

should be treated according to his malice. No pity should be shown, nor any remission of the penalty.

To be Continued.

Ecclesiastical.

For the Watchman.

MY DEAR BRO:—If you will give publicity to the following account, I shall feel very grateful.—A young Clergyman of the Church of England, emigrated from the Old Country a few months ago, and was appointed to labor in the village of Sydenham and its vicinity; where he unexpectedly found Methodist Societies, which seemed to have been an eye sore to his pretended apostolical successor. And he resolved on making an attempt to eradicate this mighty evil, as he seems to have named it.—About 7 miles from the village we had a small log meeting house, not very attractive it is true—but this can be accounted for; the greater part of those who contributed to its erection, were very poor. There are only 3 windows in it, 6 panes in each window. So that a great part of the light seems to descend a very spacious chimney—the doorway is so diminutive that a person of ordinary stature when attempting to enter, is necessitated to send his head in advance of his body, lest his crown should come in contact with the boards. His reverence without asking permission, sent a notice that he would preach there the following Sabbath. At the time appointed he accordingly held his meeting, and finding that all the trustees, with the exception of 2, were members of the Church of England in the Old Country, and unconnected with any Church in this country. Although he was fully aware that the meeting house belonged to the New Connexion, and that I had insinuated my intention of commencing a Sabbath School there, yet he presumptuously informed the congregation that he would commence a Sabbath School in it himself. I sent him a verbal message by one of the trustees, who was favorable to the stand which I intended to take, that we could not allow him to do so, but he carried into execution his intention, as he had been informed that the bond which we held was worthless: the intolerant manner in which he, and one or two of his profligate abettors have acted, who seem to have been irritated by the house, destroyed his influence in the neighborhood. After instigating many inquiries, I succeeded in finding the bond, intending to take action on the matter; several competent legal gentlemen have examined it, and have stated that it is worthless, the trustees instigated by him will not even allow us to hold meeting in it at the only time I can attend once a fortnight; however, one of our warmhearted friends has not only offered us his house, in which to hold meetings, but has offered to give us a piece of land in a most favorable situation, on which to erect a Chapel, just half a mile from the place we formerly occupied; it is an eminence and will command a view for miles.

The friends have offered to raise us a new log meeting house, which will be a credit to our Connexion, on condition that I raise 20 dollars from a distance, towards purchasing windows and nails, it is the most difficult thing imaginable, to raise money here, and unless our friends at a distance lend us a helping hand, we shall not be able to complete it. We intend to beg in earnest, as soon as the crops have been gathered in.

Any person who feels disposed to make a remittance towards the accomplishment of such an object, might forward it to my address.

I am, My dear Bro. Yours affectionately, W. PRESTON.

August 7, 1850.

DEGREE OF DR. OF DIVINITY.—We learn that the honorary title of D.D. was conferred upon the Rev. Henry Wilkes, A. M., of this city, by the University of Vermont, at the commencement exercises, held at Burlington on the 7th instant. Few are more deserving of the honor.—Herald of Sat.

THE NEW BISHOP OF MONTREAL.—Dr. Fulford, the newly appointed Bishop, was consecrated on the 25th ult., in Westminster Abbey. The Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of Oxford, Salisbury, Chichester, Norwich, and Toronto were engaged in the service. The Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Bowdler.

The Rev. T. Bosworth, A. M., late Classical Tutor at the Baptist College in Montreal, has accepted an invitation to the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Dover, England, and has entered on the duties of his office with encouraging prospects of usefulness. Mr. Bosworth's labors have been already blessed to many; the congregation has largely increased, several Bible classes have been formed, and the prayer meetings are very numerously attended.—Witness.

THE ENGLISH CONFERENCE.—Our English papers just received, and which were published on the day of the opening of Conference, the 31st ult., announce the election of President. The votes were as follow.—Dr. Beecham, 216; Rev. Joseph Fowler, 143; Dr. Hannah, 14; Rev. John Lomas, 11. The election of Dr. Beecham was confirmed by the Legal Hundred.—Guardian.

REV. H. WILKES, D. D.—The Burlington correspondent of the New York Tribune, in giving an account of the commencement of the University of Vermont, says:—The exercises of the week commenced with an address before the "Society for religious inquiry," given on Monday evening by the Rev. Henry Wilkes, of Montreal, Canada. Mr. Wilkes took for his subject the Age and Theology, and most ingeniously and scholar-like did he handle it. I freely confess I never listened to any discourse in which the speaker carried out and illustrated his own views with more ability and acumen than the orator did on this occasion. His language was pure, his logic keen, and his illustrations exceedingly apt. He spoke of the peculiar characteristics of the present progressive age, and its demands upon those who preached the Gospel, contending earnestly for the great truths revealed in the Scriptures and for the faith once delivered to the Saints, and reconciling them with the history of the human race and the geology of the earth.—Pilot.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE IN CANADA.—We are happy to find a large portion of the press in Canada, strongly advocating the duty of remembering the Christian Sabbath. The Montreal Transcript and the Toronto Globe, have both come out decidedly on the right side of the question. We rejoice at this noble determination, for we believe that the public mind in Canada, as well as other countries, requires to be enlightened on this subject. Indeed, the

battle is only beginning to be fought, and with an adverse decision in the Legislature, and a hostile influence among the masses, it will require more than ordinary resolution, fortitude and perseverance, to conduct the controversy to a favorable termination. Of this we are certain, that it is the cause of God, and it must and will prevail. It is conducive to the present and eternal welfare of mankind, and ought to obtain universal support and approbation.—Halifax Guardian.

Letters Received.

REVS. T. OGDEN, J. HESTON, N. C. GOWAN, J. SIMPSON, W. PRESTON, R. GARY, T. GOLDSMITH, J. CARY, W. GARDNER, Messrs. H. FOWLER, W. ROWLAND, W. EDWARDS, Esq. J. CANNINGS, Esq. D. GEORGE, W. EMMETT, Miss Appleton, and Miss H. N. E.

The Watchman.

Monday Evening, August 26, 1850.

THE WORK OF LIFE.

The intentions of the Divine being respecting man are pre-eminently benevolent. Privation, sorrow, pain, calamity, toil, are unquestionably the lot of our fallen race; but it could not accord with the Divine mind to protract man's existence under such circumstances, unless his own conduct render it necessary. Indeed, the endurance of the ills of life, is intended by the Creator, as an important part of our training for a brighter portion, a more glorious inheritance, beyond the tomb. And when we contemplate the inseparable connexion between the character formed in time, and the portion secured in the life to come; as also, between the endurance of the hardships of life and the formation of a suitable character for the associations of eternal glory;—our minds are powerfully impressed with the benevolence of the Divine arrangements, even in those parts of our allotment which are least congenial to our feelings. It is when viewed in this light, that all the dispensations of Providence assume an immediate connexion with our well being in the future state, as the means are associated with the end sought, or the cause with its corresponding effect. That particular part of the Divine economy to which we intend confining our remarks in this paper, is the work assigned to man in this world.

Were we to imagine a human being ushered into this world with powers matured, the first impression which would arise in the mind respecting him, is his utter ignorance of every thing essential to the enjoyment of life in such a state of existence. The economy of infinite wisdom has, ever, otherwise arranged the mode of man's introduction to the strange scenes of our terrestrial ball; inasmuch that the defectiveness of his knowledge is revealed gradually, and ample provision made for the removal of that impediment to his happiness, as rapidly as is desirable from the nature of his powers. Of course, the attainment of information on all which it is essential for man to know, is one of those parts of his duty which at the dawn of his consciousness presses itself upon him. Yes, thoughtful reader, it should never be forgotten that one part of man's work in this world is to obtain knowledge; and in this department a wide field is presented for his investigation. His own character and that of every thing else with which he is associated, from the Majesty of Heaven, down to the minutest object the Divine hand has made: his duty, his responsibility, his destiny—all, as far as possible must be learned. That the attainment of knowledge is an indispensable duty, appears the more manifest when we consider the provision the Creator has made for the promotion of this object. To man alone, of all our earth-born race, has the capability been imparted of rising thus high in the scale of intelligence. For this the structure of his intellect has fitted him; and for him Deity has reserved this dignity. "This is life eternal, to know thee the only true God and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent." Yet, even of this height of knowledge, man is rendered capable. Another well known fact further establishes our responsibility to acquire knowledge—the inexhaustible treasures of wisdom which are placed at our disposal. The volumes of nature and revelation afford a field for the exercise of the intellect in gathering valuable information, so broad, that were our earthly existence eternal, its dimensions could not be taken. Besides the observation of actual life gives a practical character to all the theoretical knowledge derived elsewhere, thus forming sources numerous and varied, whence refreshing streams of knowledge flow, to the comfort and advantage of that man who desires their enjoyment.

Next the attainment of knowledge (for this at least to some extent must form the basis,) the attainment of real excellency of character and the cultivation of virtuous habits claim our attention, and should engage the efforts of our lives. It has been truly said "with the talents of an angel" and we will add, with the knowledge too, "a man may be a fool." Knowledge is desirable on its own account; but it will prove a curse or a blessing according to the purposes for which it is employed. The character, the whole moral constitution of the soul is naturally depraved; and until the heart is made anew by the operation of the Spirit of God,

every effort to reform must terminate, at least in a merely superficial result. Our hearts must be set right with God, and this is a work of which none but God can be the efficient cause. This accomplished, the foundation for all the rest is laid; and by persevering diligence in the use of the talents God has given us and in turning to account the opportunities afforded us, we shall mature the fruit of the Spirit, and appear blameless before God and man. It is not to be expected that "the full corn in the ear" will be developed immediately after "the bare grain" has been cast into the bosom of the earth. The process of growth must be carried on from the state of the simple blade to that of the mature stalk and full ripe grain. Just so in moral and spiritual things; proper means must be employed in order to promote the maturity of a virtuous character, and the utmost patience exercised in waiting for the desired result. Acts must be repeated until the habit is formed; or to change the figure, the engraving instrument must be applied without intermission until the desired impression is made. In attempting to this important part of man's duty, we must not forget that the character of our exalted Redeemer is the pattern of which we must be imitators. The higher we rise in excellency of character, the more nearly we resemble the Saviour, and the more fully we become capable of answering the end of our existence.

Individuals thus elevated in the scale of moral perfection, can with the inspired Apostle exclaim, "none of us liveth unto himself, and no man dieth unto himself." The attention paid to personal intelligence and character, so far from inducing a selfish frame of mind, becomes the fruitful source of benevolent effort. Let the character be refined and elevated, and like the Divine Redeemer, the condition of the world lying in the arms of the wicked one, will awaken the deepest sympathy and call forth corresponding effort to save. It is possible for man, as an individual, to glorify God; but he accomplishes this object most effectually when that benevolence which "begins at home" "stretches its arms like seas" to grasp wide creation in its tender embrace, that it may elevate every human soul to the throne of God. When in this Christ-like self-sacrificing career, every talent is enlisted, the man of God appears in all the grandeur of real excellency, diffusing the light of truth and to the utmost of his ability blessing every soul of man.

The position of an individual like this, is enviable beyond description. He is a luminary of the first magnitude even in this world, and beyond the grave he shall dwell in the cloudless atmosphere of eternal glory, shining forth as the stars for ever and ever. Yet how many whose capabilities would fit them for those honorable posts in this world and those attractive glories in the world to come, doom themselves through personal negligence, to shame and everlasting contempt. Unwilling to perform the work of life, they have courted the character of the slothful servant, and they shall share his fate. Reader shun such examples: the world is full of them; but they shall not escape the punishment due to their sin. Thou hast a work to perform: do it as in the sight of God; and however humble thy talents, a portion better than that of princes awaits thee.

REVIEW OF NEWS.

In Great Britain, Commercial matters remain for the most part unchanged. The appearance of the Potatoe blight has given to the price of breadstuffs an upward tendency. This, however, is not likely to effect prices materially, as other crops are abundant. The weather, as in this country, has been showery, since the commencement of the harvest.

France continues her retrograde movements—backward—backward, in the high way to despotism. It requires the truth of God to prepare men for liberty; and without this, vain is the attempt "to make man free." What then can be expected for a country where God's truth is withheld from the people?

Denmark and the Duchies are still in array against each other, the latter declaring the battle already fought, by no means decisive. Farther hostilities are likely to take place.

Rome, which a few months ago engaged the watchful anxieties of all Christendom, seems to have sunk well nigh below the horizon of observation since the Pope's return. Energetic, though vain attempts are made to strengthen the papacy. But whoever imagines the Pope restored to his former position, sadly misses the reckoning. The efforts to exclude the gospel, the written gospel, from the seat of the Brest, has failed; and despotic sway expires in an atmosphere impregnated by the light of life.

The New York Herald, announces the probability of a war between Britain and Brazil, arising from the commander of a Brazilian fleet, having fired on a British Steamer which had captured four Brazilian vessels engaged in the slave trade. The British steamer returned the fire and burned the captured vessels.

Quite a sensation has been created in the City of New York, by the introduction of Socialism. The

worst pestilence that ever visited our world would be harmless compared to this ruinous system,

Providence has crowned Canada with peace and plenty. The mass of the population have been for some time engaged in gathering the abundant reward of persevering industry, rendered successfully by the blessing of the Great Benefactor. Considerable excitement prevails in this country respecting the transference of the Roads to a private company; on account of which the Government have been severely censured. This has led to the publication of a correspondence between the Inspector General and the Warden of the County of York, which we imagine will satisfy the public relative to the course pursued by the government. During the past week the Menagerie of Messrs. Raymond and Van Amburgh was exhibited several days in this city. As is usual on such occasions, multitudes were attracted to the scene of exhibition. The performance of Messrs. Van Amburgh (so called) and Hideralgo in the Den of wild animals, were very interesting. The collection of Lions and Lionesses was very fine, and we were informed by one of the keepers that seven of their rarest specimens of wild animals died during their present tour.



Arrival of the Europa.

The Cunard steamer of the 10th arrived at Halifax on the night of the 19th, and at Boston at half-past 8 yesterday morning.

Gardner & Co's Circular of Aug. 6th, says, the weather had been showery and variable, thus retarding harvest operations. Along with this there have been large arrivals of wheat from the North of Europe; the natural upward tendency thus caused on the one hand, has been counterbalanced on the other, and prices are nearly as before.

Serious apprehensions are beginning to be entertained for the potato crop; the rot is said to be extending.

Indian Corn—influenced by very great reports of the potato blight—has advanced from 6d. to 1s. per quarter. The market opened very tamely; towards the close, considerable purchases at full prices. Indian Corn is held at higher prices.

ENGLAND.

The question relative to Baron Rothschild taking his seat in the House of Commons, has been postponed till the next Session, when ministers are to introduce a new bill on the subject.

The House of Commons have, by a large majority granted the present Duke of Cambridge a pension of £12,000 per annum.

The Irish Franchise Bill, as mutilated by the Lords, has been rejected by the Commons, who have substituted a £12 qualification, which, it is stated, adds 170,000 votes to the Irish constituency.

The harvest operations have commenced, and the crops promise well.

The man who threatened the life of Lord John Russell had been committed for trial.

It is said that the Great Britain steamship has been purchased for £25,000, and that she is to carry passengers on the Pacific, between Panama and San Francisco.

The composition of the new Cabinet at Washington, is regarded by the leading English journals with great favor.

FRANCE.

Cholera has nearly disappeared from Toulon. The corn harvest is now one half over, and it is said will not be so plenty as was expected.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The Vienna Cabinet seem to be for peace as nothing is thought of but the reduction of the army and retrenchment of its expenses.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Emperor Nicholas has issued an Ukase, ordering 7 men in each 1000 of the population of the Western Provinces, and 10 in the Eastern, and 1000 in some other Provinces to be raised for the armies. The population of those districts is computed at 31,000,000.

The Sultan has decided that specimens of the manufactures of Turkey shall be sent to the Exhibition at London in 1851, and he has nominated a Commission of five Superior functionaries of the Ministry of Commerce, three Mussulmans, and two Christian Merchants, to superintend the arrangements.

Lamartine is at Constantinople.

Schleswig War.—A Protocol which recognizes substantially all the leading views of the Danish Government, was signed in London on Saturday by nearly every foreign Minister at the Court of St. James. A telegraphic despatch, dated Hamburg 1st instant, states that General Willisen had declared that he will hold the Danish Provinces responsible for what may happen to those of the Schleswig-Holstein party. No change has taken place in the position of the armies. General Willisen has issued another proclamation, praising his troops, and declaring that they cannot be driven