

In this state of things, it may well be imagined that the edition of the New Testament printed during the Republic, and deposited at the American Consulate, is not very safe. In fact, the Government claims the books as a contraband article, as it would so many boxes of smuggled cigars. The consulate cannot protect them—the Papal seal is already upon them, and there is no law by which the owners can get it off. The American Charge d'Affaires has done the best that circumstances allowed to release the books, and will yet, as a last resort, appeal to the Pope in person to save them from being burned. He is obliged to admit that the books are contraband in the Roman States—that the authority granted for them by the Republic was repudiated by the Pope in a formal protest at the time—that the American Government never acknowledged the Roman Republic—and finally, that under the laws of nations, consuls are nothing but commercial agents amenable to the laws of the country in which they live, the same as the natives. The supposed inviolability of a Consul's house, is all a mistake. Rome has, therefore, the law and the books in her hand, and claims to be magnanimous in not having immediately sent the Consul his passport for attempting to protect such property. But this war upon the Word of God is to be the ruin of Rome, and the friends of the Bible can well afford to wait and see what the Lord will do. Rome has assumed an awful responsibility in staking her existence upon the suppression of the Bible. It is in vain for private individuals to plead that they have the Douay version or some other allowed by their priests, and that the Church only suppresses bad Protestant translations. Malvini, Archbishop of Florence, obtained a bull from an "infallible Pope" in favor of his version, and liberty to publish it.—That a permission of the Tuscan Government for its being printed!

No! Rome makes no hesitation in declaring that if Italy has the Bible, her spiritual, as well as temporal power, is gone; and there is no adversity that she dreads so much as the Bible Society.—Against sects she can present her antiquity and discipline with some success; but before the Bible she is dumb. For a while she contented herself with making tradition as sacred as Scripture, she assumes that Scripture must be adjudicated by tradition; now she contends that tradition alone is sufficient to guide the Church, and tramples the Bible under foot as salt that has lost its savor. Her end is near; as was Jerusalem's when she crucified her Lord.

The Watchman.

Monday Evening, July 22, 1850.

MINISTERIAL TRAINING.

At a period like the present, when a world-wide attention is devoted to general education, and when the increased facilities for the attainment of knowledge are laying the foundation for extensive revolutions in the state of Society,—it cannot be out of place to inquire—What is the Church doing to prepare herself for these pending changes in Society? Whoever compares the past with the present, will readily admit that the preparation for the ministerial work which might qualify a man for that sacred calling in 1750, would leave him to a great extent unqualified for the same position in 1850. And contemplating the future and judging from the powerful impulses under which mankind are being accustomed to act, we may reasonably calculate on still greater and more rapid changes, as we roll on through future years. That the Church, in order to maintain the high character as "the Salt of the earth and the light of the world," must, in this improved state of intelligence, keep pace with the ages through which she passes, will not, for a moment be questioned. Should she suffer herself to be outstripped by the spirit of improvement characterizing her day, that moment she becomes degraded, and ceases to occupy the proud eminence for which heaven intended her. This is especially true of the ministers of the gospel. They should be decidedly the types of a coming, an unproved, and not of a departed age, else their ministrations must be fearfully and defectively. Besides, the general character of the Church will be estimated by the position her ministers occupy, as well with regard to intelligence as to piety. And that the character of a people should be extensively affected by the example and labors of the ministry, is what might reasonably be expected, from the influential relation the pastor sustains to his flock. Whatever therefore the Church accomplishes promotive of the intellectual status of the ministry, must be considered as directly tending to secure the general enlightenment of the Church and the world. It is nothing less than placing amid the world's ignorance and errors a host of heaven deputed Satellites, who for the work of their Divine Master are "thoroughly furnished." Such men in the sacred work of the ministry, "the times in which we live" demand; and without such men, the refined forms of error with which the opposers of the truth seek to heaven society, will subvert the testimony which God has given of himself. In older times, we behold a few men whose special work was "the defence of the gospel;" in that day numerous and subtle forms of error prevailed the minds of the masses of mankind; giving rise to frequent and inveterate opposition to the truth as it is in Jesus. That opposition; however, was incalculably less than what the gospel has encountered in modern times.

Every department of science and research and discovery, has been plied to furnish weapons to demolish the fair temple of truth. And that such signal defeat has thus far attended those efforts, is attributable to the sanctified intelligence borne into the field of conflict by the champions of truth. Resorting to the stores of knowledge with which their minds had been previously stored, they were enabled from every department of literature and science, to command materials for the overthrow of error. Nay, so intent have been the more intelligent part of the ministry of the present day on meeting the advocates of error on their own ground and opposing them with arguments, gleaned from sources of their own choosing, that the sciences to which the sceptics have appealed, have been more thoroughly ransacked than at any preceding age of the world; and, if the bulwarks and foundation of truth have not been strengthened, the strength of the one and the stability of the other, have been more strikingly displayed to the world.

In view of these important facts, how responsible is the position of that young man who proposes devoting himself to the work of the ministry. It may be that the circumstances of his birth, and the habits of early life, have militated against the improvement of his faculties, and the acquisition of knowledge. Yet, however this may be, nothing can exonerate him from the responsibility under which his creator and judge has placed him, to improve now and henceforth every talent God has entrusted to his care. Of that young man who, through indolence or indifference, buries his talents an awful account will be registered by the Judge Eternal at the last day. And if this paper arrest the attention of a young man, who has ventured, or is about to venture on this disreputable career of indolence and incompetency for his work, we warn him of the fatal issue of such a course. How many *while away* whole years of valuable time, because they cannot enjoy the advantages of years of study amid the higher schools of learning; whereas, did they but apply themselves to the task, personal application during the wasted hours which every day records against them, would render them "workmen that need not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth!" To young men whom God has called to the work of the ministry, we would say, for the sake of the Church, and for the sake of souls perishing around you, and for your own souls' sake "Redeem the time."

While, however, we would have individual responsibility clearly recognized and deeply felt, we would *boldly* and most prominently urge the *duty and responsibility of each section of the Church, to make provision for the education of young men who believe themselves called to the work of the ministry.* Happily for the interests of true religion, some denominations have distinguished themselves for zeal and liberality in this matter; and as the result of their efforts men have been emancipated from obscurity and ignorance, and rendered ornaments and champions in the militant host of the Redeemer. The prejudices and ridicule of an ignorant rabble have ever opposed the views of the intelligent on this subject; and it cannot be denied that the manner in which men have been brought into the ministry in State-paid Churches, has given some just ground of complaint: not, against Theological Seminaries, but against the abuse of them. This objection, however, has, at the present day, lost nearly all its force; and in no case can be alleged, otherwise, than as an abuse of valuable institutions.

But is the Church to be deterred from the performance of an obvious and important duty, because blind prejudice undervalues the result at which she aims? Were this timid mode of procedure adopted a foreign mission had never been attempted. But the establishment of Theological Seminaries, is not novel, nor do they need additional evidence of their utility. Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, and other Churches have established institutions for the training of Candidates for the ministry: which, when properly conducted, have proved extensively beneficial. With such numerous evidences of the advantages accruing from these institutions, our astonishment is awakened, in view of the apathy of certain sections of the Church relative to the matter.

To this point we would direct special attention at the present time, as the amended University Act will probably furnish additional inducements, if not facilities, for the establishment of Theological Seminaries. We have not space at present to discuss the alterations which will probably be made in our University system. Yet these amendments will, doubtless, from the present aspect of things, aim at conciliating the favour and securing the concurrence of the opponents of the Toronto University as at present constituted, by avowedly identifying religion with the Institution. But however this may terminate, we are decidedly of opinion that those religious denominations who have no School for the training of young men for the ministry, should at once adopt a plan for the establishment and support of such an Institution, and with the least possible delay carry that plan into operation. In some religious bodies in Canada this lack has been severely felt; and were leading men in those communities to bring the subject before the associated

Churches, we doubt not, the desired object would soon be attained. We earnestly hope that these suggestions will not be overlooked, and that competent parties will place the subject prominently before the Christian public; and we would only add, for the discussion of this or similar subjects, the columns of *The Watchman* will ever be accessible.

Review of News.

The steamer *America*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 6th inst., and which arrived at New York on the 19th, brings some important items of News.

The death of Sir Robert Peel, is an event which, it appears, has produced a sensation both among his political supporters and opponents.

Portugal and the United States are embroiled.—The British Ministry have again been defeated in the House of Lords. Trade is improving; and the crops promise an abundant harvest.

Professor Webster is to be executed. The Cholera is progressing in the Model Republic.

The doings in our Canadian Parliament during the week, have attracted considerable attention. The employment of convict labor in several lines of Mechanical business, has been pretty fully discussed. No doubt the obnoxious system will be continued; and probably, in the end, with little disadvantage to the regular trade.

A serious disruption has taken place between the Legislative Assembly and the Reporters. Some particulars will be found elsewhere in our columns. From what we have seen on the subject, we think the reporters adopted the only proper course which remained for them by withdrawing from the House on account of the statements of members relative to their position. However culpable the conduct of the offender, we think the time and attention of the House ill-occupied in dealing out a punishment to Mr Ure.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance holds its regular quarterly session, in this city, commencing the 24th inst., in honor of which, on the 25th, a procession will take place, and a grand festival will be held in the evening in the Temperance Hall.

Remittances.

To the end of vol. 1, Rev. J. Jackson, J. Tufford, J. C. Collins, Esq.

Letters.

Revs. C. Childs, J. Jackson, J. Carry, Mr. Tufford.

New Advertisements.

W. H. Fellows, Land Agent. Steamers and Stages, Northern Route. Building Lots for Sale. J. Salt, Hat Depot. Steamer, City of Toronto.

Additional names in Business Directory.

G. B. Wyllie, Importer of Dry Goods. Dr. Fowler, Dentist. J. R. Armstrong, City Foundry. H. B. Williams, Undertaker. J. Hall, Importer of Dry Goods. J. P. O'Neill, Bee Hive, Clothing and Dry Goods.

Announcements from the General Superintendent.

Rev. F. G. Weaver will find a parcel of Hymn Books for him at Rev. T. Goldsmith's, Hamilton.—Rev. Aaron Wright will find one for him at Rev. R. Garry's, Matiland.

The General Superintendent desires to state to parties having made application to him to spend a Sabbath on their respective Circuits during his present tour, that while it would afford him high gratification to meet their wishes, he is, from the nature of his engagements, utterly unable to do so.



Arrival of the America.

New York, July 20, 8 A. M.

Flour slightly advanced, with an increased demand. Brown, Shipling & Co., quote Western at 18s. a 22s.; Philadelphia, 23s; Baltimore, 23s 6d; Sour, 18s a 21s per barrel. Wheat, 5s 6d a 6s 3d per 70 lbs. Corn, 25s a 26s for mixed, 26s a 27s for white and yellow. Wheat, a good business at 1d a 2d advance.

The growing crops of grain continue promising, though the harvest may be rather later than the average of seasons. Provisions.—Beef unchanged. Pork, dull. Bacon in moderate demand, but no advance. Hams in better request. Lard quoted 6d. better. Tallow, dull. Cheese without change.

Money market continues easy—2½ and 3 per cent. Consols have fluctuated from 96½ on Tuesday to 97 on funds.

Accounts from the manufacturing districts represent an increased trade.

Lisbon is blockaded by the American fleet: DEATH OF SIR ROBERT PEEL. Sir Robert Peel was killed on the 29th June, by a fall from his horse.

Louis Philippe reported dying. Russia refuses to receive the French Ambassador.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

New York, July 26, 7 P. M.

The Lisbon correspondent of the *London Times* says.—I hear that the Nuncio has informed Count Thoun that

he with the Russian and French Ministers at this point, will be ready to use their good offices of mediation, should Mr Clay the American Minister proceed to coercive measures. Accounts of the 23d say, that Mr Clay had sent in his ultimatum to the Government, and that if his demands were not complied with in 20 days he would demand his passports.

GERMAN EMPIRE.—Great objection to the tariff is proposed. It is said there will be a reduction of duty on grain, butter, firewood and tallow, and that the tariff on Rio coffee will be reduced one half, while heavy import duty will be made on cotton twist and yarn, and that the duty on tobacco will be increased considerably.

RUSSIA.—Reports are current that the Emperor intends to abdicate on the 20th of December in favor of his son Alexander. A treaty of peace has been signed between Denmark and Russia. The difficulty between Austria and Hungary will soon, it is said, cease to exist.

ENGLAND.—In the House of Lords on Monday night, the Ministry suffered a severe defeat by a majority of 22 on the Irish Franchise Bill. There is an increase of £561,504 in the English revenues compared with last year. The death of Sir Robert Peel caused great sensation. While proceeding from his residence in Whitehall up Constitution Hill, his horse suddenly started at something passing, kicked up his heels and threw Sir Robert over his head on his face. Although rendered insensible by the fall he retained the hold of the reins, and the animal being thus checked lost his footing and fell heavily on the Baronet. He was removed to his house in Whitehall in a state of insensibility. All the medical talent in London was at his disposal—their united effort were unsuccessful. After lying until 11 o'clock Tuesday, he expired in the 63rd year of his age.—*Patriot*.

POSTON, July, 20.

The Governor and Council have refused to grant the commutation in the case of Prof. Webster, and the day of execution is fixed for the 30th of August, giving him six weeks to prepare for death.

Dreadful Storm—Fearful Devastation in Cartwright and Darlington.

Mr. Richardson, the collector for the *Sar*, gives the following account of the awful Tornado which on Friday last devastated a considerable portion of Darlington and Cartwright. The account can be depended on as strictly true in all its particulars, Mr. Richardson having been an eyewitness of all he relates. We are glad to hear that the sufferers by this dreadful calamity are receiving the warmest sympathies of the public.

About 12 o'clock on Friday an unusual commotion was observed in the Lake at this Town. All at once, although perfectly calm at the time, the lake raved 15 feet and on advanced a distance of 70 feet over its usual bounds. About 4 o'clock the storm began, and such a storm as had not been known for years, the water literally came down in torrents and in a few minutes a stream was running in the gutters sufficient to take a man off his legs. We are happy in being able to state that no damage of consequence was done here.

AWFUL TORNADO IN CARTWRIGHT AND DARLINGTON.—At about a quarter to 4 o'clock I was at Mr. David Hooley's in Cartwright, and from the gloomy appearance of the heavens I was induced to remain till the threatening storm should have passed; I never beheld a more gloomy sky to the northward nothing could be seen but one black mass of rolling clouds, carried along with a velocity beyond conception, while to the southward every thing looked calm and serene. From the direction of the storm the lightning was emitted with a vengeance which seemed to threaten destruction to every thing around us. Then would follow a long loud peal of thunder, which appeared never to come to an end. For about twenty minutes these appearances continued, when it was observed that those black rolling clouds had become quite compact, and had moved considerably to the westward, apparently hovering nearly in one place, when all at once a part of it dropped forming a huge water spout at the head of Lake Scugog (about 4 miles from where I was) and which threatened to drink the Scugog dry. I could compare it to nothing but the black smoke emitting from the funnel of a steamboat burning pine or pitch. This water spout took up water for about twelve minutes when another long loud peal reverberated through the sky, then a vivid flash of lightning was seen near the spout which caused an explosion, and like a shot from a heavy piece of ordnance the tornado proceeded on its mission of destruction and desolation, we could now see it coming towards us tearing with it every thing in its course, limbs of trees were flying at almost incredible height in the air, the cracking of the trees were distinctly heard amid the loud roar of the tempest. The storm did not travel as quick as might have been expected, for it did not pursue a straight course—it was a whirlwind—it twisted off every tree in its course—it was an awfully grand sight—now the storm is near us—but we are luckily in its outskirts,—here is rain, wind, and hail—if I may call it hail, it was pieces of ice as large as hens' eggs, which soon melted beneath the heaviest rain I ever seen, and which continued for about 20 minutes, at which time we perceived all the fences thrown down with the wind. About half an hour after the storm was over I proceeded to Darlington, as I went along I perceived several pieces of ice which had stood the rain and were yet as large as those I have already described, those must have been at least four times as large as the ones we picked up, and which I was assured they really were, by persons who were there. Here before me lay large trees across the road, some of them torn up by the roots, others of two and three feet diameter, broke or twisted off close to the ground.

Having passed those obstacles, the first thing presented itself was one vast wilderness of waste as far as the eye could reach, of what one hour before was a proud forest, was now laid even with the ground. To describe, it would be impossible, suffice to say that not a single tree was left standing, and beneath this leveled forest were cattle, horses, and sheep, many of which were killed, others with their limbs broken or torn in a fearful manner, and