. He cannot devise and execute the best means of promoting the salvation of souls, while compelled to consider how he shall furnish his children with bread. It may be said, let him cast his care on the Lord. The Lord will not work a miracle to countenance the dishonesty of a church.

Suppose the secretaries of our great benevo. lent institutions should be subject to the embarrassments which half disable so many ministers; suppose the presses of the Bible and Tract Societies should stand idle, a portion of the time. in consequence of inadequate support afforded to those who direct their movements; would there not be poor economy in such a course? But we have, in the ministry, an institution far more important than the Bible or Tract Society. an institution founded by God himself. He appoints his agents for its managements, and commands his church to supply their wants. Shall this divine institution romain inactive, or lose its efficiency, through the fault of the church?

In conclusion, we may be allowed to suggest, that generosity, real or apparent, should not step would also enable the whole of the mem. azine some sevention years ago. She has religible the place of justice. To give a man an bers of the New Connexion, even the poorest quished her interest in that work, and now comparticle, which he may not want, does not justify of them, to obtain a copy of a work which ought mences a new one with the title as above. The the withholding of his own money which he cent contributions. The superiority of volunta- to be thoroughly scanned by them all, and sold price is one dollar per annum in advance: Hon- does want. A donation visit may be a good ryisin is no longer debatable, for we see it ex- to every new member who shall henceforth enter ry M. Whittlessey publisher, corner of Spruce thing, but it is not the payment of the salary: Family' Circle.

APPEAL TO PARENTS IN VIEW OF THE JUDGMENT.

From "Parental Care"

As a strong motive to exertions for the conversion of your children, consider that you have to meet them at the judgement bal? On that reat day, when the King of kings shall sit upon his judgement throne, what a happy, or what a dreadful interview will you have with those who are now committed to your care! If you meet them at the Saviour's right hand, if you hehold them crowned with glory, redeemed from the ruins of the fall, with everlasting joy upon their heads, what a happy meeting! How will you bless the grace that enabled you to labor for their welfare, and that gave success to your efforts! What ample recompence will you recoive, in their happiness, for all your pains and cares, for your deepest unxieties and fondest etforts! But should you behold them among the lost, and lost in a great view! how agonizing your reflections! On this subject a distinguished missionary remarks :- "Who has so much to dread in the prospects of judgment, as the parent, whose child may rise up, and addressing the judge, may say, "Lord, this father, this mother, of mine, never warned me of this day; or warned me with so little solicitude, that I thought the danger could not be greet. If my soul had been precious in their sight, surely they could not have been so indifferent, so insen tble, when they saw me on the very precipice of ruin! But their cold and scanty reference to the tremendous scenes of this day induced me to think there could be no great danger before me; and hence I followed the multitude to do evil, and neglected my everlasting interests, till I find it now proves too late. But ah! Lord, are there no mitigating circumstances in my case? If I had been faithfully warned and entreated-Il anxiety, similar to what was felt when my body was in danger, had been manifested towards my soul, surely I should not have been in these circumstances! O Lord, it is in a great measure chargeable upon my father, upon my mother, who conversed with me upon every subject except my soul, that I am now doomed to hear the sentence, Depart, thou cursed. Surely I could never have been so besotted, had they but given proof that my soul was precious in their sight ! On these accounts may I not hope that thou wilt doom me to some mitigated state of torment, less dreadful than if I had sined against all the advantages which some children have possessed, but possessed without improvement." If there be one scene more dreadful than any in our conjectures resepcting the disclosures of the day of judgment, it is the resurection of an ungodly family, all rising in the most frightful consternation, and all calling upon " the rocks and mountains to fall upon them, and hide them from the face of Han that sitteth upon the throne, and from the wrath of the Lamb." "But on the joys. the transports of that father and mother, who not only find themselves at the right hand of Christ in that day, but their children there

EDUCATION OF MISSES.

There is in England much more attention to a really elevated education, among the higher classes, than in this country There is a circle of society here which seems to regard a young lady as merely a pretty animal, to be embellished by a few showy attractions for a ready market. She must have the reputation, at least of understanding French; she must dance pret-tily, play a few fashionable airs upon the piano, and then sent into society for disposal. She catches some young man, who marries her. In a month or two, when the novelty has passed, he finds out that she is in mind but a child, and the ciud-toom. at the billiard table, and in all the haunts of forbidden pleasure Years of sorrow roll on, till the victim of a fushionable education, un honored and unlamented, sinks into the grave. How many such families are there, upon whom hardly one glea of joy shines through all revolving years. The heart finds no retreat in such a home. Tossed by the storms of life. such a refuge is but the barren, verdureless waste, upon which the hapless voyager is wrecked to die of thirst and hunger. Wretched indeed is that heart which can find no sheltered retreat from those storms which ever sweep life's dark waters .- J. S. C. Abbott,

AN INDIAN'S IDEA OF A MOTHER'S IN-FLUENCE.

When residing among the Choctaw Indians, educate only one class of our children, we would forth to light and beauty. Your blessed mission hand roughly on her shoulder. She shricks, and must arouse themselves on behalf of a man so choose the girls, for when they become mothers is, thus to aid in the developemen of all the cludes his foul touch, for with a bound she darts well worthy of sympathy and support as Dr. they would educate their sons." This is to the God given talents of that miniature man. towards the tank, and leaps into the water; Achilli.—Scottish Press.

point and it is true. No nation can become fully, permanently civilized and enlightened where the mothers are not, to a good degree. qualified to discharge the duties of the "home work of education."—Rev. S. Dyer.

THE MOTHER.

We know that the farther a nation advances in civilization, in science, and in general knowledge, the more intelligence, wisdom and fore thought is required of those who hold the reins of government, and direct the management of institutions for the public good; and what nobler ambition can fill the hearts of British wo-men, than that the next generation of their country. men should be better grounded in the principles of true knowledge than the last? But, striking and impressive as this idea justly appears in its immediate import, that of the education of daughters is at least as much so in its remoter tendency, because it is to women that we still must look for the training of future generations, and the formation of characters whose names may be surrounded by a glory, or stamped with a blot, in the history of ages yet to come.

And are these not profound and striking thoughts for a mother, in her hours of retirement and repose? The human mind, naturally prone to wander beyond the sphere of actual knowledge, becomes last in a cloud of vague uncertainties, when ever it takes too hold a flight; but here is a field for noble aspirations, in which it is not only lawful, but perfectly reasonable to indulge; and not the loftiest ambition that ever fired a hero's breast could be so ardent so high as that which is both natural and right for the fond mother to cherrish in her" heart of hearts." Yes, it is a great and glorious thought, that the young being whose life is now so tenderly bound up with hers, that not chord of one can thrill with minutest touch of feeling, but an answering tone is echoed by the other; that this frail and helpless being, so delicate, so pure and so beautiful to her, may one day be swelling the ranks of the church-militant on earth, and may eventually join the anthems of triumphant joy which celebrate the admission of the saints to their eternal rest in heaven -Mrs. Ellis.

THE INFANT SCHOOL AT WINDSOR.

The following characteristic anecdote may, perhaps amuse some of your readers. It is assuredly a fact: At the examination of the children of the Infant School on Wednesday last, a little boy was asked to explain his idea of the meaning of "bearing false witness against your neighbor." After hesitating, he said it was "telling tales." On which the worthy and reverend examiner said, "That is not exactly an answer. What do you say," addressing a little girl who stood next, when she immediately replied "It was when nobody did nothing, and somebody went and told for "Quite right," said the examiner, amidst irrepressible roars of laughter, in which he could not help joining, the gravity of the whole proceedings being completely upret .- Lon. paper.

It has been affirmed that bad temper, strong passions, and even intellectual peculiarities, are communicated to the infant through the medium of the mother's or nurse's milk, and that hence it is of great consequence, in choosing a nurse, to select one of a cheerful and amible character. But while admitting that the quality of the milk may exert an influence, I am disposed to believe that effect upon the child is caused more especially by the natural action of the nurse's evil passions stirring up, and in a manner, educating the corresponding passions in the child

THE HONEST BOY A SUCCESSFUL MERCHANT.

That "honesty is the best of policy," was illustrated, some years since, under the following circumstances;—A lad was proceeding to an uncle's to petition him for aid for a sick sister and her children, when he found a wallet containing fifty dollars. The aid was refused, and the distressed family were pinched for want. His mother confirmed the good resolution—the pocket book was advertised and the owner found. Being a man of wealth, upon learning the history of the family, he presented the fifty dollars to the sick mother, and took the boy in to his service, and he is now one of the most successful merchants. Honesty always brings its reward—to the mind if not to the pocket.

TO A MOTHER.

Youhave entered upon a ministry of love and faithfulness an angel might tremble to as-When residing among the Choctaw Indians, being, for time and for eternity. Education, during this period, a slight expression of scorn model had a conversation with one of their principal truly and faithfully accomplished, is the full trooless passing over her features, as her sister's

Geographic and Historic.

A KANDIAN MONARCH'S TYRANNY.

As Sri Wikrama could not get the person of Eheylapola into his power, he determined to obtain possession of his wife and children. Accordingly, they were made prisoners, with Eheylapola's brother and his wife, the tyrant resolving to wreak his vengeance on all. They were forthwith, brought to Kandy, condemned to suffer death for being the wife, offspring and relations of a rebel, and were to be executed publicly in the market-place of ixandy, in the presence of the whole court and population. The day appointed for this horrible butchery arrived, and the wife of Eheylapola, with his four children (the eldest boy being but eleven years of age, and the youngest an infant of a few months old, sucking at its mother's breast,) were led to the place of execution. The wife a woman of majestic mein and noble deportment, attired in her court dress, and adorned with all her jewels of state, befitting her high rank and station, advanced boldly to meet her fate, declaring her husband's integrity, and expressing her hope that the life which she was about to give up might be of benefit to him. She was ordered to stand back, as it was the king's command 'that she was to die last—to stand by and see her children butchered. She uttered no remonstrance, but embraced her eldest boy, telling him to submit to his fate as became Eheylapola's son. The child nesitated, and, terrified, clung to his mother for protection, when his brother, two years younger, stepped forward boldly, embraced his mother, and told his brother not to disgrace his father by such cowardly conduct and that he would show him how to die as became Eheylapola's son; ad vanced with firm step to the execution—one blow-a lifeless trunk, deluged in blood, falls to the earth, and the young spirit had taken its flight. But the refinement of barbarous cruelty was not to terminate in compelling a mother to stand and see her offspring butchered; the trunkless head was thrown into a puddy-pounder, the pestle placed in the mother's hand, and she was ordered to pound the head of her child, "or she should be disgracefully tortured." The mother hesitated; but the feelings of innate delicacy implanted in the high-born woman's breast prevailed—every mental anguish would be presarable to the public exposure of her person-she lifted up the pestle closing her eyes, and let it fall on the skull of her dead child. This hideous scene was enacted with the two other children, and the wrotched mother had to endure the same mental torture. At last it was the infant's turn to die, and it was taken from its mother's arms, where it laid sleeping, and smilling, in tranquil unconsciousness. Eheylapola's wife pressed his babe convulsively to her bosom; then, in mute agony, allowed the executioner to take her last child from her. In a moment the little head was severed from the delicate body. The milk that had been drawn a short time previously from the mother's breust, was "seen distinctly flowing and mingling with the sanguine stream of life." The Kandian matron then advanced eagerly to meet death. With a firm step she walked towards the executioner, but with caution, to avoid "stepping in the blood, or treading on the lifeless, mutilated bodies of her children." face was calm—almost wore an expression of satisfaction—the worst had happened—"she had seen her children slaughtered"-they were out of the tyrant Sri Wikrama's power. The hand of the executioner is laid on her to lead her to her watery grave. She thrusts him as de, telling him not to pollute a high-born Kandian woman with his touch; to remember that she was Eheylapola's wife, and had stood calmly to see her children murdered: would she shrink from meeting them in death? Bade adien to her brother-in-law, telling him to meet death as became his birth; called to her sister-in-law not to unmai her husband by useless wailings, but to follow her; then walked towards the tank (called Dogambarawl, contiguous to Kandy,) two executioners following and preceding, carrying large stones. They have arrived at the tank; Eheylapola's wife gazes fixedly on the tranquil water, whereon the sunbeams glitter sportively in milions of ways; the sister ings, convulsions, decrepitude, and premature weeps as the executioner commences attaching the heavy stone to her slender throat. It is firmly secured; the weight bears her fragile form to the earth; and the executioners are compelled to carry her to the tank. She shricks of brass in his mouth it immediately became wildly as they near her tank ; they hold her over the waters-more piercing shrieks rend the air A sudden splash—then the waters close over a tyrant's victim, serenely unconscious of the atrosume, namely, the education of an immortal city perpetrated. Eheylapola's wife had stood chiefs respecting the successive stages of their and well proportioned development of all a shricksfilled the atmosphere. "Tis now her turn progress in the arts and virtues of civilized life; man's physical, intellectual, and moral capacito die. The executioners advance towards her and, among other things, he informed me that ties; such as sends him into the conflict of his carrying the pondrous stone. She motions ing been released from the dungeous of the Inthe first start they fell into great mistake; they earthly probation; a sound mind in a so ind them off. They still advance—are quite close quisition, has not been realised. There is strong sent only their boys to school. They became intelled to dictates of a sound heart, to her; the cords that are to attach the weight reason to believe that the Pope has positively ligent men, but they married uneducated and There, in that unconscious infant, lie dormant to her throat already touch her person; she uncivilized wives: and the uniform result was, the germs of the intellect and the affections, as asks them to desist assuring them that she that the children were all like the mother; and the flower and the fruit are enveloped in the will not make any resistance, or attempt to save which, as a people they take little interest. If soon the father lost his interest in both wile and tender bud of spring; there they lie, and you her Ifo. The executioners refuse, stating they these rumors prove to be authentic, the time has children. "And now," said he "if we would are the heaven-appointed agent to call them must adhere to their orders, and one lays his come when the liberty loving people of British

they close over her form in eddying circles, and her spirit has flown for ever. The executioners depart, palm-trees droop gracefully over the waters, and sun beams glitter sportively in millions of sparkling rays, as the streams murmur a requiem over the murdered wife and sister of Ehoylapola. The butchery in the market was not completed when Eheylapola's wife quitted it, for her husband's brother was still to die. The headsman advances towards him, sword in hand, lays blood-stained hand on the chief's shoulder, attempting to raise his head. The chief, with an indignant exclamation throws the audicious hand on his person, plents his feet firmly on the earth, draws himself up to his full height, standing with majestic dignity, and scornfully desiring the executioner to fulfil the tyrant's command. Has the chief's stern gaze unnerved the and mannar A blow was struck! a stream of blood gushed forth !—but horrible! the head is not wholly struck off! The sword is again poised in the air—a flash of light folls on the glitering weapon of destruction; it descends on the muscular, manly throat: the sword is now reeking with red blood! A headless trunk falls to the ground, whilst the head, with glaring eye-balls, rolls along the earth and is thurst aside rudely by the executioner's foot. The bloody tragedy is finished! Before the temples of Note and Vishu Dewale, and opposite to the queen's palace, was this fearful scene enacted. Sri Wikrama laid all feelings aside save those of revenge; for by the Kandian laws it was forbidden that human blood should be shed near a temple; also to wound or shed the blood of a woman was considered a heinous crime, and one of the innocent children of Eheylapola was a girl.—During the time this revolting butchery was going on, women shricked, closing their eyes to exclude the terrific reality; men groaned in mental torture, burying their heads in their hands; whilst many of the noble Kandian youths, in anguish, rolled on the earth, their mouths pressing close to the sod to stifle their cries.

QUICKSILVER MINES.

The quicksilver mines of Idria, in Austria, 30 miles N. N. E. of Trieste, are the most productive of the kind in the world. They were accidentally discovered in 1797, by a peasant, while receiving the water of a spring into a tub, in order to ascertain if it was tight. He found the tub so heavy, that he could not move it, which he ascribed to witchcraft, but perceiving a shining fluid at the bottom, he carried some of it to a goldsmith, who perceived it was quick-

The subterranean passages of the great mine are so extensive, that it would require several hours to go through them. The greatest depth is computed at 340 feet, the length 3000, and the breadth 1400 feet. The subterranean excavation consists of nine horizontal galleries, entered by six descending shafts, besides a descent, partly by a staircase, and partly by a ladder from the interior of a large building in the town of Idria.

No mines surpass these in cleanliness, or in the order and security with which, they are wrought. All the galleries are arched, except those which are cut through the solid rock. Precautions are used to ventilate them, yet the Her temperature is very high, exceeding 80 degrees in some of the galleries.

The annual quantity of mercury obtained from these mines is between 300,000 and 400,000 pounds. The number of miners is about 700, besides 800 wood cutters. Owing to the high temperature and noxious gases, the employment of the mines is extremely un-healthy. To these deadly caverns criminals are occasionally banished by the Austran Government.

Those who are occupied where native mercuis found, inhale small particles of it soon lose their teeth, and the workmen employed in sweeping the chambers of condensation also inspire a considerable quantity of the metal, while detaching it from the sides of the condensers, and undergo a copious salivation.

The miners who have been occupied soveral years in the furnaces, become subject to shiverold age.

We saw there, says Dr. Pope, a mun who had not been in the mines more than shalf a year, so full of moreury, that putting a piece white like silver ! I mean, it had the same wffeet as it he had rubbed mercury uponsit. He was so paralytic that he could not with both his hands convey a glass hall full of wine to his mouth without spilling it !

Dr. Acutel -We regret to learn that the expectation held out of this eminent man have refused to liberate him; and that France is not disposed to risk a quarrel upon a matter on

Ecclesiastical.

NASSAGAWEYA CIRCUIT To the Editor of the Watchman. MISSIONARY SERVICES.

MY DEAR BROTHER :- I have the pleasure of informing you that our Missionary services or the Nassagaweya Circuit have been attended with much interest and good consequences. On Sabbath, Jan. 13th, our highly esteemed brother the Rev. J. Brennan, delivered two very impressive and useful discourses to large and attentive congregations; also, the Rev. J. Breakenridge favoured us with two spirited discourses at the same time, in Waterloo. Our first Missionary Meeting was held in the village of Newhope, on Monday evening. We were favoured with a large, respectable, and attentive congregation. Our long-tried and much respected Bro., Mr. J. Youart, was called to the Chair. Brethren Bothwell, Breakenridge, Brennan, with the writer, were the speakers. The Meeting was truly interesting, collection and subscription exceeding seven pounds. Our Meeting on Tuesday evening at Waterloo was likewise good. The same speakers, with the addition of J. Smith, Esq., from Guelph, who kindly came to our assistance; our respected Bro., J. Phin, Esq, in the Chair. Collection and subscription very good. On the Thursday we proceeded to Nassagaweya, and in the ovening had the satisfaction of meeting a large assembly in the Ebenezer Chapel, who as, on former occasions, gave evidence, by their contributions and subscriptions, of their Missionary spirit; our esteemed Bro., the Rev. Mr. Martin, in the Chair. The speakers were the same as on the previous evening, excepting our friend Smith, whose assistance we should have. been thankful to receive. Gracious influences attended the sermons on the Sabbath, and addresses at the Meetings, and we have good reason to believe that by the activity and perseverance of the collectors, much more will be accomplished this year on this Circuit in behalf of the Mission cause than during any year previous. May the Lord grant abundant pros-

C. CHILDS.

Nassagaweya, 26th Feb., 1850.

From the British Colonist. OPENING OF THE NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SCARBOROUGH.

This building was opened for public worship on Sabbath the 3rd instant. The Rev. James George, minister of the congregation, preached on that occasion a very suitable sermon from Jer. vi. 16. The church was quite crowded, and the large audience appeared to listen with the deepest attention to the discourse; and also to the appropriate address which was delivered after the sermon.

The church, which is a very large building for a country place of worship, is of brick, resting on about six feet of solid stone foundation. The style is Gothic, with a mixture of Old English. It is surmounted with a double tower, and a very handsome spire. Altogether, it has a very beautiful and imposing effect. If we except a few of our city churches, this is, perhaps, the finest ecclesiastical building that has yet been reared in any township of Canada West. It is coincidence, that, about fifty years ago, the first letter from Nottingham district meeting in 1796, pine tree known to have been cut in Scar- in which is the following passage:borough, by a white man, grew on the very spot on which that church now stands, which is of delegates from our societies into our district an erection so creditable to the taste and Christian liberality of the people. Fifty years ago, this township was an unbroken forest; it is now one of the best settled and prosperous sections of the Province. Many of the farm steadings-farm cattle-implements of husbandry, as well as farming operations in general, are scarcely in any respect inferior to what the traveller meets with in the best districts of the Lowlands of Scotland. There is some reason to believe that the intellectual and moral progress of the people has in a measure kept pace with, or rather has been the true cause of these wonderfu!, material and physical changes. Besides the church in question, there are several other places of worship belonging to other denominations in the township. And near to the new Kirk, there is a library house containing a large and admirable collection of books.

In this notice, it would be improper to overlook what the ladies of the congregation have done. Besides trimming the pulpit in the most beautiful style, with the finest crimson silk velvet and providing all the carpeting, they have presented a complete set of Communion furniture of the most elegant description. Nor was this all; two days before the Church was opened, a deputation of the ladies waited on their Minister, and presented him with a handsome silk pulpit-gown, as a mark of their respect.

It should also be montioned that Professor Murray, of King's College, who is much and been granted to all religious bodies.

deservedly esteemed by the congregation, and whose absence, through indisposition, at the opening of the Church was much regretted recently presented to the congregation a splend.d Pulpit Bible and Psalm-book.

A MEMBER OF THE CONGREGATION.

WESLEYAN MATTERS.

In the second page of our last weeck's Review, we published a very remarkable and important document, which we cannot pass over without notice. It is no less than a declaration issued by the President of the Wesleyan Conference, and which is to submitted to every min ister in the body to sign, as a test of his opinions. It is evident that those who refuse to affix their signatures will be marked men, and will be treated accordingly at the next Conference. Now this is not kind treatment; it is contrary to that spirit of love and forbcarance which ought to characterize the Christian,—no man can say that it is designed to make the ministers to love as brethren, but rather to intimidate them to sign in the spirit of bondage; and assuredly the test is not consistent with that Christian feeling which ought to prevail.

There has been much in the recent agitation

in the Wesleyon body, of which we have disapproved. It has been too personal; great principles have not been propounded, enunciated, and advocated, as we have wished, but rather have been cast into the shade. Messrs. Everett, Dunn, and Griffith have found fault with things as they are, but they have failed to point out an efficient remedy. They are agitating the connexion, but for what? For their own restoration? Even were that possible, we do not see what it would do for the liberties of the great body of the Methodist people. They confess they were unable, when Wesleyan ministers, to prevent the things of which they disapproved; and their attempt to remedy them resulted in their expulsion; and, moreover, the new declaration submitted for signature declares their restoration to be impossible. No man can expect the one hundred ministers which compose the Conference, and rule the whole body, to reform themselves. The whole history of the hurch speaks loudly against such an expectation. Dr. Priestly said most truly, that these ministers finding themselves at the head of a large body of people, and in possession of considerable power and influence, they must not have been men, if they had not felt the love of power gratified in such a situation, and they must have been more than men, if their subsequent conduct had not been more or less influenced by it." Nor is it likely that they will willingly resign it; and though at some of the meetings which have taken place, a voice has been heard claiming the admission of the laity into Conference; that is distinctly denied in this new declaration, and the President declares that the admission of lay delegates is legally impracticable! It is the first time we have ever heard such an assertion. There is no doubt the Conference can an end the poll deed, if they think fit; and the present declaration is likely to set the people upon inquiring why the constitution of Conference cannot be altered. The various secessions from the Wesleyan body have all in some shape or other adopted the principle of lay delegation. When Kilham was expelled in 1797, it was principally because he demanded lay delegates to Conference, and many of the preachers at that time sympathized with him; they did not declare it legally impracticable; on the contrary, they admitted it would be right, and the celebrated Dr. Coke declared "The people have no power; we the whole, in the full st sense which can be conceived. If there be any change in favor of reli-

"We see no reason to object to the admission meetings, nor of delegates from our circuits into the Conference, to assist and advise with us in all matters which properly concern them, as representatives of the people.

Thomas Hanby, Simon Day, John Beaumont, Thomas Dunn, George Seargeant, Thomas Greaves, James Penman,

Thomas Longley, John Parkin, John Atkins, John Nelson, George Durmot, George Morley,

Travelling Preachers."

These men, who were not little or unkown in the Methodist body, saw no reason to object to delegates into Conference-but so different is 1849 to 1796, that now the President of the Conference declares it legally impracticable !-A mighty change, it must be acknowledged has come over them; but we think the people will not be satisfied with such a declaration however, numerously it may be signed by the preachers; and a more ill judged and illiberal document has seldom been published to the world.—Eng. paper.

Prussia.—By a decision of the second change ber of deputies, confirmed by the official organ new compared to that of the primitive disciples, for carof Government, complete religious liberty has aying into effect the great commission of the Redcemer-"disciple all nations."

REMITTANCES.

For 12 months :- Messrs. J. Youart, G. Easterbrooke, -Coverdale, W. Shepherd, J. Tyson, J. Tygart, D. Rose W. Forest, - McMulien, T. Henderson, J. Coilady, A. Hunter, P. J. Summerman, G. Fletcher, J. DeWitt, W. Horning, E. & J. Harris, C. Horning, A. Stephens, W. Crowe, C. Wilcox, O. Edmunds, O. Blake, O. G. Colver (balance in full), W. Sharpe, I. Horning, J Kelly, J. Howey, J. Dobson (2 copies) Mrs. C. Hughson Misses A. Formanand H. Soules.

For y months :-- Mr. I. Decker.

For 6 months:-Rev. T. M. Jefferis (2 copies), Messrs. A. Depew, J. Blaney, - Jamieson, H. Lyons, D. Moore, H. Teeter, A. Goold, Mrs. E. Teeter.

For 3 months :- Messrs. W. Fletcher, J. Waters, S. Russ, J. Terryberry.

LETTERS RECEIVED .- Revs. T. Goldsmith, H. Wil-Wilkinson, J. C. Watts, J. G. Breakenndge, F. Haynes, T. M. Jefferis; Messrs. C. Horning, J. Blaney, T. Henderson, R. DeCeu, R. D. Wadsworth, 2; J. Cummings,

NEW Subscriners .- Revs. T. Goldsmith, 1; J. G.

To Correspondents .- Rev. H. W. The several matters referred to in your communication will be attended to, punctually,

The Watchman.

Monday Evening, March 11, 1850.

13" It affords us great pleasure to state that, added to those already announced, Mr. R. D. Wadsworth has kindly consented, in connexion with other important duties, to act as an Agent for the Watchman.

SUCCESS OF THE PRIMITIVE CHURCH.

In contemplating the remarkable success which attended the benevolent efforts of the primitive disciples, a thousand strange inquiries and reflections are awakened in the thoughtful, the intelligent mind. What were the efficient causes, and what the mere accidents, connected with this success? Was it the result of adventitious circumstances, peculiar to the age in which they lived? Or, was it the legitimate effect of a great operating principle, which applies to all nations and all generations? If the marked diffusion of gospel truth and the distinguished triumphs it achieved in Apostolic days, were attributable to circumstances of a peculiar character, to providential openings, which no other age has enjoyed; then the small success attending the efforts of the Church, in succeeding ages, can no longer be urged as a proof of departure from primitive purity and efficiency. But if, on the other hand, the success of the Church in primitive days was attained by the operation of a great principle, embodied in the gospel, and therefore the chartered boon of every Christian to the end of time-then the feeble efforts and comparatively small success of succeeding ages, demonstrate the want of spirituality, of power, and the consequent guilt of the modern Church. Let us honestly investigate these important matters.

That there were facilities for the propagation of divine truth peculiar to the first century of the present era, and not since enjoyed, not a shadow of doubt can be entertained. There was the charm of novelty, not merely in some benighted corners of our sin-cursed world, but to every nation under heaven; for to all, the gospel, its ordinances, institutions and discoveries were new. Again the living witnesses of the Saviour's miracles, labours, death resurrection and ascension, who themselves wrought miraclesin confirmation of the truth, undoubtedly possessed an influence over the minds of their audiences, which other things being equal, none else could command Farther, the minds of the human race, at that day, were more frank and unsophisticated, and consequently more reared in any township of Canada West. It is gious liberty, the people certainly should have open to conviction than in later ages. Nor can it be really an interesting fact, and withal a curious some power." We have now lying before us a denied that the persecutor's power gave an impetus to the agents, (both lay and ministerial,) who published the gospel, and a distinguished polish to their renewed characters, which under more favorable circumstances would probably remain latent, and yet, the influence of which, in promoting the triumph of the gospel, must be considerable. Taking, however, a comprehensive view of the peculiar faculties enjoyed by the primiture, and those possessed by the modern church, the intelligent reader will perceive. that the present age affords facilities (persecution excepted) immeasurably beyond those of primitive days. We say persecution excepted; for the days of persecution were always palmy days to the Church. To many kindreds of our earth-born race, the gospel is as novel now, as it was to all nations at it, first publication; and yet no such success attends Missionary efforts at the present day, as apostolic Ministers witnessed in connection with their efforts. And then, that the absence of the living witnesses who beheld the Redeemer's works, and sufferings, and triumph, and who possessed miracle-working power, does not make seriously against the modern church, is evident from the fact that we have, probably, less of speculative infidelity now, than existed in the days of the Apostles. And it will scarcely be defied that the increased facilities for travelling and for communicating knowledge through the Press, place the modern church in a position securing advantages vastly superior to those, peculiar to the primitive Ministers, or the age in which they lived. Add to this, the free toleration for the spread of the gospel, which at the present day is so generally enjoyed; and viewed in contrast with the opposition of civil rulers and civil governments to the propagation of Divine truth in the primitive age of the Church,-we think every candid reader will ad-

Behold the Primitive Church! The hand of monarchy props not the tottering ark. No princely patrons give their sanction; no legislative assembly seeks to guard her interests or to smooth her pathway Prejudices embittered by an unsuccessful opposition to her progress, are again and again arrayed against her Inveterate foes unite their energies, merging all their differences in what they deem a common and preponderating interest-to crush the infant caus Philosophers deride the simple doctrines of revelation and the humble followers of the Lamb. The Jewish hierarchy, heathen superstition, the arm of civil power and all the prejudices of human nature, on a worldwide scale, abetted and prompted by the prince of darkness, aim at the extinction of "the sect of the Nazarenes." Privation containely, threats, imprisonment, exite, torture, death, seem the unavoidable consequences of embracing or propagating the doctines of christianity. And yet not a dispensation under which they were placed but they turned to account, for the fulfilment of their divine commission. Undaunted by the influence and malignity of their judges or persecutors, they ceased not even before rulers and councils " to declare the whole counsel of God." Princely band of philanthropists! Who would not court? even their chains in view of the abiding distinction attained!

But "they staggered not through unbelief." To them the issue was not a matter of doubtful speculation. Bearing the torch of truth, they knew that, at their coming, the people "in the region and shadow of death" would be enlightened-that sin and error must flee their approach. Undaunted by opposition, or suffering, or death, and impelled by a love for souls which many waters could not quench, they shook the nations and triumphed over every obstacle to success. Tens of thousands heard " the joyful sound," and, subdued by the cross of Christ, became in their several spheres champions for the truth. Multitudes engaged in this blessed work, could boast neither literary fame, nor extensive influence in the world; yet, preaching the gospel, not in " the wisdom of this world nor of the princes of this world," but in "the demonstration of the Spirit," they "greatly prevailed." And never at any subsequent age has so large a proportion of the human race been enlightened by the lamp of life, as during the life-time of these primitive disciples.

It is not our intention in this paper to attempt a minute investigation of the modus operanda of the primitive Church. Our object is rather to show that the extensive revivals of religion and the amazing power, divine truth, exerted on the masses, is attributable not to adventitious circumstances peculiar to that age-that comparing the advantages enjoyed by the primitive Church, with those enjoyed by the Church in the present day,-the latter greatly outweigh the former. And hence, as the means appointed for the evangelization of the world is uniform in every age, the diminished success of the Church in her aggressive movements evinces her inefficiency and guilt, and not any inaptitude in the provision of the gospel to renovate mankind, in all generations. The primitives went forth into a guilty and benighted world, under the same divine commission, proclaiming salvation to men, on the same merciful condition, having the same promises inspiring the hope of success, which at the present day attach divine authority to the proclamation of truth, and animate the ministers of Christ with the prospect of adding to the Church "such as shall be saved." The light of truth has not lost its brilliancy. The condition of attaining salvation has not become more difficuit, and not a promise of the triumph of the gospel has been blotted from the sacred page, or become obsolete. The benevolence of Deity has not waned, nor has his power to save, been diminished. To the failure of the Church efficiently to carry out the great commission, and not to any other class of obstacles, should we, therefore, attribute the absence of more abundant successes in diffusing the knowledge of salvation, in evangelizing the world. What a reproach to Christians individually, to the Church as a collective body, that amid the progress of science, the improvement of the Arts, the acquisitions to general literature, which characterize the present day, the Church alone should exhibit a diminished stature, a waning power! How bitterly reproachful, that, while every other light irradiating in its respective department the gloom, which has, for ages, in a greater or less degree, brooded over human society-,the Church, or " the city set on an hill," emitting less radiance than she did eighteen centuries ago, should remain, in this age of progress, the only exception! Reader, tell us not of influence, of wealth, of respectability in the Church, while she furnishes a contrast to the primitive Church, so conspicuous, that we are tempted to doubt her claims to the name in which she glories. The secret of the amazing success of the primitive Church will be discussed in another paper.

We direct attention to the following list of appointments for Temperance Meetings, aware that it needs only be known that Mr. Wadsworth is the lecturer, in order to secure large audiences. And we hope those who attend, on these occasions, will remember that it requires money, as well as a hearing, to promote the success of the Temperance movement:-

TEETOTAL LECTURES,

BY MR. R. D. WADSWORTH,

Will be delivered in the following places at the dates specified. Officers of the Societies are respectfully re-

_	quested to gi	ve public	city to	the appointments.	
e	Wednesday,	March	13,	VanNorman's,	Evening
e	Thursday,	*:	14,	McCraney's,	u Č
e	Friday,	**	15,	Hardy's,	e?
-	Saturday,	lt.	16,		
-	Sabbath,	**	17,	Cooksville,	Sermon.
e	u	16	17,	Port Credit,	et `
-	"	44	17,	Cooksville,	et.
1	Monday,	"	18,	Gardner's,	Evening
-	Tuesday,	11	19,	Brampton,	u
-	Wednesday,	"	20,	Watson's,	48
	Thursday,	"	21,	·	

Friday,	11	22,	Ward's Mills,	Evening.
Saturday,	44	23,	Lambton,	• • •
Sabbath,	**	21,		Sermons.
Monday,	••	25,	Taronto,	Evening.
		26,	Toronto,	••
Tuesday,	**	27.	Yorkvil!	44
Wednesday,	44	28,	Weston,	**
Thursday,	•	29,	Stanley's Mills	. 46
Friday,	44	30,	Perdu's.	66
Saturday,		•	Newtondiewitti	Sermons.
Sabbath,	••	31,		Evening.
Monday,	April	1,	Springbrook,	Evenus
Tuesday,	**	2,	Norval,	1.
Wednesday,	**	3,	Churchville,	"
Thursday,	44	4,	Streetsville,	
Friday,	4.6	ø,	Switzer's,	**
Saturday,	-	6,	McCunly's,	**
Sabbath,	44	7,	Hornby,	Sermon.
14	**	7.	Bloomfield's,	46
Monday,	44	8,	Powes'	Evening.
Tuesday,	14	9,	Milton,	44
Wednesday,	"	10,	Cline's,	"
	46	11,	Cumminsville,	**
Thursday,	"	12,	Waterdown,	44
Friday,				ha alasa af
N. B.—A	callectic	n will	be taken up at th	in close or

N. B.—A collection will each meeting, and an opportunity afforded of signing the Pledge, and subscribing to the Canada Temperance Advocate.

REVIEW OF NEWS.

In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell has moved for extensive alterations in the colonial policy of Britain. Australia, New Zealand, and other colonies, are included; and among the alterations suggested are, an " Elective Council", and a "Legislative Assembly", with other provisions, involving, to a large extent, what has long been desired-self-government.

The Bishop of London has brought a Bill into the House of Lords, for the establishment of a new tribunal for all cases of heresy and false doctrine in the Church.

The Solicitor General has obtained leave to bring in certain Bills for the improved regulation of the Courts of Common Law and Chancery in Ireland.

Intelligence from El Dorado states that the city of Sacramento has been inundated, involving great suffering and heavy loss.

Cholera has again made its appearance in New York, and for some time has been making its ravages in New

The steamer Chief Justice, which, with few exceptions has plied tri-weekly between the Queen's wharf and Niagara during the past winter, was enabled during the past week to touch at Tinning's wharf.

Dr. Freeman, lecturer on Biology, has for some time past been attempting to astonish the natives in this our city, by his mesmeric experiments; which, however, we understand have for the most part proved failures.

It is stated by the Montreal correspondent of the Patriot that the Diocese of Quebec is divided, and that Dr. Mulford, formerly Chaplain to the Duchess of Gloucester, an orthodox Churchman, is to be the new Bishop.

We perceive by Hamilton journals that a destructive fire took place in that on the 2nd inst. It commenced in the Red Jacket Saloon, near the shops of Messrs. Fletcher, Bastedo, Sunley, and Nash. We regret to find that these gentlemen have sustained considerable loss; especially our friend and Brother Nash, whose loss we are informed includes almost every thing in the shape of property he possessed-even his books, and cash box were consumed by the destroying element. The Christian Advocate contains the following statement of Mr. N.'s

"Some of the tenants, we regret to say, were not insured, and among the number was Mr. J. Nash, tailor. The fire originated in the dwelling next door to the shop of Mr. N., and, so rapid were the flames after he awoke, that he had only time to save his family, and give the alarm to his neighbours, until all was wrapped in a sheet of flame. He could not return for his books, papers, accounts, or even his cash box, and, therefore, lost all. His loss of cloths, work, furniture, clothing, cash, and accounts, amount to little less, we learn, than five hundred unds. Mr. N. was a nious, industrious man. Wo hope all indebted to him will meet their bills, and that he will not be forgotten or neglected by his friends. Let all remember that 'a friend in need is a friend indeed."

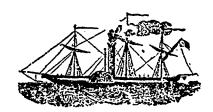
Mr. Nash opens his establishment immediately in No. 2 Elgin Block, John Street, Humilton.

Small-pox is making dreadful ravages in the United States and in some parts of Canada.

Mr. Ewing, the author of treatises on Geography, Astronomy, and Elocution, was recently drowned in Canada East, near Lachapelle bridge.

Patrick Fyfe, porter in the store of Messrs. Bryce, McMurrich & Co., of this city, fell through a hatchway in an upper story, and received such severe injury that he soon afterwards expired.

General Intelligence.



ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Canada arrived at Halifax yesterday. Cotton declined 4, with sales during the fortnight of 42,000 bales.

Corn market dull-prices nominal-yellow 27s. a 28s.; white 30s a 30s 6d.

Flour—western canal, 22s. a 22s. 6d. Philadelphia and Baltimore, 23s. a 23s. 6d.
American provisions improving. New western beef 32s. a 34s. Prime new eastern 36s. a 37s.; old was wanted. Pork was in domand -prices varying from 34s to 37s-new 52s. a

Lard had advanced, and was in fair requsition at 33s. a 33s. 8d.

Freights were steady. Money market quiet. Consols for money 951. American securities in fair requsition.

The Niagara arrived at Liverpool on the 7th

The political intelligence by the Canada is not very important. The encute in Paris has been put down, but the Socialists are organizing for a grand demonstration on the 28th instant. Military preparations, however, had been made to keep the peace, and the Provinces Sandwich have been placed under a civil kind of martial London . law. Louis Napolean was not so popular as Goderich heretofore.

The French have mediated on the Greek quarrel. Admiral Parker is still continuing a blockade upon a great number of merchantmen | Brockville and several corvetts belonging to Greece. King Kingston Otha is beloved by his subjects. Russia and Austria have come to his aid. A fleet has been sent from the latter to oppose Sir J. Parker.

Austria has proposed a general Customs Union, on the principle of protection, which has not, as heretofore, the prohibition of French manufactures.

The English news is unimportant. There is no political intelligence of moment, beyond the fact that Parliament has been engaged during the fortnight in debating the free trade policy of Government, and in some alterations of the Irish law of election. On the free trade question ministers were sustained by a majority of only THIRTY-ONE.

Most people in England look upon the Greek quarrel as a demonstration on the part of Lord Palmerston against Russia, with a view of checking the Czar's operations against Turkey, if so, it has been a failure. It is said, but not credited, that the island of St. Prinsea had been seized by Admiral Parker. The feeling in England is against the policy of such a govern

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The emperor has recovered from his recent indisposition. The ministry has published in extenso its projects for the formation of the Austro-Germanic customs, and political union. The memorandum recommends the abolition of prohibitory duties, and the substitution of such protective duties as may be required. This is regarded as an important measure, and one much calculated to advance the mercantile interests of the union.

The people of Hungary are beginning to express their feelidgs towards the government. Count Telaki has been discharged from custody. The sentence of death passed on 23 Hungarian officers on the 16th of January, has been commuted by Baron Haynau to terms of imprisonment, varying from 5 to 15 years. A serious altercation had taken place between two regiments of infantry at Innspruck, at which 31 men were wounded. The fleet is to be increased to 2 frigates of 60, and a corrvette of 30 guns.

TURKEY. The latest dates form Constantinople are up to the 30th of January, at which time it was apprehended that the English demonstration in Greece would divide the efforts of France and England on the Turko-Russian affair.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN AMERI-CANS AND CHINESE.

From the China Mail, Nov, 29. On the night of Tuesday the 20th, as the their way home, with their loads, when, leaving 44 years. sampan attending on the U. S. ship Dolphin one waggon as security for the duties at the was returnin about 8 o'clock from Macao, bridge, they proceeded to Drummondville with having an officer on board, she was hailed from the other, in order to report themselves to the a large junk and ordered to "come alongside," Collector and pay the duties. The waggons and in a few seconds alterwards was fired at, and contents were seized by Mr. Warren, the the shot being well directed for a Chinaman. Collector, it being illegal to bring any mer-The Dolphin being then within hearing, the chantable articles across the frontiers on the officer hailed her, and was answered immediately, when the junk put about and stood seally, when the junk put about and stood seally ward with the tide. There being no wind of the Bridge for not instructing the gate keep-Captain Page immediately sent an armed boat ers to prevent any laden waggon passing on the under an officer, in pursuit, with orders to Sabbath, as it is not only contrary to law to capture the junk. He had not gone far, when cross the lines with merchandize on Sunday, but she was espied making good headway with even to travel with a load on that holy day. her oars, aided by the tide. After a chase of about two miles, the officer came up with her, and finding that the men had ceased pulling, and were at their guns and pikes, with matches lighted, and were attempting to train their guns. (eight in number) on his boat, he gave them a round from the carbines. This not doing enough to intimidate the Chinamen, who fired one of their guns, he ordered a second, round, and then boarded, and found the nets triced up fore and aft. Some resistance was made even then but the Dolphin's men getting on deliberation the Chinamen soon gave in, and most of them escaped over the stern of the junk. Two were Thursday last. While feeding his oxen, one of found dead, one badly wounded, and three them chanced to turn suddenly and struck him unhurt. In about three hours the offlicer re- in the abdomen with one of its horns, producing turned with his prize in tow. As the attack severe internal injury. Death terminated his was made within the waters of Macao, (between sufferings in a low hours. His remains were the Typa Fort and the city) the remainder of attended to the Tullamore burying ground on the crew and junk have been delivered up for Sunday morning, by a large concourse offriends trial to the authorities of Macao.

SPRING ASSIZES.

Notice is hereby given, that the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery and of Assizo and Nisz Prius, in and for the several Counties of that part of the Province of Canada formerly Upper Canada, will be as follows :--

County of York.

The Hon. Chief Justice Robinson: Toronto • Monday, 6th May.

Oxford Circuit.

The Hon. Chief Justice MacAulay: Monday, 15th April. Tuesday, 30th April. Hamilton Simcoo -Tuesday, 7th May. Tuesday, 14th May. Woodstock Guelph .

Western Circuit.1

The Hon. Mr. Justice McLean:

Monday, 22nd April. Monday, 29th April. Monday, 13th May.

Midland Circuit.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Draper:

Monday, 22nd April. Monday, 29th April. Monday, 13th May. Thursday, 23d May.

Home Circuit.

The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE SULLIVAN:

Niagara Tuesday, 2nd April. Thursday, 18th April. Cobourg Wednesday, 1st May. Peterborough, -Wednesday, May 15. Barrie .

Eastern Circuit.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bunns:

- Monday, 22nd April.
- Monday, 29th April.
- Tuesplay, 14th May.
- Monday, 20th May. Perth -Bytown -LⁱOriginal Cornwall

Of which all Sheriffs, Magistrates, Coroners, Gaolers and other Peace Officers are requested to take notice.

By the Court,

CHARLES C. SMALL. Clerk of the Crown and Pleas. Crown Office, Feb. 16, 1850.

COPPER COINAGE.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 1st March, 1850.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to garnt permission to the "Bank of Upper Canada," to import, during the space of twelve months, from this, Copper Coin or Tokens in pence and half-pence, to an amount not exceeding five thousand pounds, sterling, on the conditions prescribed by the Act, 4 and 5 Vic., Chap. 17.

THE PRESS IN CALIFORNIA.—Captain J. M. Schofield writes from Sun Francisco to the New London Star that Win. Faulkner, publisher of the Pacific News, had already made \$25,000 by printing that sheet only a few months, and asks \$50,000 for one third of the concern. His expenses are at the rate of \$15,000 a-year. He keeps the press running constantly, employs two sets of hands, and has ordered from the States a steam press and apparatus for an extensive job office.

CAUTION TO TEAMSTERS -The St Catharines Constitutional states that on Sunday the 10th inst., two teamsters who had been hired by Mr. inst., two teamsters who had been hired by Mr. On Saturday, the 23rd ult., Henry, only son of the late Stevenson, a merchant of Hamilton, to take Henry Sullivan, Esq., Professor of Practical Anatomy, timothy seed to Buffalo, and brink back tallow University of Toronto. in exchange, crossed the Suspension Bridge on

BELGIUM.—The Belgian Chamber of Deputies has just passed a corn law, putting a small duty on the importation of wheat. The law comes into operation on th 15th instant.

Lord Jeffery, the well know reviewer, and the original editor of the Edinburgh Review, died in Edinburgh on the 16th ult.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.-Mr. Graham, a highly respectable resident on the 6th line of Chinguacousy, met with a fatal accident on . and neighbours - Patriot.

NEW LAW OF DIVORCE IN THIS STATE.

The select committee of the New York Assembly, on the subject of divorces, dissolving the marriage contract, have introduced a new bill, with a report thereon. After alluding to the provisions of the constitution, which have ussumed that no individual special cases should be interfered with by the Legislature, but that they should be left entirely to the jurisdiction of courts, the committee urge reasons for the ex-tension of causes upon which divorces may be granted. They would not loose marriags bonds upon trial pleas, but would so far establish laws as to promote public morals.

In this view, four additional causes for divorce have been introduced:

First.—Wilful desertion and abandonment for the term of five years, if accompanied by an entire leglect of all the duties and obligations of the marriage state.

Second.—Conviction and sentence to three year's incarceration, followed by actual imprisonment in the State prisoner or Penitentiary.

Third.—Gross habitual drunkenness. Fourth.—Incurable insanity, followed by partial idiotey.

Fire in London.—A fire broke out in this thriving little town, on Sunday morning last about 3 o'clock in a building occupied as a bakery on Dundas Street. Although there were several wooden buildings adjoining the store, it was confined, by the opertions of the Fire Company and townspeople, to the house in which it originated. We have not heard whether there were the several to the s whether there was any insurance.—Journal and Express.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

At last there seem some hopes of the new machinery of this Institution getting to work. A preliminary meeting of the Senato was held last Saturday, being called by the Rev. Dcctor McCaul, as President of the University. Some doubts being expressed by some of the inembers, whether the President had legally the power of assembling the Senate, although a distinct opinion that he had, was expressed by most of the members belonging to the legal profession present; it was agreed that the opinion of the law officers of the Crown should be obtained on this subject before proceeding any further. The nearness of the close of the Session, and the want of authorized power of action both as to the fiscal concerns and other important points, renders every delay seriously injurious .- Patriot.

CHOLERA ON SHIPBOARD.—The packetship Isac Wright sailed from Liverpool on the 9th ult. with 203 steerage passengers. The second day out the Cholera made its appearance in the steerage and provailed to an alarming extent for some twenty days, when it ceased.

BIRTH.

On the 1st inst., Mrs. Donald Cameron, London gore, of a son.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. H. Wilkinson, on the 26th ult., Mr. R. W. Wood, to Miss S. A. Axford, both of the Township of

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Taggart, at the residence of the bride's Father, Mr. William Summerville, to Miss Clara Ann Fraser, both of Eutnestown.

DIED.

In Kingston, on Wednesday afternoon, 6th March, to the inexpressible grief of her family, and a large circle of friends and acquaintances, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Edmund Boyle, aged 47 years, an old inhabitant of Kingston.

On the 21st ult., John Stinson, Esq., of Hamilton, aged

Toronto Market Prices, March 11. s. D.

15 0 a 20 0 Flour per brl. 196 lbs. Wheat per bushel, 60 lbs. 3 6 a 4 Barley per bushel, 48 lbs. 1 8 a 2 U Rye per bushel, 56 lbs. 2 0 a 2 3 1 31 a 1 5 Oats per bushel, 34 lbs. Oatmeal per bbl. 160 lbs. 15 0 a.17 6 Pease per bushel, 60 lbs. 2 0 4 3 0 · 1 4 a 2 0 Potatoes per. bushel, Beef per:lb. 0 21 a 0 31 10 0 a 20 0 Beef per 100 lbs. 0 2 a 0 3 Véal per lb. Pork per lb. 0 2 a 0 3; Pork per 100 lbs. · 2) 0 a.25 0 30 0 a 40 0 Bacon per cwt. 40 0 a 50 0 Hams per cwt. Lamb per quarter, 0 0 a 0 0 0 21 a 0 .4 Mutton per lb. 0 7 a 0 10 Fresh Butter per lb. 0 6 a 0 73 Firkin Butter per lb. 0 3 a 0 5 Cheese per lb. 0 31 a 0 4 Lard per lb. 5 0 a 15 0 Apples per bbl. Eggs per dozen, 0 71 a 0 10 2 0 a 5 0 Turkeys each, 1 6 a 2 0 Geese each, Ducks per pair, 1 8 a 2 1 3 a 2 0 Fowls do. 2 30 0. a 40 0 Straw per ton, Hay per ton, 35 0 a 45 0 11 3 a 15 0 Fire Wood,

ECUADOR.

By the late arrival from the Pacific, we have medied files of El Nacional, the official paper of the Government of Ecuador, from which we learn that a fruitless attempt at revolution was made at Guayaquil on the 20th of December last. When the news of this outbreak reached Quito, it produced the greatest consternation among the inhabitants, many of whom sought protection at the residence of the various foreign

legators.
The object of the movement appears to have been the recall of Gen. Flores from Costa Rica. where he is now in exile, and his elevation to the Presidency. The revolutionists commenced operations by proclaiming Gen. Elizaldi, one of the unsuccessful candidates at the last Presidential election President of the Republic. Ex-President Roca is implicated in the revolutionary movement; from which it would seem that the conspirators were formidable in position if

The papers contain the Circular of the Government, addressed to the Diplomatic Corps, and their replies. Our Charge, Mr. Van Allen, availed himself of the opportunity to recommend a merciful policy toward the Insurgents, and received the assurance of the Government that such policy would be adopt.—Wash. Republic.

SABBATH OBSEVANCE.

We are happy to hear that preparations are being made, on a large and energetic scale, for a general petitioning, by the Wesleyan body, on behalf of the sanctification of the Lord's day, in connection with the postal arrangement, throughout the kingdom. In a few days, important communications will be in the hands of our Ministers, recommending immediate measures for the promoting of public meetings and congregational efforts in order to present a universal prayer to the Legislature of the country to do away for ever the now totally needless desecration of the Sabbath by the delivery of letters and newspapers on that sucred day all over the land. This is as it should be. Our Wesleyan friends will not be behind ther fellow-Christians in zeal for the honor of the Lord'sday. We are glad to know, that all the London Ministers have signed the City Petition, promoted by the clergy, merchants, and bankers of London; and that, in addition to the noble exertions of the Lord's day Society, two or three Committees are sitting in London, engaged in the same blessed work: one headed by Lord Ashley. In Scotland, the Sabbath Alliance is making gigantic efforts to the same end; and we cannot but hope that this general expression of the mind of the country will elicit from the Legislature a favorable response: Lon. Watch.

> To the Editor of the Provincialist. BURLINGTON LADIES ACADEMY.

Sir,-Please permit me, through your Journal, to correct a report which has obtained public currency—that the institution under my charge, is to be discontinued. A change of iocation has indeed been contemplated, which, however, would not take place within a year from next Autumn.

My life, Sir, has been devoted to the enterprise in which I am engaged, and unless my course should be changed by a clear providential indication, the work must be continued.

A new Term will commence on Thursday the 21st day of March, which will be a favorable time for pupils to enter, as there will still be tifteen weeks till the close of our Session.

D. C. VANNORMAN.

Editors will confer a great favor by copying

Hamilton, Feb. 22nd, 1850.

THE LOTTERY RAILROAD -We find from the New York Herald, that the following proceedings occurred in the New York Legislature, on Thursday last :-

Mr. Green reported a bill authorizing the Di rectors of the Toronto, Simcoe and Huron Railroad Company, to dispose of their shares in this State by lottery.

Mr. Townsend, one of the committee to which the petition of this company was referred, said that he had not been able to come to the same conclusion as the majority, and would, in a short time, submit a minority report, on the ground, first, that the proposed law is against the letter and the spirit of the constitution: second, that sound policy forbids the suspension of the existing prohibition of lotteries for the object pro-

DALHOUSIE DISTRICT-To day we publish the return of Convictions within the District of Dalhousie for the quarter ending 1st January. 1850 Ir looking over the returns for the va rious Districts, we do not remember having seen any that showed so small an amount of bered, too, that at the last Quarter Sessions neighbouring Districts, which snew several times this amount of convictions, and ask them of her Majesty's subjects. what caused all their boasting a short time ago. and such inviduous comparisons as were made? We do not like to be too severe, but we cannot help thinking that either they are descor we are more,-righteous than was reported.-By. town Packet.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER -The provisional character of the University of Roches. tor, says the Democrat has been received from the Regents It is as liberal as any which could be obtained. "To comply with its requisitions, \$130,000, must be subscribed within two years \$30 000 to be expended in a site and buildings, and \$100,000, to be invested as a permanent endowment. The subscription has been commenced in a spirit which promises speedy and complete success. A large and tal ented senior class, an able faculty, and many attached friends who expect to make Rochester their future home, are looking for a favourable result with the utmost anxiety. Should the subscription list warant it, the first commencement of the University of Rochester, will be held in Rochester next October."

ROCHESTER-INTERESTING ANNIVERSARY -Yesterday, Jan. 7, was the thirty-third anniversarry since our fellow-citizen, Ebenezer Watts, crossed the Genesee River, on Buffalo-st, having emigrated from New-Hampshire in 1817, with two sleighs. The day was very cold but pleasant, and the sleighing good. At that time there was a foreign demand for breadstuffs, and on the day mentioned wheat sold at 82 75 per bushel in Rochester.—The same consequences to speculators we have since witness. ed, followed high prices, and caused the downfall of many. The population of the village of Rochestor was at that time 500 It is now from 35,000 to 40,000, and possesses all the elements of future growth and greatness.—Roches ter Democrate 8th.

A convention of Delegates from the Hudson River Railway Co., the Companies owning the Railways from Alb ny to Buffalo, and from the People's Line of Steamboats, assembled in this city yesterday to devise means to prevent a di version of travel from this route to the New York and Eric Railway. Messrs. Drew and Newton, on the part of the People's line agree to run two boats daily between Albany and Poughkeepsic, to connect with the trains over the Hudson River Railway and the trains from Albany to Buffalo. A reduction in the fare from Albany to Bussalo to two cents per mile, is also contemplated on all but the express train. This reduction is imperatively necessary to se curo the travel to the central route. By the new arrangement on the river, passengers who leave Albany at 7 A. M, will reach New York at 1 P. M., or from three to four hours earlier than they now do by the day boats .-- Albauy Atlas.

Mr. Henry Grinnell, the N. Y. Herald says has put down fifteen thousand dollars, which amount has been increased, from other sources, to thirty thousand dollars, for an expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. Two small vessels will be purchased, to proceed with all judicious despatch to the arctic regions. The government has not been dilatory in the matter, Commodore Morris having communicated on Monday last to the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, the intention of the administration to furnish those vessels with officers and men from the public service. So much for woman's influence.

Queen's Bench.—The Judges of the Queen's Bench have been sitting the last ten days, for the purpose of delivering judgment in cases argued, and judgments have been recorded in upwards of seventy cases: an abstract of which we will lay before our readers. Three cases that excited much interest, particularly among the members of the profession, but which, we think of immense importance to the public generally, arose out of applications that had been made against Chas. Durand, Esq., and Edward H. Hawke, Esq., both Attornies for unprofessional conduct; and the Court, in giving judgment, have ordered that these two gentlemen shall, on the first day of next term, show cause why they should not be struck off the rolls.-

A Temperance Soiree was held on Tuesday evening in the Mechanics'Institute, by the London Temperance Society, John Fraser, Esq., occupied the chair. After the usual fiixin's had been handed round, the Rev. Messrs. Carroll, Clark, Crofts and Boyd delivered short and appropriate addresses. Instrumental music was performed very creditably between the different addresses. The soirce went off to the evident satisfaction of those present, and closed about 11 o'clock with the performance of the Queen's Anthem - Lon. Free Press.

It will be seen by the Town Council proeedings that a committe was appointed by the Mayor and Town Council on Monday the 18th inst, for the purpose of taking the necessary crime for a similar period. It will be remem- steps for opening the streets and parts of the there was not a single criminal case for trial should be. Why should any man, or number We might point to the returns of some of the of men be permitted to close up and retain the their last refuge on the continent. It is said that the Sopublic streets? which are intended for the use

The public have too long been deprived of their lawful rights by the "five kings" thanks of the public are due to those councilmen who voted for the opening of thre streets They will also bear in remembrance those who have opposed it .-- London Free Press.

THE AMERICAN PRESS.

The enterprise and liberality of the New York press are, we apprehend unequalled in any other city in the world, except, perhaps, the city of London. Among the late enterprises of the press for procuring early foreign news was the establishment of a weekly express between this city and St. John, New Brunswick, a distance by land of nearly 300 miles, which was run from February to November at a rate of speed over most of the route, of nearly 20 miles per hour. From St. John the news has een regularly telegraphed to New York, some 600 miles further, at an addditional expense of 100/, making the total weekly expenses for a single despatch of 3,000 words nearly 2001. The completion of the telegraph to this city renders the continuance of the horse express unnecessary, but the telegraph tools are still to be paid and they amount for 3000 words, which the press contract to receive, to a very héavy sum, say 5,000l. to 6,000l. per year. A good deal has been said, and not a little opposition exists, in this community, against granting the exclusive use of the wires for the transmission of the foreign new's despatch to the New York press, and as the merits of the case do not appear to be fully comprehended by the public, we propose to give what we behave to be a correct statement of the matter. The New York Associated Press embraces all the leading papers in that city, and the committee appointed by the different publishers also represent, in this foreign news business, the morning papers of Boston, the principal papers o. Philadelphia, and all intermediate cities to New Orleans. The leading object, the committee of the press profess to have in view, is to place the principal commercial news before the whole public, in advance of its receipt for speculative purposes; and their arrangements for giving the public the benefit of their enterprise are the most perfect that can be devised .- Hulifax Sun.

FRANCE.

As the effluxion of time gradually brings us day by day towards the termination of the period of the sovereignty of Louis Napoleon, it is not to be wondered that the modification of the Constitution, whereby his authority may be prolonged, is once more agitated amongst the political parties of the Republic. Hitherto the Conservatives have interposed the most serious obstacles to this measure, but it is now put forth that this powerful party have reently changed their views on the subject, and finding themselves but equivocally supported by public opinion in the prorinces, they are now more disposed to favour any scheme which may promise to give a still further breathing time to the regular and settled Government. The forms required by the Constitution, for any modification of its articles, are of such a strict character, involving great delay in the prescribed deliberations, with the sanction of three-fourths of at least 500 suffrages in the Chamber, that the difficulties in procuring the necessary legal alteration are very great indeed. It is accordingly suggested that a Constituent Assembly should be called to hold its sittings simultaneously with the present Legislative Assembly, and by this means procure the necessary revision of the Constitution. In the meantime France is tranquil and increasing in material prosperity. The custom duties alone will exceed the estimate by about two millions sterling, thereby diminishing the financial labours of M. Achille Fould very considerably. The funds have accordingly felt the effect

and have steadily advanced in value. M. Emile de Giardin has been acquitted by a jury for the alleged libel for which the Reforme was suppressed, and this triumph has greatly annoyed the too sensitive French rulers. Prosecutions of the press, both in the capital and in the provinces, for attempts to bring the Government into contempt are tenfold more numerous than during the Orleans dynasty, before and after the September laws. After a fierce and protracted debate the bill for the deportation of the June insurgents to Algeria has been carried by a majority of 416 to 203, and the bill relating to the Garde Mobile has been decided upon by a still larger majority.

The old system of passports, which were in force for one year, has been changed, and passes, in force for one month, are issued to travellers at the usual fee of five shillings. The alteration in some degree faciliates the passsage of travellers to and from the continent, as no permits of embarkation are now necessary, but the improvement, if any, is very slight-

New troubles have broken out in Paris. The removal the trees of liberty planted, as M. Lagrange calls it after "the honourable" revolution of February, has excited the indignation of the populace, and has been made the pretext for fresh tumults. In the Boulevards and the neighbourhood of Porte St. Martin crowds have nightly assembled, and a collision has taken place with the troops who were called out, in which an officer and some of his men were hurt. General Lamoriciere, who was by chance on the spot, or sent there by General Cavaignac to see what was going on, was recognised by the mob, hooted and assautted. It is plain that he was very roughly treated, and only escaped from his assailants by taking refuge in ? ' ouse, whence he made an ignominous exit through the skylight in the roof, and thus probably saved his life.

The Swiss minister in France denies that the number of refugees in Switzeralnd exceeds 1500, including 150 Poles; and ridicules the idea that Austria need maintain an army of observation of 600,000 men, and Prussia of of 4-0,000 merely to overawe Switzerland. He says that the federal Government will be strong enough to expel the remaining refugees. Opinions, however, are entertained in many quarters, that Beine and Geneva will be strong enough to oppose this; and Louis Napoleon having himself streets which are now closed up. This is as it been a refugee in Switzerland, finds it a difficult matter to h with Austria and Prussia in expelling these men from

cialists of the Saone and Loire have elected M. M. Armand Marrast, Dupontde Bussac. Madier de Montion, and Eugene Sue to replace the representatives convicted of treason by the Court of Versailles.

It is stated that the French Government has received by telegraph a despatch, dated Rome, the 20th ult., to the

flect that Dr. Achilli, who has so long been confined in prison by the Papal authorities, is on his way to Paris.

Advices from Athens of the 16th ult. inform us of a serious rupture between the English and Greek Governments, and that relations were totally suspended between the two powers. The British envoy and the admiral had made several demands upon the Greek Government respecting indemnity to certain British subjects, and the surrender of two islands. The Government positively refused to admit the claim. The English admiral granted a delay of 21 hours, but nothing was done, and the English envoy meantime declined the mediation of any foreign representatives, and persisted in his demands but allowed a further delay of 24 hours before resorting to extreme measures.-The Senate and Chamber of Deputies met, protested against the British Gove inment's demand, and agreed to support the King. Sir Wm. Parker then declared the whole coast in a state of blockade, as far as regards Greek ships only, and all ships of war under the Greek flag were ordered to be captured. It is said that several had been taken. Accounts had reached Malta that Mr. Wise was proceeding to embark on board the flag-ship with all his staff, leaving the consul to represent commercial interests, also that his house had been attacked and burnt. Latest reports wanted confirmation. Enforcement of the blockade, will, doubtless, bring the Greek Government to reason; such is the general opinion in Paris and London.

PRUSSIA.

In Berlin, the Government, in spite of all that we have heard to the contrary, has proved to be completely triumphant. The special articles of the Royal Message have all been carried by decisive majorities—the opposition, inst ad of totally rejecting, having almost completely sanctioned them. The question of an herditary peerage has been compromised by an amendment proposed by Count Arnim. to which the Government has signified its adhesion, and this modification limits the number of hereditary peers. The Upper House will not be allowed to interfere with money bills, except by a general vote. The subject of enti s is also modified. With these main exceptional modifications the Royal Message has been sanctioned .-The Government will of course maintain its position; and M. Manteuffel announced in his speech that the King would make no besitation to swear to the Constitution with the modifications made by the Chamber. All accounts concur in stating that the most profound indifference prevails throughout Germany respecting the election for the Parliament at Erfurt. A very small body of the electors cord their votes, and the Germans seem themselves to doubt the practicability of forming an united empire as much as those who are most sceptical upon the subject.

PROSPECTUS OF "THE WATCHMAN." RELIGIOUS AND LÎTERARY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEKLY IN THE CITY OF TORONTO.

This Journal will vindicate the great principles of Proestantism; but especially that form of Pretestantism termed dissent or non-conformity. The equal civil rights of the several sections of the Christian Church, the support of the Gospel Ministry by voluntary contributions, the introduction of lay agency into all the Councils of the Church, are some of the positions which will be advocated in the Watchman. Error and sin, wherever existent, or however high the carthly authority by which they may be sauctioned, will be fearlessly exposed; but party politics will never be admitted in the columns of the above Journal.

The Watchman will not be the official organ of any religious community; yet the undersigned will feel great pleasure in inserting brief notices (if furnished) of the progress of evangelical denominations. Especially is it expected that in the absence of a connexional organ, the Canadian Wesleyan Methodist New Connexion Church, will consider this Jonrnal their medium of acquainting the public with their operations and progress.

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

- 1. THE MISCELLANY—containing original and selected articles—religious, moral, literary, scientific, &c.
- 2. THE FAMILY CIRCLE—in which the duties, responsibilities, advantages, &c., &c., of this most ancient compact will be discussed.
- 3. THE GEOGRAPHIC AND HISTORIC-which will furnish notices of the position, history, habits and customs, &c., of the various nations of the earth. 4. THE PRESS AND GENERAL REVIEW.—Here the
- sentiments of the leading periodicals on the great topics affecting the interests of the Church and the world, will be inserted; also occasional reviews of late works.
- 5. Ecclesiastical.-or an index of the progress or lecline of evangelical Christianity in the world.
- 6. THE WATCHMAN or principal editorial departmentcontaining a faithful testimony for the truth, a solemn protest against the prevailing errors in the doctrines, practice, polity, &c., of, professedly Christian Churches; also a
- 7. GENE IAL INTELLIGENCE-containing Provincials American, British and Foreign news. Special attention will be paid to the proceedings of the Canadian parlia-
- 8. THE AGRICULTURAL department will contain general selections, notices of the latest improvements, &c., in thi most important branch of Conadian industry.

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

The Watchman will be published every Moi... ay evenng, by and for the undersigned.

TERMS :

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

12 papers to one address, per ann., each, in advance, 8s. 9d. Each Agent lurnishing ten subscribers, who pay in advance, will be entitled to a copy for one year gratis; and tor 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-1 x 321. Toronto. P. O., and invariably post pald, un-1.48 from parties who act as Agents gratis or who furwith literary articles for publication.

For rates of advertising, see last page,

T. T. HOWARD,

Proprietor and principal Editor, Toronto, Jan. 21, 1850,

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIGN OF THE BIG GREEN

SEAT OFGOVERNMENT!

DO NOT MISTAKE

J. SWAIN & Co⁹s CHEAP, GENUINE

TEA AND GROCERY STO E,

Opposite the Market, in the Mammoth House.

NOTICE THE BIG GREEN T OVER THE DOOR!

LL who wish to lay out their money to the best ad-A vantage are invited to call and examine their Goods as they are determined that no House in Toronto shall undersell them.

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Notice!-The Subscribers have just received, from New York and other Markets, in connection with their own HIGEIAN MEDICINES, a choice selection of Perfumery, Fancy Soups, Genuine Patent Medicines, &c., all of which can be had, on the Second Story, over their Grocery Establishment, both Wholesale and Retail.

J. SWAIN & CO.

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

Wm. McDOUGALL,

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

Office, King Street, Two Doors West of Yonge Street.

Toronto, Jan. 21, 1850.

JAMES FOSTER,

BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT, No. 4, City Buildings, King Street, TORONTO.

January 21st, 1850.

BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETY.

UPPER Canada Bible and Tract Society, No. 74.
Youge Street, Toronto.
JAMES CARLESS,
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FASHIONABLE TAILOR & DRAPER

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KING STREET, RAMILTON.

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BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER NO. 83, YONGE STREET, Sixth Door North of Adelaide Street. Toronto, January 21, 1850.

N. R LEONARD,

House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter; Gilder Glazier, and Paper, Hanger: Looking-G'ass and Picture-Frame Maker,

PEGS respectfully to inform his friends and the Public that he continues in his old stand on Yonge Street, that he continues in his old stand on Yonge Street, econd door South of Queen Street; where he keeps contantly on hand a general assortment of Looking-Glasses and Picture-France, and a quantity of Paper Hangings. N. R. L. embraces this opportunity of expressing his banks to his Friends and the Public for the share of patrucy he has hit ierto received; and, by constant attention to the orders of those who may favor him, he hopes on to the orders of those who may favor him, he hopes scure, as Carmerly, in the various parts of his business,

N. B.—A fresh supply of Paper Hingings of various attens, English, French and American, cheap for cash. To o no, Jan. 24st, 1853.



DR. JAMES HOPE'S PILLS

Dear Sir,—You may very safely and with every confidence recommend the above PILLS, as a very superior Medicine in cases of Indigestion, Bihous Attacks, Each Headache, Giddiness, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirits, with sensation of Fulness at the Pit of the Stomach, Paine between the Shoulders Asility in the Stomach and Pour between the Shoulders, Acidity in the Stomach and Bowes.
Flatulency, Spasms, Hearthurn, Dinniess of Sight, Drowsiness, and the Distressing feeling arising from Debility and Indigestion.

All these diseases have each something in ommoration

each some principle of continuity, which, amid all their apparent variety, establishes their unity of type, one remedy alleviates or cures them all; and that remedy is

DR. HOPE'S PILLS

They are the very best remedy, and can be taken at any time, without any danger from wet and cold, requiring no restraint from business or pleasure; they act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, giving strength to the stomach, and promoting a healthy action of the liver, by which they prevent and cure Jaundice and Dropsy, clear the skin, remove Sallowness and Pimples, purify the Plood, brace the Norves, and invigorate the whole system.
Females at a certain age should never be without them.
BUTTLER & SON, Cheapside, London.
From what I know of the above PILLS, I can unhesitatingly recommend them as a valuable Medicine, esperius the discourse mentioned them.

cially for the diseases mentioned above.

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

SIR HENRY HALFORD'S IMPERIAL BALSAM,

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

DISEASES OF THAT CLASS.

MIIS extraordinary and potent compound is made according to a favorite prescription of the above emi-nent Physician. Sr Ashley Cooper, also frequently re-ferred his students to the compound as eminently calculated tor the cure of Rheumatism, and other diseases of that class,—its ingredients are entirely from the Vegetable Kingdom, and if any medicine could legitimately be demominated a specific, this remedy is preeminently entitled to that appellation. But the Proprietor does not believe in INFALLIBLE SPECIFICS for the cure of any disease; yet his confidence in this medicine is such from personal knowledge, as to supply it, when taken under his own supervision, on the condition of "NO CURE NO PAY." Its success, in almost every case where it has had a fair and honest trial, fully confirms its general

las had a fair and honest trial, fully confirms its general reputatic,, of being the very best medicine in the world, for the cure of RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, &c.,

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

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

General Azent, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

Dear Sir, -Being for the last four years subject to severe ntiacks of theumatism, Gout, or Rhematic Gout, -I know not which; and having tried many remedies, prescribed by different parties, I have now no hesitation in stating that your Medicine, called SIR HENRY HALFORD'S IMPERIAL BALSAM, has stopped the communit in the IMPERIAL BALSAM has stopped the communit in the preliminary stages, four times over, in a few hours. Indeed, although you prescribe it to be taken four times anday, I have never had to resert to it more than twice. Not only myself, but some friends to whom I have given some, were similarly relieved:—and in no case have I found it to full. 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,

Toronto, 16th December, 1849.

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

Toronto, 1-1th December, 1848.

Dr. Unquitart:

Dear Sir,—I hereby certify, that I have been afflicted with Rheumatism for lifteen years; for a considerable time I was confined to bed, and the greater part of that time! could not move myself; some of my joints were completely dislocated, my knees were still, 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 exeruciating pains, I was doctored in Europe by several physicians of the highest standing in the profes as well as in this province, I was also five months in the Toronto Hospital, and, not withstanding all the means useed, I could not get rid of my complaint, indeed I was told by a very respectable physician that I never could be cured, so that at the time my attention was directed to your Str HENRY HALFORD'S IMPERIAL BALSAM, br. HOPE'S PILLS, I was despairing of ever getting cured; when I called on you, I was hardly able to walk, and what was almost miraculous in three weeks from my commencing to take your medicine, I gained fourteen pounds in weight; my health was much improved, and in about three weeks more my Rheumatism was completely gone and my health perfectly restored. I now enjoy as good health as any man in Canada. Since my recovery I have walked forty-six miles in one day with perfect freedom, and I assure you. Sir, that I feel truly thankful. You can make any use of this you please; my case is known to several individuals of respectability in this city their names you know and can refer to them if necessary, Yours, truly and gratefully,

THOMAS WRIGHT.

3.37 Part es referred to, William Gooderham, William Osborne, Samuel Shaw, Esquires.

UTHING & DRY GOOD

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

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

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GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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lo Pilo lo Bea lo Wh lo Sho lo B. C lo B. C lo Cas lo Eto lo Boo lo Bu	do g do ess do es do do	20s 0d 12s 6d 25s 0d 45s 0d 16s 3d 30s 0d 32s 6d 13s 9d 5s 9d 13s 9d 20s 0d 7s 6d	upwards do	Men's Corduroy Trowsers do Vests Boy's Vests do Trowsers do Coats Red Flannel Shirts Cotton do Cotton shifts, Linen Fronts, Cloth Caps Glengarry Bonnets Fur Caps	do do do do do	7s 6d 4s 41d 3s 0d 6s 3d 10s 0d 4s 41d 2s 3d 4s 41d 2s 9d 71d 3s 9d	upwurds "do

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civet Connets do loaks do rints (fast colors) do ala Plaids do	15s 0d upwards White Cottons 4s 41d do Striped Shirting 9s-6d do Ginghams (very heavy) 51d per yd. do Blankeis 21d per yd. do Cotton Warp	from 3ld per yd. do do 5ld per yd. do do 7ld per yd. do do 183d per yd. do do 123 6d per yd. do do 48 6d per Bundle.

Shot, Checked, Striped, and Plain Alpacas and Orleans; Saxonys; Plain, Checked, and Flowered Lama Clothe; Striped Crape Clothe; Plain and Shot Cobourge; Camelion Stripes and Checks.

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chiefs, Muffs, and Boas.

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

INO SECOND PRICE

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· TORONTO

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Under the Patronage of His Excellency the Gov.-General.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

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

The following is a LIST of PRIZES which will be awarded :-For the best specimen, combining Ingenuity and Me-

chaical Skill:--- A GOLD MEDAL of the value of £12 10s., given by his Excellency the Governor General. For the second best do-

A WORK OF ART, value £5, by the Institute.

For the third best do— A DIPLOMA, by the Institute. For the best Specimen of Decorative Art. manufac-

tured in the Province--combining taste and original A WORK OF ART, value £4, by the Institute,

For the second best ditto—
A DIPLOMA, by the Institute. For the best Geometrical colored Mechanical Drawing, y a Mechanic or Mechanic's Apprentice— A WORK OF ART, value 43, by a member of

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For the second best duto—
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Babylon are said to have been raised by the Median queen of Nebuchadnezzar, on the flat and naked plains of her adopted country, to remind her of the hills and woods of her childhood.—Quarterly Review.

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