

therefore the people will not come out; if we meet in school houses, they are often too small, and nearly always too filthy for a respectable congregation, not unfrequently in an uncentral position for preaching, this makes against us and can only be remedied by the erection of comfortable chapels upon the Circuit. Another obstacle we had to contend with here in the bigotry existing against us in this part of the country. I will relate a few facts to illustrate it. There is a Methodist chapel built near Richmond, which was put up upon the following conditions, at least so I am told, namely, "all denominations shall be allowed to preach in this house, except the Roman Catholics and the Ryanites, or as they call themselves, the Canadian Wesleyans." This is illustrative of the feeling of the "Old Connexion," in these parts, towards us. Again, at one of our appointments, it was said publicly that they "would as soon have a broom-stick to baptize a child as a Methodist Preacher." This is illustrative of the high church Pusoyite bigotry. Again an individual, a member of the Methodist church, who is regarded by many as a pious, God-fearing person, once said, after a service whereat we had no singing, "I would have raised the tune for them, did I not believe that it would be committing sin to assist them so far." What think you would the holy, catholic spirited Wesley say to this professed follower of his? Verily he would say, as he had said in his excellent sermon on bigotry, "you convict yourself of bigotry, by your unreadiness to believe that any man does not cast out devils who differs from you." Indeed if ever there was a people to whom Wesley's sermons, on "a caution against bigotry," ought to be preached, it is to those who are called by his name in this part of Canada. The Wesleyans, in general, I love and venerate, they are a holy, useful, and God-honored people; and perhaps for the last century, have done more for the evangelization of the world, than any other christian church; but those who are called Wesleyans here, have the name but not the spirit of Wesley. From the bigoted we have had a great amount of untoward influences to withstand; happily their prosperity has been insignificant, and the issue comparatively harmless. Another of our obstacles was, as before intimated, a want of brotherly love, of neighborship, a sad deficiency of that charity which would sooner cover than expose the failings of brethren and neighbors. In consequence of these things, a part of our labors, have been prosecuted under somewhat unfavorable and discouraging circumstances; but I think that, at least, in regard to the last mentioned particular, there is a better spirit now prevailing; certain it is that the old spirit is not so much developed as formerly, and I entertain a hope that all will cease from strife, love as brethren, and in the "unity of the spirit and bond of peace, come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty."

To be Continued.

The Watchman.

Monday Evening, July 8, 1850.

THE PULPIT.

The fame of the Pulpit, as the means of disseminating divine truth, has outlived that of almost every other institution of equal antiquity. The dispensation under which it was first employed remains embodied only in the archives of a history long since completed by the abrogation of its solemn ceremonies and the introduction of a brighter era and a more glorious display of the divine character and will. Amid all the changes which thousands of years have produced in the earth, there stands out in bold relief an institution which has been transmitted through the Patriarchal, the Prophetic, the Apostolic ages; and which though often desecrated to the basest of purposes, retains enough of the vigor of youth to shake the nations. It is almost needless to say that by the term *Pulpit*, we intend to designate the method of teaching divine truth by public, oral, discourses. This popular mode of enlightening mankind has usually been successful or abortive according as the character and capabilities of the Preacher or the condition and spirit of the people have been favorable or prejudicial to the great end of pulpit exercises. Undoubtedly so far as the preaching of the gospel secures the salvation of lost sinners, its efficiency is attributable to the energy of the Holy Ghost accompanying the word when faithfully delivered, and cordially received. But while we admit that "Paul may plant and Apollos may water, but God giveth the increase," we cannot abandon the rational conviction that proper qualifications if not indispensable, are at least highly important and desirable in the minister of the Gospel. Assuming as unquestionable positions that he who preaches Christ must possess a good natural understanding, a renewed heart, a knowledge of the scriptures, a ready utterance and a capability of communicating his thoughts, if not thence at least intelligibly, we shall confine our remarks in this paper to the necessity of intelligence as a qualification for the work of the sacred ministry.

At the very outset, an inquiry arrests our attention—How can a man teach having never learned? Vain is it for an opponent to inform us that—"It does not require much intelligence to enable a minister to warn sinners to flee from the wrath to come."—Such an assertion may be fully met by the inquiry—Does this include the complete circle of ministerial labor? Far be it from us to derogate that part of the ministerial work which includes the awakening and conversion of sinners. But certainly no individual who forms proper conceptions of this sacred

calling can suppose the ministers duty complete when he has been rendered the honored agent under God in "turning the sinner from the error of his way." The mind renewed by divine grace must be filled with knowledge, "taught in all things" pertaining to the Kingdom. The first lessons of heavenly wisdom must be followed by deeper and yet deeper researches in the mines of truth; until having reached the measure of the stature of "an Israelite indeed" the disciple of Jesus is "thoroughly furnished unto all good works." With all this process of spiritual training may we inquire—Has the Minister of Christ no part to act? Undoubtedly he has; and deeply must he be initiated into the knowledge of God—His works, His ways, His word, and well skilled in the knowledge of the human heart, in order to perform this work efficiently. He who would teach the people must be accustomed to think and speak and act, as the ignorant rabble whose most exalted conceptions are grovelling and sensual, but as one conscientiously allied to the ideal limits of a higher state of existence, and whose sentiments and conversation are moulded according to a more elevated model than the ignorant or the sceptical are capable of conceiving. Of such an one it may well be said that even his ordinary conversation, "ministers grace to the hearers;" but how much more when from the pulpit—

"By him the violated law
Speaks out its thunders; and by him
In tones as sweet as those which Angels use,
The Gospel whispers peace."

The career of that intelligent minister, that man who possesses large stores of knowledge and who has consecrated the whole to the service of God and the welfare of mankind, can scarcely fail to exert a renovating influence on the subjects of his ministry. But pre-eminently in his public ministrations the exhaustless resources of truth are laid under tribute, and the vast universe is made to speak the Creator's glory and to "illustrate the things which make for our peace." But with the minister who stands not a whit above the measure of undisciplined minds: in other words who has scarcely begun to learn, the case is entirely different. How, we ask the sticklers for an ignorant priesthood, can such an one instruct or elevate his flock? "Like priest, like people," is an adage no less true than antique. It is utterly impossible for a man to wield a power which he does not possess; to produce an effect without the employment of suitable means. And if knowledge be indispensable to the maturity of the christian, how can the unintelligent minister efficiently "feed the flock of God?"

With regard to the meaning we attach to intelligence, we wish the reader to understand that least of all, if at all, do we mean that knowledge which consists in mere technicalities, whether literary, scientific or professional. We rather intend the training of the mind, an acquaintance with God, and the things of God; with man—his constitution, his relations, his responsibilities, and his capabilities; with the vast universe of God, so far as explored by science and rendered tributary to man's enlightenment and God's glory:—and with these subjects, such an acquaintance as will enable him to render them extensively subservient to the intelligence of others. As to the means of securing this intelligence, various aids may be employed; but it makes little difference whether we frequent the higher seminaries of learning or by more private and unaided effort, obtain the desired eminence. With Moses we may be inducted into all the learning of the schools, or with the contemplative Isaac devote our attention to the study of the works of God, under open heaven; with Saul of Tarsus we may sit at Gamaliel's feet, or with the youthful Timothy receive our training in the maternal home, and under maternal influence. One thing is certain, the qualification to which we refer, can never be attained without great personal effort; nothing less can fix those habits of thought and observation and combination, which are essential to intelligence. To the attainment of this lofty eminence, no "royal road" has been established; and never has mortal succeeded in this enterprise without the utmost "plodding" and perseverance.

It may be that this paper will meet the eye of a minister who is hopelessly settled down, in utter destitution of intelligence. Unenviable, nay deeply disgraceful and fearfully responsible is the position of that slothful, ignorant, minister, who is too indolent, too fond of ease, to put forth effort to supply this fatal defect. But to that minister of Jesus Christ who is anxious fully to qualify himself for his Master's work, we would say give thyself to thinking, to reading, to observation; and in this career while aiming at the highest attainable standard, ply diligently every source of valuable information and see that all thy attainments are humbly consecrated to the service of thy God—so shalt thou be "a good minister of Jesus Christ," "a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth."

New Advertisements.

Tobacco, Coffee, Paints, Oil, &c. &c.—Hayes Brothers. Wood Engraving—J. Walker. Boots, Shoes, Cloth, &c.—T. Atkinson. Additional name in Business Directory—Whittemore, Rutherford & Co.

Review of News.

The British steamer *Europa* arrived at New York on the 2nd instant, and reports—markets dull, especially in Breadstuffs—attempted assassination of the President of the French Republic; and that the British Ministry had not resigned.

The tidings of Gen. Lopez's defeat caused a rise in the Spanish funds. Some difference had arisen between the American Minister and the Portuguese Government.

A dreadful hurricane occurred, on the 27th April, in the Bay of Bengal. The banks of the river were overflowed nearly as far as Calcutta.

By our summary of Parliamentary intelligence, it will be seen that a large number of Bills are before the Legislature; the greater part, as usual, possessing interest only to certain localities. The Representation Bill is lost. A Bill to amend the Act of last Session for the settlement of the far famed University question, is to occupy the attention of our law-makers. This is, we believe, quite in accordance with the expectations of the friends of the present Act.

A man named Wilson was killed at the Toronto Races, last week. Fearful exit! When will the lovers of sensuality and pleasure learn to be wise.

Mr. Capreol has again made his appearance before the public as the promoter of the establishment of the Toronto, Simcoe, and Huron Railroad project. He offers to abandon the Lottery scheme. Rather strange this, certainly!

A petition to the Queen emanating from high quarters in the Episcopalian church, and praying for a refusal of the Royal assent to the Address from our Legislature on the Clergy Reserve question is in course of circulation. The Hon Mr Price's resolutions, and of course the address founded on them, by no means meet our views on the subject; and therefore we could not advise the public to petition her Britannic Majesty or the Imperial Parliament to carry into effect the spirit of that Address. But we hope the example of the Episcopals will stimulate the friends of the voluntary system to employ all reasonable effort to secure a proper settlement of this question.

Died.

In Toronto, on Friday, the 28th ult., Mr. Samuel Campbell, of the Londonderry Inn, Colborne St. aged 42.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, July 1.

Seventeen Petitions were brought up and laid on the table.

Several Petitions were received and read.—Amongst them, several for and against the division of the County of Waterloo, for the abolition of Sunday labor in the Post Office, and for appropriating the Clergy Reserves to the purposes of education.

On motion of Mr Smith of Frontenac the, Petition of Henry Smith, Esquire, late Warden of the Provincial Penitentiary was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr Fortier, the Report of the Superintendent of Education of Lower Canada, for the year 1849, was ordered to be printed.

A Message was received from the Legislative Council, with the two following Bills and requesting the concurrence of this House thereto:—

The bill to prolong time for the completion of the Grimsby Breakwater, Pier and Harbor;

Bill to confirm a certain Survey of the Township of Ameliasburgh, in Upper Canada;

And the said Bills were severally read for the first time.

Hon Mr Price presented, Report of the Progress made in the Geological Survey of the Province for the years 1848-49, and 1849-50;

Also, Returns of Commutations effected within the *Cantons* of Quebec,--of the late order of Jesuits in the districts of Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers,--and of the Seigniory of Lauzon, from 1st January, 1849, to the 1st May 1850.

Hon Mr Boulton reported on the Bill for abolishing Imprisonment for Debt; and the Bill and Report were committed for Thursday next. (The Bill as amended, to be re-printed.)

Mr McFarland reported favorably on the Petition of John McMicking and others, of Stamford, on the subject of Private Lunatic Asylums.

On motion of Mr Prince, the Petition of Robert Lachlan Esq., was ordered to be printed.

Mr Duchesnay obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the Session, on urgent business.

On motion of Mr Stevenson, the engrossed Bill from the Council, intitled, An Act to Confirm a certain Survey of the Township of Ameliasburgh in Upper Canada, was ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Mr Holmes introduced a Bill to facilitate the negotiation of Notes of Hand and Bills of Exchange and to relieve the same, under certain limitations, from the operations of the Usury Laws; second reading Wednesday next.

Mr Chauveau moved, That the 65th Rule of the House be suspended, in so far as relates to the Petition of Jeanne Guérard and others, for an Act to Incorporate the Ship Carpenters of the District of Quebec.--Yeas 26; Nays 5.

On motion of Mr. Mehot, the House resolved to consider in Committee, on Thursday next, whether it is expedient to amend the Quebec Trinity House Act and to alter the Tonnage Dues payable on certain vessels.

On Motion of Mr. Chabot the 67th Rule of the House was suspended in so far as relates to the Petition of the Reverend Louis Proulx and others, praying for an Act to authorize "La Société Ecclé-

siastique de St. Meehe" to hold Real Estate and Property producing a certain annual income; and the said Petition was received and read.

Mr Lemieux introduced a Bill to facilitate the swearings of Experts and Arbitrators appointed by the Courts of Justice in Lower Canada, and of Witnesses and others to be heard before them;--second reading Thursday next.

SHIPPING SEAMEN.

Mr Methot introduced a Bill to repeal the Act regulating the shipping of seamen.

The motion to defer the farther consideration of the Bill, till that day six months, was carried on a division, by 32, to 23.

The Bill to Incorporate the Kingston Fire and Marine Insurance Company was read the second time, and referred.

The Bill to amend and consolidate the Laws regulating the Inspection of Flour and Meal, was read the second time, and amended in Committee; to be reported to-morrow.

The Bill to enable the Commissioners for defining the boundary line between the Townships of Walpole and Woodhouse to perform the duty assigned to them by the Act in that behalf provided, was read the second time; committed upon a division of--Yeas, 19; Nays, 9; a motion in Committee, reported, amendments agreed to, and Bill ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time on Wednesday next.

The Bill to alter and amend the Act requiring Mortgages on personal property in Upper Canada, was read the second time, and referred.

The Bill relating to the Company of Three Rivers was read the second time, and referred.

The bill to authorize the Company of Proprietors of the Champlain and St Lawrence Railroad to extend the said Road, and for other purposes, was amended in Committee;--to be reported to-morrow.

The Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Lower Canada Agricultural Society, was read the second time, ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time on Thursday next.

Hon Mr Hincks presented--Return to an Address of the 26th May last, for expense of Stationary of the Public Departments for the year 1849.

The remaining Orders of the Day were postponed.

And the House adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, July 2.

Five Petitions were brought up and laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. Robinson, from the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, reported on the Bill to amend an Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, and other Acts relative to said Company, and to extend the power of said Company, and the Bill and Report were committed for to-morrow.

Mr. Jobin reported on the Bill to amend and consolidate the Act providing for the organization of the Notarial Profession in Lower Canada; and the Bill and Report were committed for Monday next.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Chabot, the Petition of the Reverend Louis Proulx and others, in behalf of *La Société de St. Michel*, was referred.

Hon. Mr. Baldwin introduced a Bill to repeal the several Acts of the Parliaments of Lower and Upper Canada, now in force for the trial of Controverted Parliamentary Elections in the two sections of the Province respectively, and to provide by one general Act for the trial of all Parliamentary Election Petitions;--second reading on the 12th instant;

And also, a Bill for making one uniform provision respecting certain official and other oaths to be taken in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned;--second reading on the 10th instant.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Baldwin, a Select Committee was appointed to examine and report such of the Sessional Orders of the Imperial House of Commons and of this House, as have usually been acted upon by this House, or which it is necessary or desirable should be acted upon by the House, with such alterations in their forms as may adapt them to the practice of this House and the proceedings thereof; and to report the practice of the House of Commons, with respect to their Sessional Orders, with a view to its adoption by this House; and to introduce into the form of such Sessional Orders any alterations that it may be desirable to adopt in them, or any them, for the better accomplishment of the purpose for which they are respectively intended.

A Message was received from the Legislative Council, agreeing to the following Bills, without amendment:

Bill to amend the Law relating to Slander and Libel;

Bill to remedy an error in the Act dividing the County of Beethier into two Municipalities;

And also, with a Bill intituled, "An act to enable John Counter to obtain a Patent for making Stoves of a new pattern and on a new principle," desiring the concurrence of this House thereto; and the said Bill was read for the first time.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Mr. Prince moved, That five hundred copies, in each language, of the Report of the Progress made in the Geological Survey of this Province for the year 1849-50, be printed in pamphlet form, and that the said Report be translated by a person specially appointed for that purpose; to avoid the numerous blunders that had formerly been made.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Watts reported the following Resolution adopted in Committee yesterday, which was concurred in by the House:--

Resolved,--That it is expedient to exempt from Duty the article of Salt imported into the district of Gaspe for the use of the Fisheries in that district, under such restrictions as may be found necessary to prevent fraud.

The amendments made in Committee yesterday, to the Bill to amend and consolidate the laws regulating the inspection of flour and meal, were reported and agreed to; and the Bill ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time on Thursday next.

The amendments made in Committee yesterday to the Bill to authorize the Company of Proprietors of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad to ex-