

The Watchman.

"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 18, 1850.

No. 9.

Poetry.

AN ACROSTIC.

To the Editor of the Watchman.

BY REV. J. CASWELL.

Throw around us rays of light,
Hell's foul deeds expose to sight,
Everywhere with all thy might.
Watch the wily "man of sin,"
Alarm the church you find him in;
Tell the world in tones of thunder,
Church and state must part asunder.
Herald forth the church's coldness,
Meet each vice, with manly boldness,
Awake the wicked,—cheer the pure;
Never fear success is sure.

Whitchurch, March 2nd, 1850.

SUDDEN DEATH.

The following remarkable circumstance occurred in a circle of friends who were debating—what might be considered the happiest departure. One of the party suddenly expired.

Which is the happiest death to die?
Oh! says one, if I might choose,
Long at the gate of bliss would I lie,
And feast my spirit ere it fly,
With bright celestial views.
Mine were a lingering death without pain,
A death which all might love to see,
And mark how bright and sweet would be
The victory I should gain.
Fain would I catch a hymn of love
From angels' harps that ring above,
And sing it at my parting breath
Quivered and expired in death;
So that those on earth might hear
The harp-notes of another sphere;
And mark, when nature faints and dies,
What springs of heavenly life arise;
And gather from the death they view
A ray of hope, to light them through,
When they should be departing too.
"No," said another, "so not I:
Sudden as thought is the death I would die;
I would suddenly throw my shackles by,
Nor bear a single pang at parting,
Nor see the tear of sorrow starting,
Nor hear the quivering lips that bless me,
Nor feel the hands of love that press me,
Nor the frame with mortal terror shaking,
Nor the heart where love's soft hands are breaking.

So would I die!
All bliss without a pang to cloud it!
All joy without a pain to shroud it,
Not slain, but caught up as it were
To meet my Saviour in the air.

So would I die.
Oh, how bright were the realms of light
Bursting at once upon the sight!
Even so I long to go—
These parting hours how sad and slow!"

His voice grew faint, and fixed was his eye—
As if gazing on visions of ecstasy;
The hue of his cheek and lips decay'd;
Around his mouth a sweet smile play'd—
They looked—he was dead?
His spirit had fled,
Painless and swift as his own desire:
The soul undressed
From her mortal vest,
Had stepp'd in her car of heavenly fire,
And proved how bright
Were the realms of light,
Bursting at once upon the sight!

Miscellany.

THE MOTHER AND CHILD; OR, THE FIRE-FLY.

CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 57.

"Yes, dear child," said the mother, "it is true."
"Well," said the boy, "why do you weep so long, then? Pray to God, and he will help you."
"Good child, thou art right!" said his mother; and her tears flowed less bitterly, and comfort was mingled with her sorrow. She folded her arms, and raised her moist eyes towards heaven, and Ferdinand folded his hands also, and looked upwards, and the bright moon shone upon mother and child.
And the mother began to pray, and the boy repeated every word after her.
"Great Father in heaven," she said, "look down upon a poor mother and her child—a poor widow and an orphan raise their eyes to thee

We are in great need, and have no longer any refuge upon the earth. But thou art rich in mercy. Thou hast thyself said, 'Call upon me in the day of thy trouble, and I will deliver thee.' Oh, to thee we pray. Thrust us not forth from this dwelling—take not from a poor orphan his only little inheritance. Or, if in thy mysterious but still most wise and benevolent purposes, thou hast otherwise designed, prepare for us a resting-place upon the wide, vast earth. O, pour this consolation into our hearts, lest they break as we wander forth, and from yonder hill turn to look for the last time upon our house."

Sobs interrupted her; weeping, she gazed towards heaven, and was silent. The boy, who yet stood with folded hands, suddenly exclaimed, with outstretched finger,—

"Mother, look! what is that? Yonder flies a little star. Look, there it hurries by the window! O, see, now it comes in! How bright, how beautiful it shines! Look, only look! it it has a greenish light. It is almost as beautiful as the evening star. Now it moves along the ceiling. That is wonderful!"

"It is a fire-fly, dear Ferdinand," said his mother. "In the daytime it is a small unsightly insect, but in the night it gives out a most beautiful light."

"May I catch it?" said the boy. "Will it not hurt me, and will not the light burn me?"

"It will not burn thee," said the mother, and she laughed, while the tears streamed down her cheeks.

"Catch it and examine it closely; it is one of the wonders of God's almighty power."

The boy, entirely forgetful of his sorrow, at once tried to catch the sparkling fire-fly, now on the floor, now under the table, now under the chair.

"Ah me, what a pity!" said the boy; for as he stretched out his hand to catch the bright insect, it flew behind the great chest that stood against the wall. He looked under the chest.

"I see it plain enough," he said; "there it is, close against the wall; and the white wall and the floor, and every bit of the dust near it shines as if the moon shone upon it; but I cannot reach it; my arm is not long enough."

"Have patience," said the mother, "it will soon come out again."

The boy waited a little while, and then came to his mother and said, with a soft imploring voice,—

"Mother, do you get it out for me, or move that chest a little from the wall, and I can easily catch it."

The mother rose, moved the chest from the wall, and the boy took the quiet fire-fly, examined it in the hollow of his little hand, and was delighted with it.

But his mother's attention was attracted by a different object. As she moved the chest, something which had struck between it and the wall fell upon the floor. She uttered a loud cry as she picked it up.

"Ah," she exclaimed, "now all our trouble is over. That is last year's account-book, which I have so long looked for in vain. I thought it had been destroyed as of no value, by strangers perhaps, while I lay senseless during my illness."—Now it can be shown that thy father paid the money that they demand of us. Who would have thought that the account-book was stuck between the great chest which we took with the cottage, and which has not been moved since we bought it?"

She at once lighted a lamp, and turned over the leaves of the account-book, while tears of joy sparkled in her eyes. Everything was correctly put down—the sum which her deceased husband had owed of 300 crowns at the beginning of the year, and what he had paid off in money and work. Below stood the following lines, written in old Meyer's own hand:

"I have settled accounts with James Bloom to-day, (St. Martin's day,) and he now owes me fifty crowns."

The mother struck her hands together with joy, embracing her child, and exclaimed with delight.

"O, Ferdinand, give thanks to God, for we now need not leave home; now we can remain in our cottage."

"And I was the cause, was I not, mother?" said the little fellow. "If I had not begged you to move the chest, you never would have found the book. It might have lain there a hundred years."

The mother stood for a while in silent astonishment, and then said—

"O! my child, it was God's doings. I feel a thrill of awe and reverence when I reflect upon it. Look! as we both prayed and wept, there came the sparkling fire-fly, and pointed out the spot where this book was concealed. Yes, truly! God's hand is in all things, however trifling. Nothing comes by chance. Even the

hairs of the head are numbered, not one of them falls to the ground without his knowledge. Remember this for thy life-long, and put thy trust in him, especially in time of need. It is easy for him to aid and to save. He does not need to send a shining angel to us.—He can send us help by a winged insect?"

The mother could not sleep that night for joy. Soon after break of day, she took her way to the judge; who at once sent for the heir. He came. He acknowledged the writing as genuine, and was much ashamed of having slandered the woman before the court, and having called her a liar. The judge declared he owed her some recompense for the shame and great sorrow which he had caused her. The man was unwilling to make atonement for his injustice.

But when the poor woman had related the whole account of her evening prayer, and the appearance of the fire-fly, the judge said—

"That is the finger of God; He has visibly helped you."

Young Meyer, however, was much moved, and said, with tears in his eyes,

"Yes, it is so. God is the Father of the widow and the fatherless; and thy avenger also. Pardon me for harshness towards you; I release you from the payment of the fifty crowns, and if you are at any time in need, come to me, and I will assist you. I now see clearly that those who trust in God, he will never forsake; and that confidence in him is safer dependence than great riches. And if I ever come to want, or if my wife should be a widow, and my children orphans, may He help us also as he has helped you."

Trust always thus in him, and be as upright as this poor widow, and help will not be wanting to you in time of need.—From the German.

THE HISTORY, OFFERING, AND CHARACTER OF ABEL.

The history of Abel is an extremely brief one, and the facts contained in it very few; but those facts are of great importance, highly instructive and interesting.

Abel the second son of Adam and Eve, was born, probably, not long after his brother Cain, but from some cause, which is not stated in the sacred history, his birth seems to have been regarded by his mother with very different feelings to those she manifested when Cain was born, whom she beheld with joy, and called Cain, saying, with apparent delightful anticipations of future comfort in him, "I have gotten a man from the Lord." But Abel was not welcomed by such a sanguine expression: the name given him signifies vanity, or a vapour; and as all names in the first ages were not merely arbitrary distinctions, but contained a meaning, in some way or other applicable to the persons bearing them, it is reasonable to suppose that it was some important cause which led Eve to call her second son, Vanity. Abel, however, was chosen by God, to become a partaker in his salvation, which Cain proudly rejected. That Abel was a converted person is evident, though this change we have no account. It took place, probably, very early in life, and most likely through parental instruction. It is not too much to suppose that Adam would frequently sit with his wife and children in their primitive dwelling, and recount the transactions that took place in Eden—the giving of the law—his transgression and sentence—and the cheering, though mysterious promise, about the seed of the woman. Eve, too, might have often shown to her children—when leading them to enjoy the sight of nature after the winter was past, and the rain over and gone—when flowers again appeared on the earth, and the time of the singing of birds was come—when the fig-tree and the vine, with the tender grape, gave forth a good smell,—she, perhaps, in those rambles pointed out to them, from afar the delightful bowers of paradise, and, not without feelings of terror, would direct their attention to the flaming sword and the cherubim, always guarding its entrance. These instructions and facts, accompanied by the blessing of the Holy Spirit, would produce a conviction of sin at the same time that they encouraged a hope of mercy.—Besides, there appears little reason to doubt that sacrifice was offered by Adam in the presence of his family, and these services would tend to deepen impression, and give an impulse to Abel's piety. But the time passed on; Abel grew in stature and age, and as it was necessary he should have a calling, it is not improbable that the occupation of a shepherd was mainly, if not wholly, a matter of his own choice. It suited his temper and character.—He was a spiritual man, and this employment was congenial to his feelings. It is perhaps the most unworldly of all the engagements of the sons of men, and doubtless tended much to his

growth in grace, as it afforded him opportunity for contemplation, and placed him amidst scenery calculated to raise feelings of devotion. It was a pilgrim's life; changing from place to place, he would not be over much attached to any, but would regard himself as a traveller to a better country, that is, an heavenly. It is worthy of notice, that for a long period during the early ages, the people of God were, with scarcely an exception, shepherds. Such were Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, his children in Egypt and afterwards in the wilderness; and it was in this school, so favourable to advances in the knowledge of God and the human heart, that David was trained to be a prophet and a king.

How long Abel continued this course of life we know not; but a time arrived when his brother Cain and himself were to engage in a solemn act of worship, perhaps they were now to become heads of families themselves. Cain appears to have been a moral and intelligent man, strict in outward observances of religion, active and industrious, and of an inventive and enterprising genius. There is no reason to believe but that he was on good terms, at least externally, with his parents and his brother, till the fatal day when he slew the latter. But Cain, doubtless, had the world, not God, uppermost in his affections: he regarded not the law in its spiritual bearings on the heart; and though he fancied that he had kept its precepts. Never having committed outward or flagrant acts of transgression, he probably not only regarded himself as righteous, but despised in his heart what he might think the effeminate piety of his brother. Such a character as this would not see or feel the necessity of atonement, or the need of mercy; and, of course, he offered no sacrifice for sins. He was a rational religionist; he brought the fruits of the earth, and laid them on the altar, as a thank-offering; and probably his very language, while offering, resembled that used by his counterpart, the Pharisee, in after days: "God, I thank thee that I am not as others;" but no sin was confessed or deplored, or, if acknowledged in a slight manner, it was not felt or mourned over. Cain's offering was presented altogether in unbelief, and in willful ignorance of both the law and gospel; and the Lord had not respect to it nor to him: there it lay on the altar, without the least token of Divine regard.

But now Abel brings his offering—a lamb; and probably he felt more than ever humbled under a sense of his sins of heart, as well as of life, and that he justly deserved the wrath of God; but with a trembling hand he slays the lamb, and places it on the altar, confessing that thus he deserved to die; but trusting in some better atonement yet to be made for him, he offers it in faith, groaning from his heart, "God be merciful to me, a sinner." The Lord beholds the offering with approbation; and probably the token of it was the sending of fire from heaven (as in the case of Elijah at Carmel, and Solomon at the dedication of the Temple) to consume the sacrifice. Who can imagine Abel's holy joy, mingled with awe, at such a testimonial of Jehovah's favour, witnessing that he was righteous? And now the depravity of Cain's heart developed itself, first, in during rebellion against God, and then in murderous anger towards his brother. His countenance fell; he was not humbled, nor led, like Job, in after times, to say, "Show me wherefore thou contendest with me." He will not believe he is wrong; it is God and Abel who are in fault; and this, perhaps, he tried to bring his brother to admit, when afterwards talking with him in the field, and though Abel would answer meekly and reasonably, yet Cain, like all carnal worshippers, whether Pagan, Papist, or formal or rational Christians, so called, could not endure these meek and convincing reasonings. One could suppose his language might be something like this: "I have done right from my youth up; I have been respectful and obedient to my parents, active and diligent in my calling; I have never sinned as our father Adam did; and if you and he are, as you have often said, such wicked creatures in heart and life, (and for aught I know, it may be true enough,) it is not so with me; I am upright, and my sacrifice ought to have been accepted as well, nay, before yours." Abel talked, says the sacred historian, and likely enough, tried to show Cain that he was a sinner, and needed God's mercy, but Cain's wrath and hatred against Abel and the truths he advocated, soon reached an ungovernable height, and, like those who saw Stephen, in later days, for speaking the truth, he gnashed with his teeth, and, rushing upon him with the malice of a demon, either with his hands alone, or with whatever might be near,—stones or club,—he dashed his brother to the ground, and became a murderer!

TO BE CONTINUED

The Press and General Review.

DR. ACHILLI.

From the London Times.

We have received the following information from Sir Culling Eardley—

"It has been already stated that Dr. Achilli is set at liberty, and this intelligence reached Paris, by telegraph, last Friday. We understand from Dr. Achilli's friends they are able to prove that the assistance of the French military was fraudulently obtained for his arrest, and that the French government was falsely informed that he was imprisoned for murder and other crimes. The inquiries instituted at Viterbo by his friends forced the accusing party to drop the mask, and to avow that he was seized for religion alone. A similar local investigation in Rome enabled his friends to prove to France, by the evidence of her own officers, that a detachment of her troops on duty at the Prefecture of Police at Rome were parties to the seizure, though the Prefect made a return that there was no such entry in his register. The soldiers were despatched for the purpose, without the cognizance of the Prefect, by word of command of a subordinate. The second in command of the French police is an Italian gentleman, employed formerly in the police of Gregory XVI. The chief of the French army and diplomacy in Rome, General Baraguay d'Hilliers (soon after the 10th of December,) applied in person, at Portici to the Supreme Pontiff for the prisoner's liberation, which was positively refused, on no other ground than that the prisoner "had done much harm to religion, and would do more, if free." Owing, however, to proceedings, the nature of which is not known, the French government received in Paris, on December 20th, a telegraphic message from the general that the Roman government offered the French government to liberate Dr. Achilli, on condition that the English government and his friends would insure its leaving Italy. The British Ambassador in Paris, with the kindness which has characterised him throughout, wrote himself, extra-officially, to Dr. Achilli, engaging him to do so. His friends did the same. The French government intimated to the general and ambassador its concurrence in the arrangement. The French general communicated the reply to the Supreme Pontiff at Portici, and claimed the fulfillment of the promise. It was answered that he would take time to consider it, and would arrange the matter on his return to Rome. In the mean time, and subsequently to the arrival of the reply from Paris, the Fiscal of the Inquisition visited Dr. Achilli in prison several times, intimating to him that he was to be put upon his trial, and that he (the Fiscal) was to be the judge. The knowledge of this delay, and of the accompanying circumstances, reached Paris about the 10th of January. The government of the Republic took up the matter strongly, and communications of an urgent character were made to Rome. On the 25th the French government was made aware (as has been stated) that Dr. Achilli was already on the way from Rome to Paris.

ALTAR DENUNCIATIONS AT DINGLE.

From a Dublin Paper.

Altar denunciation have been nearly as frequent as the mass in the chapels of Dingle and the surrounding parishes for some months' past. The return of the Rev. Mr. Lewis to Dingle to take the paramount charge of the mission was the signal for the most vexatious annoyances the priest could devise. They have openly avowed that their object is to drive him from Dingle, and have told their flocks "not to molest the convert at present, but to hunt him down as they would hunt a mad dog"—to call him "Parson Lucifer," and many other opprobrious names. Wherever he goes he is dogged day and night by four men, who are said to be paid daily wages for doing so. These men go before and behind him through the streets and lanes, announcing him by whistling and shouting, "There he goes;" "There goes Parson Lucifer." By this means riotous mobs are raised who follow him hooting and calling the names they have learned in the chapels, and on one occasion, a few nights ago, they pelted him with stones at the door of Priest Sullivan, where the most violent mobs are generally assembled. The boys of the monks' school, and the servants and relatives of the priests, are the ring-leaders of the mobs, and on one occasion Mr. Lewis was hooted by a mob headed by one of the priests. The persecution he is daily enduring could hardly be exceeded in the most barbarous country in the world, but from time immemorial the priests of Dingle seem to have had the special privilege of doing as they please with impunity.

After the arrival of Mr. Lewis, the denunciations were first hurled against the several industrial employments which he had introduced, and which he had offered to all irrespective of denominational distinctions. The Roman Catholic women employed were compelled to return their knitting and satin stitch-work unfinished; and the most terrible threats were held over those who refused. One of the priests was heard to say, "Beware of Parson Lewis—the Bible is the hook, and the employment is the bait."

They have now two other cases for denunciation—a recent defalcation from their church in a most respectable quarter, and the extension of the mission into the parish of Keelquano, which had lapsed to the Ecclesiastical commissioners, and where a Protestant clergyman has not officiated for several generations. It is not at all unlikely that other defalcations will soon be heard of in respectable quarters in Dingle, for several educated Roman Catholics have expressed the greatest disgust at the domgs and sayings of their priests, and especially their denunciation of industrial employment. One highly respectable Roman Catholic was heard to say that "every step of progress towards civilization must be made in spite of property."

ROMISH TOLERATION.

A number of the London *Daily News* received by the Niagara, contains a letter from Rome dated Dec. 26th, which makes the following important statement: "An American Protestant minister had twelve of his countrymen joining him to worship at his own house last Sunday, in the Via S. Bastianello. The police were made acquainted with the circumstances before night, and the American Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Cass, was apprised that if the offences were repeated the minister would be sent away from Rome immediately." It is not stated, and it is of no consequence, of what denomination this American minister is; but the spirit it discloses is so like what has been true of Popery through all its history, that it is entirely credible. What now, if Protestantism were to exemplify the same spirit and return the compliment. What would Catholics think of it, if Protestant civic officers should shut up St. Peter's and give a passport to Bishop Hughes? What epithet of horror and censure would be bad enough for Protestantism, if the example of Popes and cardinals were to be followed? We hope Mr. Cass will be man enough to resist such a palpable encroachment upon the rights of his countrymen. The right to worship God, to read the Bible and to pray, is an American right as really and inalienably, as the free use of the limbs; and the Romish despotism should no more be permitted to interfere with it, than to interfere with the liberty of American citizens by shutting them up in St. Angelo without cause. It is a good time for an ambassador who has a soul, to take a firm and righteous stand in behalf of the inherent rights of religious freedom. We hope it will be done—though we doubt it.—*New York Ev.*

STATE ENDOWMENTS.

We believe that it is thought by some very liberal minded men, that there are a majority of the inhabitants of Canada, who are favorable to state patronage to the Christian Church, and are especially opposed to the abolishing of the Rectories. This has led us to compare very carefully the strength of the different churches in this Province, and if we admit one eighth of the English Church which we believe is below the mark—are opposed to an established church, and that one twentieth of the Catholics are opposed to state paid churches, and that one third of the Scotch Church take the liberal view of this question, and that two thirds of the Wesleyans are true voluntaries, then add these numbers to the inhabitants who are out and out opposed to church and state connexion, and we will have more than a majority of fifty thousand of our population, who are opposed to the connexion of the church with the state.

But we think that a larger number of the Churches of England, Scotland, Rome, and the Wesleyans, might be set down as the opponents of state endowments to the church. Indeed we are satisfied in our own mind, from a careful examination of the statistics of the Province, that more than a majority of one hundred thousand of the people of Canada, would rejoice to see the Rectories abolished, the Reserve Act repealed, and all grants of money by the civil government to religious bodies wholly withheld from all and every denomination in the country. And every year will increase the number of the Anti-Church and State party in Upper Canada. Let the churches be kept free from state support, and state control.—*C. C. Adv.*

STUPENDOUS RAILROAD PROJECT.

From the London Times.

The people of this country have recently been edited by an American project for connecting New York and the Isle of Wight by a submarine electric telegraph. Perhaps some of our readers experienced a little jealousy at this signal display of enterprise and daring on the part of our brethren in the States. If so, we can easily restore equilibrium, for we assure them that no scheme ever yet conceived, either in Washington or New Orleans, makes any approximation in grandeur or audacity to a well-considered and elaborate prospectus now lying before us. The object of this plan is, to be sure, nothing more nor less than a simple line of railway, but this line is to connect by a direct and permanent way, the two stations of Calais and Mooltan.

Allowing a few minutes for the subsidence of the incredulity and bewilderment which such a proposal will create, even in minds familiarized with the expansibility of trunk lines, and the intrepidity of projectors, we may proceed to

make the scheme a little more comprehensible. Difficulties, it is said, vanish when you close with them, and perhaps some of those already rising in the reader's mind may wear a less formidable aspect when contemplated from a nearer point of view. In point of fact the distance between England and India is of a very fabulous and artificial character. It used to be called 10,000, 12,000, or even 15,000 miles. The time consumed in traversing it has varied from nine months to three. Sir Arthur Wellesley modestly stipulated for four, as the limit of the period within which there should be all ways a steady and constant communication between Portsmouth and Calcutta. At the present time the journey from Bombay to Southampton is usually performed in some 25 or 40 days, and there seems to be abundance of room for still shortening the transit. For, after all, when we look at the plain facts of the case, India is only some few hundred miles further from us than the United States, though we have come to consider the latter country as lying at our doors, while we still regard the former as one of the utmost parts of the earth. From Spithead to New York it is, 2,820 miles; from Ostend to Hyderabad, on the Indus it is only 3,705.

Most certainly nobody has ever yet looked upon one of these journeys as being only 900 miles longer than the other, but if the "Direct Calais and Mooltan" ever comes into operation the longer will become actually the shorter of the two. Now, let us look at the several stages of this very edifying journey. In the first place instead of starting from Calais or Ostend, we may start from Vienna, for up to that point railway communication may be considered as already complete. From Vienna the line is, or was, actually open to Perth, but here we are stopped, and the next step, therefore, is to carry us as directly as possible to Constantinople. For this purpose it is projected to take a due Southward course from Pesth through the valley between the Rheiss and the Danube, crossing the latter river below the junction of the Drave, and entering the European territories of Turkey just by Belgrade. From this point to Constantinople intervenes a distance of about 500 miles, over which the line will run along the valley of the Danube, pretty nearly to Nicopolis, when it will make a southward bend to cut the Balkan, apparently by a pass of its own a little north-west of Eskisara. After this the course through Adrianople to the Bosphorus is clear enough, and so we stand at length on the borders of Europe and Asia, with about one-third of the whole of the journey accomplished, and 2,400 miles still remaining before us—a longish stage, certainly, but no longer than will be in actual operation in the United States before five years are out.

Turkey in Asia is now to be traversed from angle to angle—from Scutari to Basar—saying nothing, for the present, about the Straits. The line will pass over the memorable field of Angora, the scene of Bajazet's defeat, and will then shoot with the straightness of an arrow between the Euphrates and the Tigres—the ancient regions of Mesopotamia. The ruins and relics of Nineveh will be brought close to hand.—Babylon and Bagdad cannot fail of being attractive stations, even for those who stop short at Susa and Ecpatana; and, before we have well recovered from the sensations occasioned by the scenery, we shall find ourselves on the coast of the Persian Gulf, about 2,800 miles from our starting port in the Channel.—For the last 290 leagues the road will have lain through antediluvian cities, cyclopean remains, gigantic sculptures, mysterious excavations, bituminous lakes, and mosaic wells; and we may reasonably pause for a few moments before we turn our theodolites upon tracts which the most enterprising travellers have yet but imperfectly explored.

We have now two routes open to us. We may either take the great Desert of Kirman, and the wilds of Western Afghanistan, driving right through the Solyma range of mountains, and striking our Indian territories pretty high up in the Punjab; or we may skirt the south-western coast of Persia, run exactly through the centre of the Beloochistan, and debouch directly upon the old capital of the Amers of Scinde. Our surveys, traffic calculations, &c. are here mainly confined to certain statistics respecting the capacities of loaded camels and the tracks of periodical caravans; but the project before us prudently decides in favor of the latter-mentioned route; and the line accordingly passing right through the ruins of Persepolis, cuts the Belooche frontier at its middle point, and then turning a little southward, skirts the whole length of the sea coast under the hills, and at length crosses the Indus a little below Meeance. The distance traversed in these two stages is about 550 in Persia, and, as nearly as possible, the same in Beloochistan. Perhaps, at this point, it may be advisable to mention, for general information, that Beloochistan is a country bounded on the north by Afghanistan, on the west and east by Persia and Scinde, and on the south by Arabian sea, and tenanted by the indefinable race, living under no describable government. If, after this we cannot snap our finger at the Yankees, it will, as they express it, "be a pity."

Yet the total estimated cost of this miraculous design is only £34,050,000—a sum which

might indeed have appeared considerable to Adam Smith, but which is a mere trifle according to present notions. And which, in fact, scarcely exceeds what has been actually spent upon two domestic railways. The total annual interest on the capital is under £2,000,000, and the portion which, according to the terms of the project, would have to be defrayed by the "Government" of Beloochistan, is only £275,000. We should like, however, to hear Sir Charles Napier's opinion upon the amenability of this interesting population to proper instruction upon the points of international intercourse, free trade, Cabinet loans, and funded debt, nor can we persuade ourselves that the apparition of the projected causeway would be unaccompanied with a certain degree of abruptness in some of the districts of Persia and Asia Minor. "Engineering difficulties," we are well aware, have now no place in a projector's vocabulary, nor is it fit they should have, but there are other unimportant considerations in the case of a scheme like this. However, we have at least fairly beaten the Americans in comprehensive surveys and audacious speculation, and we have abundant reasons for believing that the scheme which we have here detailed has actually been considered for years, has been digested with the aid of all accessible information, and has been devised with no other end than that of promoting great national good.

GORHAM vs BISHOP OF EXETER.

From Wilmer & Smith's European Times.

The last painful exhibition has terminated in the defeat of the Bishop of Exeter and the triumph of the Rev. Mr. Gorham. By the way, we must exempt that ecclesiastical Hotspur from the sloth which has eaten into the souls of the other lords spiritual, for, like a nameless personage, who is said to be busiest in a gale, he is at home in storms and tempests. His restless energy and eccentricities remind us of the monomaniac, who laboured under the singular delusion that one of his legs was of one religion, the other leg of another, and who was in the habit of punishing the heterodox limb for its contumacy by putting it outside the bed clothes at night. But in the case to which we refer, the bishop, by the issue of trial by battle, is *hors de combat*. That he will renew the conflict in some shape or other, judging by his antecedents, can hardly be doubted; but at present he has, questionless, received what is vulgarly called a *floozer*.

It will be remembered that the Bishop of Exeter refused to induct into a living in his diocese Mr. Gorham, the gentleman alluded to on the ground that his views of the doctrine of regeneration by baptism were not sound. The clergyman came before the Ecclesiastical Court, where he was met by the Bishop of Exeter.—Sir Herbert Jenner Fust sided with the bishop, and Mr. Gorham appealed to the Privy Council, which has declared in his favour and against the fiery Exeter prelate. "Our church holds," says Mr. Gorham, "and I hold, that no spiritual grace is conveyed by baptism, except by worthy recipients; and as infants are by nature unworthy recipients being 'born in sin, the children of wrath,' they cannot receive any benefit from baptism, except there should have been a prevention act of grace."

The question at issue is one in which the high and the low sections of the church have long been at variance. With respect to that large portion of easy-going people who trouble themselves but little about spiritual speculations, they have been sadly scandalised at the whole proceedings. Had the Bishop of Exeter succeeded, no doubt at all exists that the church would have witnessed a disruption not less extraordinary than that which occurred in the Church of Scotland a few years since, when so many ministers sacrificed their manses in deference to their conscientious convictions.

It is in no part of our business to go into the theological bearings of the case. A discussion of the kind would be entirely out of place in the columns of a newspaper; but we cannot omit saying that exhibitions so unseemly as those which took place recently before the Privy Council are highly detrimental to the cause of genuine religion. To see paid combatants, laymen, arguing such a subject with all the fierceness of forensic invective, before a court composed of lawyers and bishops, is a sight which was never witnessed in any other country in the world. These dialectic squabbles are peculiar to the Church of England. Dissenters and Catholics know them not. Why do the dignitaries of the church allow the most sacred matters to be defiled by public quarrels and law court bickerings? A church without a fixed discipline, with the Archbishop of Canterbury entertaining one set of opinions and the Bishop of Exeter another set—high church against low church—and the bishops standing by with folded arms, indifferent, apparently, as to the result,—for, if they desired unanimity, a convocation of their body could readily effect it,—is a spectacle sufficiently irreverential to shock sincere believers, and drive others into the ranks of dissent or the maze of scepticism.

GOOD HUMOR.—Persons who are always innocently cheerful and good humored are very useful in the world; they maintain peace and happiness, and spread a thankful temper amongst all who live around them.—*Miss Tabbot.*

Family Circle.

Original.

THE DYING MOTHER.

BY REV. J. C. WATTS.

"Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints." David.

Not many years ago, in a sequestered corner of our land, was erected a neat little white-washed cottage, the residence of two hundred spirits, two devoted Christians.

They were blest with one child, a little lively rose-checked boy. His eye usually sparkled with a happy smile—his cheeks would be gently dimpled with every expression of pleasure—whilst his brow indicated a deeply thoughtful mind almost imperceptibly shaded by a pensive tinge.

His pious mother like a guardian angel watched over him with the most kindly solicitude, trained carefully his infantine mind; and morning and evening taught him to kneel at her knee to adore the God who reigns in heaven, and to hush the name of Jesus who blest little children. Happy, however, as was this endearing association, death the relentless messenger summoned the mother to her eternal rest.

The evening was placid and calm—the monarch of the day when retiring into the West, had diffused his parting rays in rich beneficence, bathing the distant horizon in a tide of gold, indicative, of his resting place—the clear bright sky was not rippled by a twilight cloud, though enlivened by a brilliant starry host—the whispering spirits of the better world—the plaintive breezes were lulled into repose—when the mother lay on her dying bed.

Before the angelic convoy came to bear her home, the little boy was taken to rest in the adjoining room. The attendants wished to hurry him into bed without prayer, but he put up his dear little hands and with the tear in his eye said, "let me say my prayers, do let me say my prayers."

The mother overheard the request—called him to her bedside, and told him to kneel and pray. He prayed,

"Gentle Jesus meek and mild, &c."

He was satisfied. His sainted mother for the last time blest him and kissed him. During the course of that night her sanctified soul escaped to the realms of endless day,

"To join the music of the skies."

The child became a man; the prayer of matured Christian experience, was substituted for the infantile lisp; and that son, thus piously trained, now occupies a respectable worldly position; walks humbly with his God, is an ornament to the Church, a blessing to the world, and will shortly be reunited in glory everlasting, to that Christian praying mother who educated him for the Lord. Mothers, the Lord saith unto you each, "Take this child away, and nurse it for me, and I will give thee thy wages."

A LOVELY FAMILY.

From the American Mothers' Magazine.

In the town of H—, Illinois, there lives a family consisting of a father, mother, and seven children, all young—and they all dwell in peace, because "the Son of peace dwells there."

The parents, possessed of superior excellence, live in a rude cabin, and calmly submit to the deprivations incidental to the West. But whatever else they may sacrifice or suffer by a residence in this new and uncultivated portion of our country, they are united in this—not to sacrifice the health, usefulness, happiness, and eternal salvation of their children! To train up their offspring in the way they should go, is their constant care—hence you may see them growing up like olive plants about their table.

1. The parents live together in perfect harmony and love, their offspring observe, and walk in their steps.

2. The parents are industrious, orderly, neat—these characteristics are transmitted to their children.

3. The parents are benevolent, hospitable, kind—and teach the same to their children.

4. The parents are studious, "redeeming the time," and every child, I believe, loves his book, and spends most of his leisure hours in treasuring up knowledge of the choicest kind.

5. These parents govern their children. To do this, they begin with them so soon as the seeds of obstinacy and self-will begin to develop. When and where depravity begins to show itself, just then and there they commence a course of strict discipline. A little physical force exercised upon a child six months old, before moral suasion can be used; restraining or constraining it, is effectually teaching it to yield

its will to that of its parents or tutors. If, altogether, the child exhibits a spirit of rebellion, it is sure to be corrected in proportion to the offence. This chastisement, though severely administered, is done in love, and the child is made to feel it so. Once, twice, or thrice, effectually conquers any child of promise. In earliest infancy the wise parent puts a check upon the slightest developments of unhallowed passion; this secures the child in habits of obedience and order.

6. The child is taught and constrained to obey the first time spoken to—and having always done it, knows no other way.

7. It obeys fully, and without parleying—No "I don't want to" is neither allowed by the parent, or expected by the child.

8. It obeys cheerfully—being made to feel it a privilege, as well as an imperative duty.

9. The parents do not elevate the tone of voice, when administering reproof.

10. Nor do they scold and rave, at every or any little casualty or accident which happens in the family.

11. They are always calm, always pleasant, always kind, always true, always decided, always firm, and are feared; always orderly, and maintain order in the family; always quiet, and the children also; always love, and are loved. They never consult the whims of their children, but the present and ultimate good.

12. Above all, and first and last, they teach their children to read the Word of God, and regularly catechise them, or give lessons from the sacred volume. This accompanied by tears and prayers prepares the mind and heart to receive the ingrafted Word, which makes wise to salvation—hence that lonely family are eminently a praying family, and five of the children give good evidence that they pray understandingly, being taught of the Spirit. O! to hear these little lambs sing and pray! 'tis a paradise below. The promise is sure—"Their seed shall be blessed." Here is beauty and loveliness! here is parental faithfulness and filial affection! here is brotherly kindness and sisterly love and tenderness! here is conjugal felicity and domestic peace!

EARLY PIETY.

How early may we expect our children to become pious? There has doubtless been a vast deal of unbelief in the church, in reference to this point. Many parents seem to have supposed that their children could not become Christians till they had reached the age of twelve or fifteen years, and that their conversion at that age would be very remarkable, hardly to be expected. The influence of such a sentiment must be highly pernicious. It fulfils its own prediction. The parent who cherishes it will not, of course, labor for present effect. It will be evident to your child. He will see that you do not expect him to become pious at present, and therefore, that it will be very innocent and safe for him to put off the concerns of his soul. Relying upon the hope of future repentance, he will deliberately go on in sin, till his habits of iniquity become fixed, his conscience seared, and his heart like an adamant; or in the mean time an angry God may summon him away to a fearful doom.—Parental Training.

DISCIPLINE.—Discipline, like the bridle in the hand of a good rider, should exercise its influence without appearing to do so; should be ever active, both as a support and as a restraint, yet seem to lie easily in hand. It must always be ready to check or to pull up, as occasion may require; and only when the horse is a runaway, should the action of the curb be perceptible.

THE ATHEIST.

When the Atheist disputes with a Christian against Providence, if he will say anything to the purpose, he must dispute against Providence, upon the supposition of another life, and prove, that the external rewards and the punishments of the next world cannot vindicate the wisdom and justice of Providence in this. This is the true state of the controversy, bring them to this issue, and they will find little to say which gives any trouble to a wise man to answer.—Dr. Sherlock.

ADVANTAGES OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL TO THE PEOPLE.—The advantages arising from improved methods of teaching, which have been introduced by instructors from the normal school, have attracted our attention, more particularly the last session, and are such as must commend themselves to every friend of youth. Whatever helps the learner to clearer apprehension of the principles he is called to apply, and abridges the labor, while it adds to the interests of his various operations in study, is a most valuable attainment.—Mass. School Report.

EXAMPLE FOR PARENTS.—The education of our children is never out of my mind. Train them to virtue, habituate them to industry, activity, and spirit. Make them consider every vice as shameful and unmanly. Fire them with ambition to be useful. Make them disdain to be destitute of any useful knowledge.—Adams' (Ex-Pres. U. S.) Letters to his Wife.

Geographic and Historic.

THE HOLY LAND.

JERUSALEM—A MORNING'S WALK.

BY HARRIET MARTINEAU.

There is little pleasure in visiting the places within the walls of Jerusalem which are reported by the monks to be the scenes of the acts and sufferings of Christ. There is no certainty about these and the spots regarding which there can be no mistake are so interesting, that the mind and heart of the travellers turn away from such as may be fabulous. About the site of the Temple, there is no doubt, and beyond the walls one meets at every turn assurance of being where Christ walked and taught, and where the great events of the Jewish history took place. Let us go over what I have found in one ramble; and then my readers will see what it must be to take walks in the neighborhood of Jerusalem.

Leaving the city by the Bethlehem Gate, we descended into the valley of Hinnon to Gethseana. Here there are many tombs cut in the rock, with entrances like door-ways. When I speak of Bethany I shall have occasion to describe the tombs of the Jews. It was in this valley, and close by the fountain of Siloam, that, in the days of Jewish idolatry, children passed through the fire, in honor of Moloch. There is the place called Tophet in Scripture—fit to be spoken of, as it was, as an image of hell. Here in this place of corruption and cruelty, where fires hovered about like living bodies, and worms preyed on the dead—here was the imagery of terror—"the worm that dieth not, and the fire that is not quenched." The scene is very different now. The slopes are terraced, that the winter rains may not wash away the soil, and these terraces were to day green with spring wheat; and the spreading olives and fig trees cast their shadows on the rich though stony soil. Streams were led from the pool of Siloam among the fields and gardens; and all looked cool and fresh in the once hellish spot. On the top of the opposite hill was the field of Blood—the field bought as a burial place for strangers, by the priests to whom Judas returned his bribe. For the burial of strangers; it was used in subsequent ages; for pilgrims who died at the Holy City were laid there. It is now no longer enclosed; but a charnel-house marks the spot.

The pools all around Jerusalem are beautiful; the cool arching rock roof of some the weed-turfed sides and clear waters of all, are delicious. The pool of Siloam is still pretty—though less so, no doubt; than when the blind man, sent to wash there, opened his eyes on its sacred stream. The fountain of Siloam is more beautiful than the pool. It lies deep in a cave, and must be reached by broad steps which wind down in the shadow. A woman sat to-day in the dim light of reflected sunshine—washing linen in the pool. Here it was that in days of old the priest came down with his golden pitcher, to draw water for the temple service; and hither it was that the thought of Milton came when he sang of—

Siloa's brook that flowed
Fast by the oracle of God.

We were now in the Valley of Jehoshaphat; and we crossed the bottom of it, where the brook Kedron must run when it runs at all; but it seems to be now merely a winter torrent, and never to have been a constant stream. When we had ascended the opposite side of the valley, we were on the Mount of Olives. The ascent was steep—now among tombs, and now past fields of waving barley, fleeted with the shade of olive trees. As we ascended, the opposite hill seemed to rise, and the city to spread. Two horsemen in the valley below, and a woman with a burden on her head, mounting to the city by a path up Moriah, looked so surprisingly small as to prove the grandeur of the scenery. Here about it was, as it is said, and may reasonably be believed, that Jesus mourned over Jerusalem, and told his followers what would become of the noble city which here rose upon their view, crowning the sacred mount, and shining clear against the cloudless sky. Dwellers in our climate cannot conceive of such a sight as Jerusalem seen from the summit of the Mount of Olives. The Moab mountains, over towards the Dead Sea, are dressed in the softest hues of purple, lilac, and grey. But the city is the glory—aloft on the steep—its long lines of wall clearly defined it to the sight, and every minaret and cupola, and almost every stone marked out by the brilliant sunshine against the deep blue sky. In the spaces unbuild on within the walls, are tufts of verdure, and cypresses spring here and there from some convent garden. The green lawns of the Mosque of Omar are spread out before the eye, what must it have been in the days of its pride? Yet in that day, when every one looked for the exulting blessing, "Peace be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces!" there came instead the lamentations over the Jerusalem that killed the prophets and stoned the messengers of Jehovah, and whose house must be therefore left desolate.

The disciples, looking from thence upon the strength of the walls, the massiveness of the Temple buildings, then springing 408 feet from the bed of the brook below, and the depth and ruggedness of the ravines surrounding the city on three sides might well ask when these things should be accomplished. On the fourth side, the north, where there is no ravine, the Roman

army was encamped. We could now see that rising ground, once covered with the Roman tents, but to-day with corn fields and olive grounds. The Romans encamped one legion on the Mount of Olives; but it could not do any harm to the city; and the only available point of attack—the north side—was guarded by a moat and three walls. The siege was long; so long that men's hearts failed them for fear, and at last one famished woman ate her own child; and last the city was taken and nearly destroyed, and the Temple not one stone was left upon another. We were in the midst of these scenes to day! We stood where the doom was pronounced; below us was the camp of the single legion I have mentioned; opposite was the humble city, with the sight of the temple courts, and over the north was the camp of the enemy. Here was the whole scene of "great tribulation, such as was not known from the beginning of the world."

From the summit of Olivet, we went down to the scene of that other tribulation—the anguish of mind which had perhaps, never been surpassed from the beginning of the world; "When Jesus had spoken these words (but words of cheer after the last supper) he went forth, we are told, "with his disciples over the brook Kedron, where was a garden." The garden was entered to-day from the other direction, and we left it by crossing the bed of the brook. It was a dreary place now very unlike what it must have been when "Jesus oft-times resorted thither with his disciples." It is a plot of ground on a slope above the brook, enclosed with fences of loose stones, and occupied by eight extremely old olive trees—the oldest, I should think, that we saw in all our travels. I do not mean that they could have been growing in the days of Christ. That is supposed to be impossible; that I never could learn with the greatest age known to be attained by the olive tree.—The root of these were supported by little terraces of stone, that neither trees nor soil might be washed down the slope by the water torrents. But little remains of these once fine trees but hollow trunks and a few straggling branches. It is with the mind's eye that we must see the filling up of this garden enclosure where "Jesus oft-times resorted thither"—its orchard of fig, pomegranate, and olive trees, and the grass or young springing corn under foot. From every part of the approach of Judas and his party must have been visible. By their lanterns and weapons, gleaming in the light, they must have been seen descending the hill from the city gate. The sleeping disciples may not have needed the lights and footsteps of the multitude; but step by step as it wound down the steep, and then crossed the brook, and turned up to the garden, the victim knew that the hour of his fate drew on.

By the way the crowd came down, we now ascended towards the city, turning aside, however, to skirt the north wall, instead of returning home through the streets.—Not to mention now other things that we saw, we noted much connected with the siege; the nature of the ground—favorable for the encampment of an army, and the shallow moat under the walls, where the Romans brought two great wooden towers on wheels, that the men in the towers might fight on a level with those on the walls, and throw missiles into the town. This scene of conflict is very quiet now. A crop of barley was ripening under the very walls; and an Arab, with a soft, mild countenance, was filling his water-skin at the pool called the sheep pool, near the Damascus gate. The proud Roman and despairing Jew were not more unlike each other than this Arab, with his pathetic face, was unlike arches of the rock, and his red cap came into them both. As he stooped under the dim contrast with the dark grey of the still water below, and the green of the dangling weeds over his head, our thoughts were recalled to our own day, and to a sense of the beauty we meet in every nook and corner of the Holy Land.

From this ramble, my readers may see something of what it is to take walks in the neighborhood of Jerusalem.

Australia has an importance in the eyes of England superior, perhaps, to all her other colonies. The climate is obviously more fitted for the English frame than that of Canada or the West Indies. The English settler alone is master of the mighty continent of New Holland, for the natives are few, savage, and rapidly diminishing. The Englishman may range over a territory of 2,000 miles long by 1,700 broad, without meeting the subject of any other sovereign, or hearing any other language than his own. The air is temperate, though so near the equator, and the soil, though often unfruitful, is admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep and cattle. The adjoining islands offer the finest opportunities for the commercial enterprise of the Englishman, and its directness of navigation to India or China, across and ocean that scarcely knows a storm, gives it the promise of being the great eastern depot of the world. Van Diemen's Land, about the size with more than the fertility of Ireland, is said to resemble Switzerland in picturesque beauty; and New Zealand, a territory of 1,500 miles in length, and of every diversity of surface, is already receiving the laws and the population of England.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Ecclesiastical.

CANADIAN WESLEYAN METHODIST NEW
CONNEXION CHURCH.

CIRCULAR

To the Ministers of the Body by the Assist. Superintendent.

MY DEAR BR. HOWARD.—With your kind permission, I wish, as one of the Chapel Committee, to remind my brethren in the various Circuits, of the duty and obligation they are under to their Circuits and to the Conference, to have a full and clear statement to lay before the Committee, of all matters connected with their chapel and parsonage property.

Though the letter of queries furnished to each minister is as full and particular in its inquiries as will answer all ordinary circumstances; and while we are satisfied the Brethren will be very careful to answer all those questions if possible, yet all other information likely to assist us in understanding the matter is earnestly requested to aid us in forming a correct judgment, and so form a sound plan, for the future relief and management of chapel property. It would be well if all writings of an uncertain or doubtful character were produced at the Conference for inspection; hearsay, or doubtful reports or such documents, is generally worse than no information at all, as it only leads into perplexity, and cannot be legislated on.

All will agree with me when I say, it is full time to take active and decided steps in a matter so very important to our connexion; delays may prove heavy losses.

I may be permitted also to remind the Brethren of the "Chapel Fund Collection" the taking of it up must not be neglected, the proceeds to be handed in at the meeting of our Annual Conference; by attention to this fund, we will be able to commence and carry out a system of relief to our distressed Chapels and Trustees which will heal and hinder many a painful wound.

Let us all, dear brethren, address ourselves to our arduous, difficult, but delightful and blessed work, with renewed, cheerful zeal. God is in our midst, the King's voice is distinctly heard in our camp, encouraging us to now and greater conquests than all the past; while the cry of our new-born babes, awakening all the tender and inexpressibly delightful sympathy of the parent, inspires the heart with courage, nerves the arm with strength, and braces with increasing firmness our advancing steps. Hallelujah, the Lord God omnipotent reigneth!

With very best wishes for your personal peace and for the prosperity of your work, I remain, very dear Brother,

Yours affectionately,

WM. M. URE.

Toronto, March 13, 1850.

NASSAGAWEYA CIRCUIT.

The following communication, which came to hand as will be seen by the date, &c., during the interval between the discontinuance of the *Messenger* and the commencement of the *Watchman*,—was inadvertently overlooked until recently. It contains good tidings:—

DEAR BRO.—It has been to me, and doubtless, to many, a source of much pleasure and gratitude, to know, through the medium of the *Messenger*, that the Lord has been pleased graciously to regard the progress of the faithful labours of his servants, in attending with his blessing the Gospel of His Son, so that since our last Annual Conference, "a great number have believed and turned to the Lord." Convinced as we must be, that though the efforts of men to save souls, and to advance the interest of the Redeemer's Kingdom may be distinguished for prudence and zeal "the increase is of God," we feel to unite with all who love our Lord Jesus Christ in the exclamation—to God be all the glory! While on some circuits our brethren have been able to record extraordinary outpourings of the Holy Spirit, and great ingathering of souls, we rejoice that we are not without some tokens on this Circuit. On the 18th of Nov. we commenced a protracted meeting in the Village of New Hope, which we closed on the 16th of Dec., and we rejoice to state, "the hand of the Lord" was with us—our labour was not in vain. Many souls who but a few weeks ago were hardened in sin and unbelieving, have been led, through the unmerited and infinite goodness of God, with bitterness of soul to implore pardon, and, through faith in Christ, have experienced some of the blessings of a free salvation. The young, the middle-aged, and the

aged—and some who had resolved on keeping their families from the house of prayer—were together seeking mercy and are now together rejoicing in Christ their Saviour. How glorious the change!—even from death unto life.—May the Lord keep them faithful unto death. We have now a society in New Hope of 57 members, 42 having united during the meeting. I must take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude for the truly christian spirit evinced by the Dutch Methodists, and, also, for the assistance so kindly rendered, for a few evenings, by their minister, the Rev. D. Snider. Christians of different denominations, engaged most zealously with us in our efforts to save souls, so that we had every reason to exclaim—"Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

I am yours in much affection

C. CHILDS.

Nassagaweya, Dec. 20th, 1849.

ROMANISTS ASSERTING LIBERTY.

Cincinnati has of late been the scene of a little unpleasant talk between the hierarchy and their subjects, which shows clearly that those subjects are far less available on the soil of Free America, than when in Europe. The question in dispute in Cincinnati is, Whether the bishop or the people, shall own the church property. The Irish portion of the people yielded, but the Germans rebelled. And they have published a pamphlet in their defence, which the bishop ordered to be suppressed, and the people continued to circulate. In their pamphlet they say that the Catholic Germans came to this land of liberty for the sake of liberty—that "they never intended to escape from the tyranny of princes merely for the purpose of submitting to the still more disgraceful yoke of priestcraft." The spirit with which they speak appears in these remarks in the pamphlet:—"Here we stand. A vindictive, tyrannical and foreign clergy have not only denounced and defamed us in the eyes of our Catholic fellow men, but have actually excluded us from the blessed benefits of our holy religion from the sacred hope of salvation!—And what is the cause of this shocking persecution? Have we violated a single tenet of our holy church? They do not even pretend to accuse us of any such thing. The answer is plainly this: We have dared to purchase property by our own means; we have dared to manage our own property more successfully than similar property was managed under the control of the Right Reverend Clergy; we have dared to distribute to the poor the surplus funds arising from our property, instead of surrendering the same to the greedy hands of the clergy; in short, we have dared to do, with regard to our own property, that which no American citizen ever can or ever will surrender." That last sentence reveals the secret of the difficulty. These men have become American citizens; and just as fast as they become so in spirit and in truth, they cease to be slaves of Rome.—*Puritan Recorder*.

THE IRVINGITES.

This sect has nearly a dozen chapels in London, several of them having very large congregations. In their form of worship they now, in many respects, resemble the Roman Catholics. The priests, or as they call themselves, "the angels of the Churches," wear garments like the Romish priesthood, with the sign of the Cross on them. They also in the pulpit wear surplices. The Irvingites have resolved on erecting a magnificent cathedral. Mr. Henry Drummond, the Charing Cross banker, and member for West Surrey, is to contribute £6250. The late lady Drummond, his sister, was so struck with the preaching of the late Rev. Mr. Evans, that she gave him £10,000 to build a chapel, only stipulating that on his death it should revert to her brother, Mr. Henry Drummond. Mr. Evans died about a month ago, and the chapel having become the property of Mr. Drummond, he has sold it, within the last ten days, to the congregation of Mr. Evans, now under the pastoral care of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel. He tried hard to get £6500 for the chapel, but the congregation were not willing to give more than £6000. It was eventually agreed that they should split the difference. Hence his £6250 contribution to the contemplated Irvingite cathedral.—*London Correspondent of the Northern Warder*.

THE REV. DR. HOOK—It is currently reported that this divine has seceded from the Tractarian and High Church parties, with whose proceedings he has for some time past expressed great dissatisfaction, and to have professed himself a convert to the doctrine of "justification by faith only," in opposition to the Tractarian and Romanistic view of "justification by inherent righteousness," as set forth in the works of the writers of the Oxford school.—*Church paper*.

THE METHODIST CHAPELS AND THE CONFERENCE.—The *Wesleyan Times* states that the gross value of the chapel property amounts to nearly eight millions of money, all made over to the Wesleyan Conference; and, what to them is of great importance, they are not liable for any of the enormous debts owing on the chapels.

REMITTANCES.

For 12 months, J. Cummings & J. Brethour Esqrs.; Messrs. J. Beatty, P. Johnston, D. Rife, L. Rose, H. Fields.

For 6 months, Messrs. S. Drifill (balance); T. Howard; B. Matland; J. Whitney.

For 3 months, Mr. Dickinson.

LETTERS RECEIVED.—Revs. W. McClure, T. Goldsmith, R. Bloomfield, F. Haynes, T. Rump, J. Bell; A. Christie Esq., Rev. H. O. Crofts, [retm.] F. G. Weaver C. Childs.

The Watchman.

Monday Evening, March 13, 1850.

REMOVAL.

The *Watchman* office is removed to the building lately occupied by Mr. Cleland's Printing establishment, Post Office Lane.

PROSPERITY OF THE PRIMITIVE CHURCH:
TO WHAT ATTRIBUTABLE?

From what was adduced in a former paper, it will not be expected that in discussing this subject any attempt will be made to develop the marvellous. Our object is to bring to light the simple, yet potent Principles of action, the real, though frequently overlooked causes of the amazingly rapid extension of the PRIMITIVE CHURCH. To imagine that some one trait of character or action, includes all that rendered the first age of the present era, so gloriously distinguished for the triumph of the Gospel would doubtless involve an error. Like all the operations of nature and Providence, a thousand apparently trivial items conspire to produce an overwhelming result. Any of the parts employed separately would require a miracle to render them successful in leading to a final issue; but where all the parts are combined, while the combination evinces the infinitude of Divine skill, the greatness of the result ceases to be mysterious. It will therefore be our object concisely to point out the principal tributary streams which conspired to constitute the mighty torrent, whereby the Ancient Christian Church bore down every opposing influence, and achieved such glorious victories.

In searching for the secret of Apostolic success, we are, according to the order of nature, directed in the first place, to the materials of which the Church was composed.—Believing it sufficiently manifest that the position of the Primitive disciples, was not particularly favourable to their aggressive movements, we proceed to show that the character they sustained before God and man could not fail to render them influential in the best sense of the term.—Among that honorable society, it cannot be denied that a Judas, a Simon (the sorcerer), an Ananias and a Sapphira, and others similarly inconsistent, had a place: individuals, the mention of whose names produces painful emotions in the pious mind. This, however, though placing grave obstacles in the way of the genuine disciples of the Saviour, was not sufficient to obscure the glory of the Christian Character. No candid reader, who receives the Bible as the truth of God, can peruse the history of the Primitive disciples without being struck with the remarkable simplicity which characterized their piety. Against an ostentatious display of love to God, they had been carefully guarded by the teachings of the Redeemer. The pomp and stateliness assumed by the Scribes and Pharisees, in their devotional exercises and general conduct obtained no quarter from the great Teacher. And, in no respect were the teachings of Christ more strikingly successful, than in preventing the introduction of dead formality or specious display into the Primitive Church. Alike free from the desire to conceal the gifts of God, or to accomplish the base purpose of self-glorification, these ancient disciples were distinguished for unassuming, yet deep-toned piety. In establishing this position we are not confined to vague or enthusiastical professions. In a thousand instances their piety was put to the severest test which the ingenuity of wicked men or the malice of devils could invent. Should we desire proofs of the God-like patience, meekness, forbearance, fortitude, faith, benevolence, zeal and devotedness to the service of God, which characterized them,—we may contemplate the privations, the imprisonment, the tortures, they cheerfully endured, and the unremitting effort they put forth to spread the knowledge of Christ, and to promote his glory. "They counted not their lives dear unto them, so that they might finish their course with joy and the ministry they had received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the gospel of the grace of God."

Sustaining the various positions in the world which fell to their providential lot, whether in public or private, the Christians of Primitive days were distinguished by honesty, integrity, and trustworthiness. Acting under the influence of the principle of love to God and man, they considered no act whereby they might answer the end of their existence, degrading; and to nothing involving the violation of God's law, whatever the inducements to transgress, or the peril connected with their resistance of temptation, would they bend. Whether we contemplate the spirit they breathed, the precepts they delivered, or their efforts to evangelize the world,—all evinced in the strongest terms, their uncompromising hostility to sin. Neither the elevation of rank, nor the strong ties of kindred or association, could exempt any who violated the law of God, within the circle in which they moved from merited censure and unmitigated rebuke. What ever presented a more sublime spectacle than the prisoner putting his judges to confusion, by alledging against them, crimes of the first magnitude, Behold Peter (Acts iv, 10—12.) while he charges the Jewish council with slaying the Lord of glory! Or contemplate St. Paul while reasoning before Felix of righteousness, temperance, and a judgment to come. Behold that wicked, trembling governor! and answer the question, could any other than a man of unspotted purity of character and unswerving faithfulness have attempted the task or produced the effect, which distinguished that

occasion? The courage and fidelity which characterized events like this (many of which may be found in the history of the Apostles and their coadjutors) could not fail to overawe the minds of the multitudes to whom they were known. In these messengers of salvation, whether apostles or filling a humble place, the unbelieving crowd beheld examples of the greatest magnanimity the most indomitable courage and unwearied assiduity, the world ever saw. Such minds, imbued by an influence superior to earth and acting under a Divine commission to "disciple all nations," could not be exerted without producing a considerable effect on the state of society.

We are not, however, to imagine that the traits which distinguished these ancient followers of the Saviour, were confined to a few of the more prominent parts of the Christian character. They were men of uncommon stature, giants, in the heavenly family. Whether we examine the high standard of character enforced by the letters and oral discourses of the Apostles and others engaged in the ministerial work, or the accounts given in the New Testament of the prosperous churches of that day,—we are in either case driven to the conclusion that the members of the Primitive Church occupied a high rank in point of character. Allusion has already been made to individuals who acted unworthy of the vocation wherewith they were called; but while the crime is recorded without concealment or palliation, the exclusion of the hardened offender from the society of the saints, is the invariable result of his persisting in his evil ways. Indeed so sacred was the christian compact in that age of simple gigantic piety, that we frequently find the offender speedily overtaken by the judgments of God—a fact which stands out as an overwhelming proof of the sacredness of the society whose laws were violated. Evils which at the present day exist in the different sections of the Church, and which call forth no remonstrance, would in Primitive times have separated the offender from the communion of God's people. The Christians in the Apostles' day aimed individually at high moral excellence; and no effort to which zeal for God's glory could prompt was omitted to secure the purity of the whole compact. Respecting the Shibboleth of a party, they cared not; but for the health and dignity and prosperity of the heavenly family, they were deeply solicitous. The Apostles desired to "present every man perfect in Christ Jesus;" and individual suffering was no source of regret, when it promoted this end—the sanctification of the Church. To the practice of resting in low attainments, no quarter was given, no palliation admitted. "Be ye holy," sanctified "throughout body and soul and spirit," "blameless and harmless in the midst of a crooked and perverse generation among whom ye shine as lights in the world," were the plain and impressive injunctions of Apostolic preaching.

Our space will not permit us to examine fully the influence such a standard, preached, aimed at, attained, would impart to the Church. Such a people lived in the light of God's countenance, and they knew that their requests pertaining to the kingdom could not be denied. Their prayers brought down Divine Power and rendered the Divine glory visible to feeble man; while their example and precepts, their disinterestedness and undaunted boldness, overawed mankind. They wielded the sword of the spirit effectually; they knew, they felt its power themselves, and they had unqualified confidence in its efficiency. They had "faith in God;" and so vigorous was that principle, that they expected the fulfilment of every promise—they anticipated the evangelization of the world, because their Divine Master had appointed them the work and assured them of entire success. Nothing less than the enlightenment and exaltation of "every creature" could meet the Divine requirement, or satisfy their enlarged benevolence. But annihilate for a moment their distinguished piety, deprive them of their spiritual stature and strength, and the gigantic mind of a Paul, and the attractive eloquence of an Appollos would be as "a sounding brass or a tinkling symbol." Tell us not, then, of the scepticism of the world and the impenetrable hardness of the unconverted, as a palliation for the comparative absence of success in the aggressive movements of the modern Church; but admit at once the worldliness, the impurity, the want of spirituality in the Church, as the true cause, why Israel flies before the men of Ai.

Other causes which conspired to render the Primitive Church successful are reserved for future consideration.

REVIEW OF NEWS.

The British Parliament were engaged during the fortnight preceding the sailing of the Steamer *Canada*, in discussing the Free Trade Policy, and amending the Irish election law. On the former topic the Ministry were sustained by a majority of 31.

A Settlement of the troubles between Britain and Greece which seemed likely to bring Russia and Austria into collision with the former is said to be in progress. It was stated in the Legislative Assembly of France that Great Britain had accepted French mediation, and that accordingly Admiral Parker had received orders to suspend coercive measures.

France continues to trammel the Press by seizing those papers, or their Editors, wherein the Government is opposed. The Rivers Seine and Garonne had risen to an alarming height.

The Ministerial scheme for the Austro-Germanic customs and Political union has been published. Count Teleki has been discharged from custody; and the sentence of death passed upon twenty-three of the Hungarian officers, commuted to imprisonment for different periods, from five to fifteen years. Presburgh and its environs is inundated.

A correspondence between Sir H. Bulwer, and the Hon. J.M. Clayton, in which the former asks for British vessels the privilege of trading between the Atlantic & Pacific ports of the United States, has been laid before the United States Senate. The British Minister at Washington asks further that British Vessels becoming the property of American citizens shall be admitted to the advantages of an American register. A remonstrance has also been addressed to

the United States Government, against increasing the duties on British Iron imported into the United States.

A compromise on the Slavery question, is anticipated a compromise, too, which violates the true spirit of abolition.

The discovery of Salt or Salt Springs in the vicinity of Woodstock, is announced by a contemporary.

The Halton election, has resulted in the return of Caleb Hopkins, by a majority of fifty-seven. Mr. Wetchall's serious indisposition continues.

The following paragraph from the Globe of last Tuesday deserves attention. The Lottery Mania which prevails at present, is both astonishing and lamentable. If a farmer proposes selling fifty pounds worth of stock or grain, or hay, he starts off to the Printer to have a Bill printed announcing a Lottery. We sincerely hope the Press and the religious community will demand the suppression of Lotteries, by Statute.—The Globe observes:—

LORRENIERS.—The bad example which our legislature set, during its last session, in chartering the lottery railroad, has not been without its effects on our community.—Lotteries of articles of value are now very common all over the country. We observe one just announced in Montreal of valuable watches and jewelry, and if the practice goes on, it will soon be necessary to apply to the Legislature to forbid this species of gambling by special enactment.

Mr. Sanborn the Annexation Candidate for the county of Sherbrooke, has been returned by a majority of 31.

The Colonist intimates in a conjectural way the meeting of Parliament about the middle of next month. The certainty of the time if fixed, is, we apprehend known to few, except the Executive.

TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.

We direct attention to the following announcements, for Temperance Lectures by Mr. R. D. Wadsworth, by A. Christie Esq., and have little doubt the audiences will be large. The subject to be discussed on Friday evening ought to secure a crowded audience and the principle it involves, a hearty response from every consistent Temperance man. Mr. Christie says:—

DEAR SIR:—In reference to Mr. Wadsworth's meetings in the city, I would inform you that one will be held next week, on Friday evening the 22nd instant, at half past 7 o'clock, in the Temperance Hall, and the subject selected by him for that Lecture is—"The Importance and necessity of Petitioning Parliament on the Suppression of the traffic in Intoxicating Drinks." On the following Tuesday (the 26th instant,) he will deliver another lecture, the place is not definitely fixed upon yet, but it will probably be in the Baptist Chapel, Bond Street at half past 7 o'clock.

On Wednesday the 27th, the rising town of YORKVILLE, is to enjoy a lecture from the same Gentleman, who purposes, (D. V.) being at Weston, Stanley's Mills on the evening following, that is on Thursday the 28th March.

I remain, Dear Sir, Yours truly,

A. CHRISTIE.

March 16th, 1850.

General Intelligence.

FURTHER NEWS BY THE CANADA.

FRANCE.

On the 11th and following days, the Assembly was engaged in the discussion of the Public Instruction Bill, which gives 86 academies to France, with a bishop at the council board of each. On the 13th, M. Thiers spoke from a quarter to two until five o'clock in support of the bill. In the course of his speech the hon. gentleman severely blamed the youth of the present day for their impatient desire to conquer a social position without the pains of study. He thought the time was come for combining religion with philosophy, and declared himself a convert to the necessity of admitting the clergy to a fair share in the control of education. The speech produced a great sensation. On the 16th M. Pascal Duprat put some questions to the Ministry on the subject of the recent changes made, by a decree signed by the President of the Republic, in the military division of France. In the course of his speech, M. Duprat commented with great severity on the conduct of the Government, and endeavored to prove that all its acts were at present directed to one subject, namely, the changing of the present form of Government, and the establishment of an empire. General d'Hautpoul justified the measure, on the ground that the country was threatened with insurrection on the part of the Socialists, and denied that the measure was unconstitutional. After a short but stormy discussion, during which General d'Hautpoul told the Socialists that the Government was prepared to meet them, the Assembly passed to the order of the day, by a majority of 437 to 183 votes.—On the 19th the debate on the Public Instruction Bill was continued, and a division took place on an amendment proposed by M. Fayolle, to the effect that primary instruction should be obligatory, and gratuitous to children of both sexes. This amendment was rejected by 436 to 179.

SPAIN.

According to the Paris correspondent of the Times, private letters from Madrid mention that the intention of notifying to the British Government the pregnancy of the Queen of Spain, and thus diminish the difficulty in the way of the resumption of friendly relations between the courts had been abandoned. A plan was in contemplation to secure to Queen Maria Christina the complete management of public affairs du

ring the illness of Queen Isabella, who was herself desirous that her husband the King should be the person to transact public business for that period. Queen Christina was opposed to this, and so was General Narvaez, who wished, if it became absolutely necessary that the Queen should not transact public business, that Maria Christina should take the lead in public affairs.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The prolongation of the armistice between Prussia and Denmark, which was liable to suspension since the 2nd of January, for a further period of six months, will be received with as much satisfaction in England as we hear it has excited in Denmark and Germany.

PRUSSIA.

The ceremony of the King and the Ministers and the members of both Chambers taking the oath to the New constitution was performed on the 6th instant. The King delivered a speech, in which he took the oath. The Ministers and all the members of both Chambers, were then sworn one by one. The Polish deputies did not take the oath; and ten of them resigned their seats in the Second Chamber rather than attend the proceedings. They object to the constitution, that it does not recognise the nationality of Poland nor the rights of the Duchy of Posen.

SWITZERLAND.

Berlin letters in the Cologne Gazette protest that no notice had been sent by the great powers to Switzerland respecting the political refugees, and no note would be sent, as a half official remonstrance was expected to be sufficient.

Letters from Berne, of the 14th, state that the federal council has decided on having its orders respecting the refugees executed; and that the cantons of Geneva and Berno are disposed to submit to the orders of council. According to the Paris correspondent of the Morning Chronicle, M. Mazzini has actually quitted Switzerland, and is now on his way to England.

NAPLES.

Advices from Naples of the 5th instant state that some riots took place at Palermo on the 27th ult., when cries were uttered of "Vive la Costituzione de 1812," and "Viva Ruggiero Settimo." The ringleaders were seized, six of whom were convicted and shot. Tranquillity was then restored.

THE ROMAN STATES.

Although the departure of the Pope from Portici for Rome was definitively fixed for the 14th inst, his Holiness has again changed his mind, and delayed that event for a few days.

An extraordinary outrage was committed at Rome on the 10th instant. The following is the account from one of the Roman journals:—Yesterday, at about a quarter to five, towards the end of the Corso, which was very brilliant, a magnificent nosegay of white camellias, concealing a grenade of glass, was thrown into the carriage of the Prince of Musignano, son of the Prince of Canino, while opposite the Palace Bernini. The Prince took it, and was about to present it to his sister who was beside him in the carriage, but who was, fortunately, engaged, in throwing flowers to the persons that occupied the balcony of the Palace Bernini. The Prince, therefore, waited till she had done, resting his hand with the nosegay on his thigh, when, suddenly, the grenade burst. The Prince was severely wounded in his right hand, between the thumb and forefinger, and still more so in his thigh, in which fragments of glass had penetrated so deep that the artery was near being lacerated. His sister was slightly wounded in her leg and side, and fell into a swoon.

Letters from Naples, of the 9th, state that the new municipal and provincial constitution for the Roman States, which is said to be liberal, will be published immediately after the Pope's return to Rome. The diplomatic corps is to set out for Rome a few days before the Pope, in order to go out to meet him at Castel Gandolfo.

A private letter from Naples, dated the 12th, states that Mount Versuvius is in full eruption, presenting a finer spectacle than has been witnessed for many years. The lava flows in a north-easterly direction over the estate of Prince Ottiano, doing great damage.

GREECE.

A Queen's messenger has been despatched from the Foreign Office, with orders to Mr. Wyse, and Sir W. Parker, to suspend hostile operations against Greece, in consequence of our Government having accepted the friendly mediation of France. We believe offers already made by Greece are satisfactory to our Government; and there are substantial grounds for anticipating that the next despatches will announce a termination of the affair, the Greek Government having given the redresses demanded.

The Levant steamer, arrived at Trieste, has brought later news from Greece. Admiral Parkes has seized 70 Greek Merchantmen, and has carried them off to Salamis, and Syra.—No Greek vessel is permitted to leave any of the ports of Greece. All communications by sea are by the Austrian steamer Mary Anne and the Russian corvette Calypso.

At the request of the Greek Government, the ambassadors of Austria and Russia have placed their ships of the line, and among them several

steamers, at the disposal of the Government, for the purpose of carrying on an uninterrupted communication.

The Greek press unanimously and decidedly take the part of the Government. The public voice and the popular representatives are also with one accord on the same side.

DEPLORABLE LOSS.

One of the most extraordinary calamities that has befallen this village, took place this morning, a little after four o'clock, in the Mill belonging to Mr. Dickson, and tenanted by James B. Ewart, Esq. At that hour, the Miller who was attending on the machinery, and who was at that moment reading in one of the front apartments, felt some of the grains from the upper floor trickling about his ears, and, alarmed at the circumstance, he fortunately went towards the back of the Mill, but before he had made many steps from where he had been sitting, the whole east front of the building fell to the ground with a hideous crash, carrying with it thousands of bushels of wheat, and mixing in terrible confusion broken timbers, glass, stones, grain, and everything the building contained. The enormous weight thus borne to the earth crushed the platform in front of the Mill to pieces, and a great part of the stones, and vast quantities of wheat were thrown into the race, which was immediately choked up, and is now for many yards 6 to 12 inches deep with the grain. It appears that the front part of the building had been crammed choke full with wheat to the depth of 10 or 12 feet in each of the three stories of which the Mill consists. The enormous pressure of the grain had forced the joists from the sleepers, and the pressure increasing on the wall, finally drove it from its perpendicular, and threw the whole mass to the ground. All the grain in the outer bins—about 12 by 20 feet, is lost, and the floors and all the contents being either in the water, or lying a mass of confusion in the street. Five or six thousand bushels have probably fallen, and of this, from 500 to 1000 bushels will be a complete loss. Fortunately no damage has been sustained by the machinery, and at least 25,000 to 30,000 bushels of grain in other parts of the Mill is safe. No injury was sustained by either of the two persons in the Mill at the time of the accident. Had this calamity occurred in the day-time, the loss of life must have been very great, for from morning till night the platform on which the ruins fell is usually covered with teams—generally from 20 to 30 standing around to unload on the very spot where the huge mass now lies. It is impossible at present to estimate the loss; but fortunately, the machinery being safe, the milling will not be interrupted, and the enormous quantity of grain now in store will be manufactured without stoppage.—Galt Reporter.

IS THE RESTORATION OF THE POPE POSSIBLE?

We pass over the details of the unjustifiable and impolitic advance of the French Army from Civita Vecchia, followed by the siege of Rome. But we must express our concurrence in the wise and temperate inference which Lord Mountedgucumbe has drawn from the scenes of which he was certainly no adverse witness. We are convinced with him that the restoration of the ecclesiastical dominion throughout the Papal States is henceforth impossible, excepting the spurious and oppressive form of a foreign military occupation, and we are inclined to believe that the only feasible solution is the transfer of the Legations to other Italian States, such as Tuscany, leaving the city of Rome as a free and independent city, differing as it does by its history and its character from every other part of the world. Provision must then be made by the Roman Catholic Church, for the sustentation of the Pontiff whom it recognises as its Head.—Times.

CLERGY RESERVES.

Assuming that what has been sold of the reserves, and what is to be sold, is worth 6s 3 per acre, the whole sum would amount to four millions, one hundred and sixty-two thousand, one hundred and sixty-eight dollars. The interest on this would be two hundred and forty-nine thousand, seven hundred and twenty dollars. Now, supposing this sum was spent in the cause of education, it would give two hundred and forty dollars a year to one thousand and forty school masters. Suppose each master should teach thirty scholars, this would school thirty-one thousand, one hundred and twenty scholars.—Again, supposing it was expended in making plank roads, it would make over two hundred miles annually; or it would pay the interest on the cost of making over three thousand, four hundred miles of road. In this calculation, I have assumed the lands to be worth only 6s 3d per acre. Now it is well known that if properly managed they are worth much more. The interest of the fund already produces over a hundred and twenty thousand dollars, while not anything like a half has been sold.—Oskawa Reformer.

The New Brunswick Parliament has resolved to employ three Reporters to report their proceedings.—lb.

FIRE.

Shortly after 10 o'clock last night, the alarm of fire was given, when we immediately proceeded to the spot, and found the place from which the blaze issued to be a large two story frame building, situated in rear of Lennox's Tavern, Queen Street. The building was soon enveloped in flames, and the wind blowing rather hard from the East, it was feared the fire would communicate with Mr. Lennox's stable on Terrault Street, but the reasonable time in which some of the fire companies were on the spot and the energy which they used, soon expelled all fears of its extending to any of the adjacent buildings. The destroying element was thus confined to the premises in which it originated. We learn it was the property of Mr. Rowel, Blacksmith. The house was divided into apartments for the accommodation of four families, three of which were at the time tenanted. Some of the families, had retired to rest, but had time to secure their effects from the fire which was first observed to issue from the backpart of the first story. We have not learned whether the premises were insured or not.—Daily Express.

RECIPROCITY.

Dr. SMITH, M. P. P., has received the following communication from the Civil Secretary:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, TORONTO, }
February 19, 1850. }

Sir,—I am directed to inform you that the Governor General has received a despatch, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, acknowledging the receipt of a Petition, signed by yourself and other residents in the Gore District, representing the injury inflicted on their interests by the American Tariff on the Agricultural productions of Canada, and instructing His Excellency to acquaint the Petitioners that Her Majesty's Government are fully impressed with the importance of the subject to which they have called his attention, and are anxious to conclude the arrangement with the Government of the United States, by which the free interchange of the Agricultural Produce of those States, and of Canada may be allowed, as being calculated greatly to promote the advantage of the Inhabitants of both.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most Obedt. Servt.
R. BRUCE.

Government Secretary

MARRIED.

On the 7th instant, by Rev. W. McClure, Mr. Andrew Widdowson, to Miss Sarah Young, both of Toronto,
London C. W., on the 15th inst, by the Rev. H. O. Crofts, Mr. Allison of the Town of London, to Miss E. Wark, late of Montreal, C. E.
Nassagaweya, March 12th, by the Rev. C. Childs, Mr. John Youart to Miss Hannah Sherwood, both of Nassagaweya.

Toronto Market Prices, March 18.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour per bbl. 196 lbs.	15	0	a	20 0
Wheat per bushel, 60 lbs.	3	6	a	4 4 1/2
Barley per bushel, 48 lbs.	1	8	a	2 0
Rye per bushel, 56 lbs.	2	0	a	2 3
Oats per bushel, 34 lbs.	1	3 1/2	a	1 5
Oatmeal per bbl. 160 lbs.	15	0	a	17 6
Pease per bushel, 60 lbs.	2	0	a	3 0
Potatoes per bushel,	1	4	a	2 0
Beef per lb.	0	2 1/2	a	0 3 1/2
Beef per 100 lbs.	10	0	a	20 0
Veal per lb.	0	2	a	0 3 1/2
Pork per lb.	0	2	a	0 3 1/2
Pork per 100 lbs.	20	0	a	25 0
Bacon per cwt.	30	0	a	40 0
Hams per cwt.	40	0	a	50 0
Lamb per quarter,	0	0	a	0 0
Mutton per lb.	0	2 1/2	a	0 4
Fresh Butter per lb.	0	7	a	0 10
Firkin Butter per lb.	0	6	a	0 7 1/2
Cheese per lb.	0	3	a	0 5
Lard per lb.	0	3 1/2	a	0 4
Apples per bbl.	5	0	a	15 0
Eggs per dozen,	0	7 1/2	a	0 10

For Sale.

THE SCHOONER "VICTORY," of Kingston, 60 tons burden, 4 years old, with every thing complete and in good order.

For particulars, apply at the office of this paper or to E. BOYLE, Kingston.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Kingston, March, 1850.

IN THE PRESS, AND WILL SHORTLY BE PUBLISHED.

THE OBLIGATIONS OF CHRISTIANS TO SEEK THE SALVATION OF SOULS, EXPLAINED AND ENFORCED: in a series of discourses delivered in the Town Hall, London, C. W., by HENRY ONLY CROFTS, Methodist New Connexion Minister.

Price, One Dollar, Cloth boards, 12 mo.

Toronto: Brewer, McPhail & Co., King Street. Orders will be received by the Editor of the Watchman and all the Ministers of the Canadian Wesleyan Methodist New Connexion Church, are requested to act as Agents for the Work.

London, C. W., March 15th, 1850.

IMPORTS OF 1849.

In another part of to-day's paper will be found a very valuable table, showing the quantities of the several commodities imported into Canada during the past year, and the duties received upon them; also the same for 1848, so far as a comparison can be instituted between the two years. In addition to the dutiable articles stated in the table the following free goods were imported:—

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, £, s. d. Includes items like Ashes & Soda, Books, Cotton Wool, Cattle for Govt., etc.

The total values of the goods imported into the Province during the year 1849, were as follows:—

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, £, s. d. Includes Sugars, Molasses, Tea, Coffee, Tobacco, Wine, Liqueurs, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Category, £, s. d. Includes Liabile to duty, Free Goods, Total.

The gross revenue from Customs for the year 1849 has been £450,511 1s. 7d. The gross Customs revenue in 1848 was £334,029 8s. 9d. showing an increase in 1849 over the preceding year, of no less than £116,481 12s. 10d!—Globe.

MINISTERIAL PROGRAMME.

It is now upwards of a fortnight since in our announcement of "Coming Events," we include a statement, on authority, that a New Reform Bill would be proposed by Ministers and be noticed in the speech from the Throne, giving every rate-payer in the United Kingdom a vote. We are now enabled to state that the Commission of the Woods and Forests will be abolished and the duties transferred to the Treasury. The New and other Royal forests will be dis-forested. Ten thousand men will be reduced in the Army. One million sterling will be retrenched in the Navy. With less confidence we state what is only rather in contemplation than resolution, that a per centage will be taken from all the higher civil salaries. It is a noteworthy sign of the times, that the Morning Chronicle, the organ of Peel, is calling for a large extension of the suffrage. This is a bold manœuvre to out-flank Protection, and to intimate to wavering Whig and Peelite landowners, that the party will defend Free Trade at the cost of throwing power into the hands of masses if necessary.—Should the Protectionists outvote their opponents. Ministers will dissolve on Household Suffrage. The Catholic Priests have got scent of the future, and are already every where defeating Protectionist meetings, to rouse the old spirit of antagonism to the landlords, preparatory to the possible election struggle for an extended franchise.—London Despatch.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.

Buffalo, March 11 1850.

One of the most destructive conflagrations ever witnessed in Buffalo, occurred yesterday morning, laying in ashes the American Hotel, which was the pride of the city; the Lafayette street Church, and a large number of stores and places of business. The most beautiful part of Buffalo is now a heap of ruins. The fire originated in the Globe Hotel, about three o'clock, A. M., and continued to burn till 1 P. M. The Globe Hotel was entirely destroyed. The fire next communicated to the American Hotel, and at 7 o'clock that stupendous pile of buildings was a mass of ruins.—During the burning of the American Hotel the flames communicated to a range of buildings, corner of Main and Clinton streets, extending to Washington, carrying before them the Lafayette Church, the

dwelling house of Mr. G. Stephenson, together with the Phoenix Hotel Stables, and G. Metzger's Livery Stables. Here the flames were stayed. On Washington street the splendid Restaurant, recently fitted up at great expense, occupied by T. T. Blymer, and known as Blymer Hall, was also destroyed, with about 20 other buildings along Clinton street, occupied by some 20 or 30 families. The Court House was on fire several times, but was saved. The estimated loss is from 250,000 to 300,000 dollars.

New York, March 11.

The Cherokee arrived here this morning from Chagres, with 30,000 dollars worth of gold dust. The steamship California arrived this morning, but her letters are not yet delivered.

Schenectady, March 11.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—As the mid-day train from Troy was coming west, when within six miles of Schenectady the boilers of the locomotive Boston burst, instantly killing Wiggins, the Engineer. The fireman, T. O'Connor was seriously injured. Great fears are entertained that he will not recover. The Engine was a new one, built this fall. She is a perfect wreck.

St. Louis, March 11th, 1850.

The Planter's Tobacco Warehouse here, was consumed by fire on Sunday A. M. Loss, \$150,000.

Washington, 12th, March 1850.

The President, it is considered, has issued secret instructions to the commands of the civil and military steamers, to hold themselves in readiness for action in case the proceedings of the Nashville Convention should require it.

It is stated that Chagres has been established as the rendezvous of the Cuban revolutionists, but General Taylor will intercept them.

New York, March 12, 6 1/2 P. M.

LETTER FROM ST. DOMINGO.—We learn from Capt. Smith of the barque Macchi, arrived at this port last night from the city of St. Domingo, which port she left Feb. 16th, that the Dominican Republic has at the present time a fleet, consisting of one ship, two brigs, and seven schooners, all ready for sea. The Dominicans expected soon to make a grand attack on the Haytiens.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION.—At 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the Lead Works in Oxford Street, near Front and Kensington Streets. Loss estimated at \$30,000.

FATHER MATHEW.—Father Mathew left Macon, Ga., on the 6th ult., for Atlanta and Athens. While in Macon, he administered the pledge to 450 persons—making 175,000 in the aggregate since his arrival in the United States.

THE SABBATH ON THE OCEAN.—A pious seaman lately returned from a three years voyage, says that thirty whales were taken by the ship's crew during the time of their absence. Only three of these were taken on the Sabbath; but in taking these three, the boats were destroyed, and five men seriously wounded, two having their limbs broken, and one his skull fractured. In taking the remaining twenty-seven whales, only four boats were injured, and one man very slightly hurt.—American paper.

FIRE.—On Saturday evening about nine o'clock, a fire broke out in a block of four houses, in Colborne Street, Griffintown belonging to Thomas McGrath, Esquire which rapidly spread through the whole of them. This gentleman, we regret to say has thus sustained a very heavy loss. No water was to be had for a long time and it was only by extraordinary exertions that the firemen were able to save surrounding property. Mr. Perrigo, the chief of the Brigade was as usual, of no use, and exercised no command.—Pilot.

RELIGIOUS PAPERS.—It is estimated that 150 religious newspapers are published in the United States, circulating above half a million sheets every week.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—A man, horse and sleigh were seen on Friday, the 15th inst., in the Rapids of the Long Sault, near the head of the Cornwall Canal. The man seemed to be entangled with the sleigh and harness, as they all appeared to be going down together. At one moment the horse would appear, rolling along the troubled stream; then the legs and boots of the unfortunate man; and then, perhaps the sleigh. It is not known who the individual was, nor have we heard of any one missing from this part of the country.—Cornwall Freeholder.

AN OCEAN OF FLAME.—The Madison (Wisconsin) Argus says, that on Monday evening of last week "the low land north-east of the village, covered with the dry remains of a rank growth of vegetation, and about a mile square, presented one vast sheet of fire, and lighted up the whole surrounding country for seven hours. Accustomed as we have been for some years past, to the burning prairies, we have never before had so narg and majestic a view."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

COLONIAL AFFAIRS.

Lord John Russell said—

The government (Canada) has been conducted of late years in conformity with what Her Majesty's Ministers believe to be the opinion of the people of Canada. When Lord Elgin saw that the Ministry he had found in office had narrow majorities in the Assembly he proposed either that they should continue in office until there was some adverse vote, or that they should dissolve the Assembly. The new Assembly which was returned, gave a great majority to their adversaries, and Lord Elgin placed their adversaries in office. I do not think, therefore, that it would be possible to carry out more fairly or more fully the principle of allowing the province to manage its own affairs. I have, however, seen bitter complaints on this subject; and I have seen that some persons have even gone the length of proposing that, instead of remaining subject to Her Majesty, the province of Canada should be annexed to the United States.

To that proposal, of course, the Crown could give nothing but a decided negative (loud cheers.) and I trust, although such a suggestion had been made, that, from the character of several of the gentlemen who are members of the association, it is not their intention to push their project of joining a neighbouring state, to the ultimate result of endeavouring by force of arms to effect a separation from Great Britain; but that, knowing the determined will of the Sovereign of this country and of her advisers not to permit that project to be carried into effect, they will acquiesce in the decision of the Crown, ("Hear, hear." and cheers.)

I wonder, at the same time, that any persons who profess loyalty to the Sovereign, should have entertained a project, which, if unfortunately any international difference occurred between this country and the United States of America, might have placed them in the position of raising their arms against British authority, and of fighting against the British flag. (Hear, hear.) Such, then, is the condition of Canada. If the present Ministry in Canada are sustained by popular opinion—and believe the late elections that have taken place in the recess in Canada show that they will be—if they are sustained by public opinion and by the Assembly, they will remain in office; if, on the contrary, the opinion of the province shall be adverse to them, the Governor-General will take other advisers, and he will act strictly according to the rule that has been adopted here. (Hear, hear.)

With respect, likewise, to Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, no very long time ago the executive Council was the same body as the Legislative Council, but—I think it was when Lord Glenelg held the seals of office, I am not quite sure of that, but not many years ago—a change was made, and the Councillors have been chosen, if not from a particular party, in such a manner as to conciliate the opinion of the province, and to command the support of a majority of the Legislature for Nova Scotia and for New Brunswick. We have not heard of late years of these unhappy dissensions which used to prevail when the executive councillors of the Government found themselves in a small minority, in the Assembly.

With respect to Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the principle which these gentlemen wish to have carried into execution has been carried into effect; and I should say that the consequence has been and must be, that there have been far fewer questions brought before the Secretary of the State than there used to be. (Hear, hear.) That in regard to many questions of official conduct, with regard to many local affairs in which it could be nothing but a difficulty and embarrassment for the Colonial Secretary to be called upon to decide (hear, hear.) he hears not a word; they are settled in the province (hear, hear.) the Governor informing him about them if he thinks they are of importance. The Government is carried on therefore, with less resort to this country than used to be the case. (Hear, hear.)

THE NORTH WEST EXPEDITION FROM GALT.—A rather singular compact, it appears, has been entered into lately amongst some ten or twelve of the boys of this place, viz., to muster all the guns, pistols, &c., they could lay their hands on, and "boldly roaming free," immediately clear out from the uncomfortable restraint of their "sulky daddies," and like men of true enterprise, hunt for fur with the North West Company. How such impracticable delusion got into the boy's heads we cannot say, but two of them have actually gone off; the rest getting frightened, wisely continue to chew bacon at their mothers' fire-sides. The fugitives we understand, made free with some fire-arms, consisting of a valuable rifle pistol belonging to a gentleman in Galt, which had been secreted in his stable by some of the other lads who had intended joining so promising an expedition. Verily, even Californian dreams are not without opposition!—Galt Reformer.

BEWARE OF BAD BILLS.—The public are cautioned that bills of the denomination of \$1, \$2, \$3, on the "Agricultural Bank of Montreal," are in circulation in the vicinity. The bills are signed G. W. Savoor, President; and N. Tavernay, Cashier; and are so well executed as to be likely to deceive the unwary. The paper is of poor quality. There is no such bank in existence.—Sherbrooke Gazette.

DEATH FROM INTOXICATION.—We understand that a Canadian named Jean Baptiste Vivier, met with his death near Freighsburg. (Missisquoi), on the evening of Sunday, the third instant. He left the latter place in his sleigh about six or seven o'clock, in a state of intoxication, for his home at Abbott's Corner, some three miles distant.—He, however, fell asleep, his horses stopped in the road; and he was found frozen to death in his sleigh next morning.—Gazette.

INQUESTS.—There have been no less than 513 inquests held in the County of York during the past year, nine-tenths of which undoubtedly owe their origin to the beer-shop.

LAMARTINE.—A French Journal gives some particulars of the estate recently bestowed by the Sultan on M. de Lamartine. The domain lies in the immediate vicinity of Smyrna, and is nearly as large as the Isle of Wight, being about fifty-four miles in circumference. It has hitherto belonged to the Crown. The soil is described as wonderfully fertile like most of the land in the neighborhood of Smyrna, as being well planted with oranges and olives, and as capable of every variety of cultivation. The chateau built for the residence of an imperial officer, is commodious beyond the usual run of Turkish houses; and under the windows lies a fine lake of more than a mile across, which is described as well stocked with fish. The estate includes five villages. M. de Lamartine, it is said goes to Asia Minor in the spring, to take possession in person of his territorial gift. The friends of M. de Lamartine will be pleased to hear that his health is considerably improved, and that he will shortly take his seat in the Legislative Assembly.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY SELLING LIQUOR TO INDIANS.—Hon. H. H. Sibley, delegate to Congress from Minnesota, complains to the Secretary of State, relative to the sale of spirituous liquors to the Indians in our north-west territory by the Hudson Bay Company. Mr. Clayton replies, under date of December 11th, that the United States Minister in London has been instructed to address a remonstrance to the British government on the subject.—The correspondence appears in the Minnesota Chronicle.—N. Y. Sun.

LEGISLATIVE TEMPERANCE MEETING.—Our Legislature, at the commencement of every session, organizes itself into a Temperance Society, and holds its meeting in the State House every other Wednesday evening. Gov. Briggs is pretty uniformly in the chair, as President of the Society, and the expectation of hearing him—seldom disappointed—has much to do with drawing in a full house. His very presence is a temperance lecture, and his whole example has done much to rebuke and shame the rich and would-be-respectable winebibbers of our city, and I do away the custom of side-board drinking at the parties of the "Upper Ten." "Total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks," is the cardinal doctrine of this Society. It numbers now 169 members, more by about 20 than last year. At the last meeting several good speeches were made, and legal force was strongly advocated. Hon. Mr. Hoar, of Concord, alluded to the fact that selling liquor, with all the miseries it produced, was not regarded as so infamous as stealing a jack-knife. Our hospitals and prisons would show this fact.—Puritan Recorder.

PROSPECTUS OF "THE WATCHMAN."

RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL, PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE CITY OF TORONTO.

This Journal will vindicate the great principles of Protestantism; but especially that form of Protestantism 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 earthly authority by which they may be sanctioned, 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 connexion organ, the Canadian Wesleyan Methodist New Connexion Church, will consider this Journal their medium of acquainting the public with their operations and progress.

Great care will be taken to render the 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 decline of evangelical Christianity in the world.
6. THE WATCHMAN or principal editorial department—containing 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 review of news.
7. GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—containing Provincial, American, British and Foreign news. Special attention will be paid to the proceedings of the Canadian parliament.
8. THE AGRICULTURAL department will contain general selections, notices of the latest improvements, &c., in the most important branch of Canadian industry.
By engaging 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, these responsibilities will be extremely burdensome.
The Watchman will be published every Monday evening, 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 furnishing ten subscribers, who pay in advance, will be entitled to a copy for one year gratis; and for every additional five pounds, remitted in advance, a copy of the Watchman will be furnished.
 Ministers of the Gospel, and other responsible parties, are respectfully requested to act as Agents.
 Communications to be addressed to T. T. HOWARD, 321, Toronto, P. O., and invariably post paid, unless from parties who act as Agents gratis or who furnish literary articles for publication.
 For rates of advertising, see last page.
 T. T. HOWARD,
 Proprietor and principal Editor.
 Toronto, Jan. 21, 1850.



**DR. JAMES HOPE'S
 VEGETABLE PURIFYING HEALTH
 PILLS.**

Dear Sir,—You may very safely and with every confidence recommend the above PILLS, as a very superior Medicine in cases of Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirits, with sensation of Fullness at the Pit of the Stomach, Pains between the Shoulders, Acidity in the Stomach and Bowels, Flatulency, Spasms, Heartburn, Dimness of Sight, Drowsiness, and the Distressing feeling arising from Debility and Indigestion.

All these diseases have each something in common, 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 Blood, brace the Nerves, 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, especially for the diseases mentioned above.

S. F. URQUHART, Yonge Street, Toronto,
 General Agent in British North America.

**SIR HENRY HALFORD'S
 IMPERIAL BALSAM,**

FOR
 THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM,
 ACUTE OR CHRONIC,
 RHEUMATIC GOUT, NEURALGIA,
 AND
 DISEASES OF THAT CLASS.

THIS extraordinary and potent compound is made according to a favorite prescription of the above eminent Physician. Sir Ashley Cooper, also, frequently referred his students to the compound as eminently calculated for 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 denominated 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 reputation, of being the very best medicine in the world, for the cure of RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, &c.
 TORONTO, 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, Adelaide Street, East.
 Price 2s. 6d., 3s. 9d. and 5s. per Bottle.
 The above Medicine is for Sale by
 S. F. URQUHART,
 General Agent; 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

Dear Sir,—Being for the last four years subject to severe attacks of Rheumatism, Gout, or Rheumatic 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 complaint in the preliminary stages, four times over, in a few hours. Indeed, although you prescribe it to be taken four times a-day, I have never had to resort to it more than 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 fail. This is the first FALL, for four years, I have escaped the affliction, and which I attribute, under Providence, to the use of your Medicine.

JOHN CRAIG,
 Painter and Glazier.
 76, KING STREET, WEST,
 Toronto, 16th December, 1849.

A Case of Chronic Rheumatism of fifteen years standing, cured by Halford's Balsam and Hope's Pills.
 TORONTO, 14th December, 1848.

DR. URQUHART:
 Dear Sir,—I hereby certify, that I have been afflicted with Rheumatism for fifteen years; for a considerable time I was confined to bed, and the greater part of that time I could not move myself; some of my joints were completely dislocated, my knees were stiff, and all my joints very much swelled: for the last three years, I was scarcely able to do three month's work without suffering the most excruciating pains, I was doctored in Europe by several physicians of the highest standing in the profession as well as in this province. I was also five months in the Toronto Hospital, and, notwithstanding all the means used, I could not get rid of my complaint, indeed I was told by a very respectable physician that I never could be cured, so that at the time my attention was directed to your SIR HENRY HALFORD'S IMPERIAL BALSAM, for the cure of Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Gout,—and DR. 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.
 Parties referred to, William Gooderham, William Osborne, Samuel Shaw, Esquires.

CLOTHING & DRY GOODS!!

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

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

The Corner of King and Church Streets, joining the Court-House.

GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

READY-MADE CLOTHING:

Men's Floss Over-Coats, from 2/6 0d upwards	Men's Corduroy Trowsers from 7s 6d upwards
do Pilot, do do 12s 6d do	do Vests do 4s 4d do
do Beaver, do do 25s 0d do	Boy's Vests do 3s 0d do
do Whitney Trav'ng do do 45s 0d do	do Trowsers do 0s 3d do
do Shooting Coats, do 16s 3d do	do Coats do 10s 0d do
do B. C. Sack and Tag do 30s 0d do	Red Flannel Shirts do 4s 4d do
do B. C. Frock & Dress do 32s 6d do	Cotton do do 2s 3d do
do Cassimere Trowsers do 13s 9d do	Cotton shirts, Linen Fronts, do 4s 4d do
do Floss & Tweed do do 8s 9d do	Cloth Caps do 2s 9d do
do Doeskin & Cloth do do 13s 9d do	Glenngary Bonnets do 7d do
do Buckskin do do 20s 0d do	Fur Caps do 3s 9d do
do Moleskin do do 7s 6d do	

DRY GOODS:

250 Saxony Wool Scarf Sharws, from 15s 0d upwards	White Cottons from 3d per yd. do
Velvet Bonnets do 4s 4d do	Striped Shirting do 5d per yd. do
Cloaks do 9s 6d do	Ginghams (very heavy) do 7d per yd. do
Prints (fast colors) do 5d per yd. do	Flannels (red & white) do 1s 3d per yd. do
Gala Plaids do 11d per yd. do	Blankets do 12s 6d per yd. do
Factory Cottons do 2d per yd. do	Cotton Warp do 4s 6d per Bundle.

Shot, Checked, Striped, and Plain Alpaca and-Orleans; Saxony; Plain, Checked, and Flowered Lama Cloths; Striped Cape Cloths; Plain and Shot Cobourgs; Camelion Stripes and Checks. Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery, Fringes, Flowers, Muslins, Veils, Collars Velvets, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Muffs, and Boas.

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

NO SECOND PRICE.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

The Corner of King and Church Streets, joining the Court House.

Toronto, January 21st, 1850.

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 three weeks.

The following is a LIST of PRIZES which will be awarded:—

For the best specimen, combining Ingenuity and Mechanical 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, manufactured in the Province—combining taste and original design—

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, by a Mechanic or Mechanic's Apprentice—

A WORK OF ART, value £3, by a member of Institute.

For the second best ditto—

A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.

For the best Original Water Color Drawing—

A WORK OF ART, value £3 10s., by the Institute.

For the second best ditto—

A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.

For the best Specimen of Mechanical Dentistry—

A SILVER MEDAL, value £2 10s., by a member of the Institute.

For the second best ditto—

A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.

For the best Specimen of Ladies' Needle Work—

A WORK OF ART, value £2 10s., by the Institute.

For the second best ditto—

A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.

For the best Specimen of Modelling or Sculpture—

A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.

The Committee will also award a few discretionary Diplomas, not exceeding six in number, for superior Specimens not herein enumerated.

The above prizes are open to the competition of the Province. All Specimens for competition must be the bona fide production of the Exhibitor.

Any further information may be had on application to the undersigned committee of management.

J. E. PELL,
 V. PARKES,
 W. H. SHEPPARD,
 S. A. FLEMING AND
 JOHN DRUMMOND,
 Wm. EDWARDS,
 Secretary.

Toronto, January 30th, 1850.

FOR SALE.

THEOLOGY, By the Rev. W. Cooke, 6s. 10d.

The Principles of Total Abstinence, by the same author. 0s. 4d.

Jubilee Sermon, by the same, 0s 5d.

Lectures on Church Government, by Rev. T. Goldsmith, 7d. each, or 6s. the dozen.

Discipline of the C. W. M. N. Connexion Church, 1s. 3d. each.

Class Books adapted to ditto, 1s. 3d. or 12s. 6d. the dozen.

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

T. T. HOWARD.

Toronto, Jan. 21st; 1850.

The York Paper Mill.

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

SCHOOL BOOK, ACCOUNT BOOK, PAPER AND STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,

Yonge Street, Toronto; and King St. Hamilton.

THE Subscribers having leased the York Paper Mill, and purchased the entire Stock-in-Trade, Types, Presses, Bookbinding Tools, &c., &c., of the late firm of EASTWOOD & CO., are now able to supply the Trade, Country Storekeepers, School Teachers, &c., &c., with Writing and Wrapping Paper, School and Account Books, Stationery, &c., at the lowest price; and on the most liberal terms.

The highest price paid for Rags, in Cash, Exchange or account.

Warehouse, same place as occupied by Eastwood & Co.

J. Eastwood, Jr., the managing partner at Toronto, has for several years past conducted the business of the late firm of Eastwood & Co., and will endeavor to merit a continuance of the support given to that firm.

J. EASTWOOD, Jr., & Co., Toronto.
 C. L. HELLIWELL, & Co., Hamilton.
 Toronto, Jan. 21, 1850.

KNOW THYSELF.

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR 1850.

EDITED BY O. S. & L. N. FOWLER.

TO REFORM AND PERFECT OURSELVES and our race, is the most exalted of all works. To do this, we must understand the human race. This, Phrenology, Physiology, Physiognomy, and Vital Magnetism embrace; hence fully expound all the laws of our being, and conditions of happiness.

PHRENOLOGY. Each number will contain the analysis and location of some Phrenological faculty, illustrated by an engraving, of an article on their combination, with instructions to learners.

PHYSIOLOGY. Health is life, the great instrument of talent, virtue, and happiness, all of which it augments. To its preservation and restoration, special attention will be given.

VITAL MAGNETISM, with practical instruction, interesting facts, and those choice truths which it unfolds, will be presented in this Journal.

YOUNG MEN. The blessings they enjoy, the influence they can wield, and their preparation for conducting our institutions, will form a theme of a series of articles.

SELF-PRESERVATION. Who does not long earnestly, and would not strive assiduously, to cultivate his natural powers, and render himself better and more happy? To such each number will be a prompter and a text-book.

THE JOURNAL will be published monthly, containing thirty-two large octavo pages, on good type and paper, with a variety of engravings, and much practical instruction to learners, on the following very low

TERMS IN ADVANCE.
 Single Copy one year, - - \$1 00
 Five Copies, one year, - - - 4 00

Sample numbers of the Journal will be sent gratis, when desired. Please address post-paid.

FOWLER & WELLS,
 Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau street, New York
 Volume Twelve commences in January 1850, subscribers will commence and close with the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIGN OF THE BIG GREEN T!



SEAT OF GOVERNMENT!

DO NOT MISTAKE

**J. SWAIN & Co's
 CHEAP, GENUINE**

TEA AND GROCERY STORE,
 Opposite the Market, in the Mammoth House.

NOTICE THE BIG GREEN T OVER THE DOOR!

ALL who wish to lay out their money to the best advantage are invited to call and examine their Goods, as they are determined that no House in Toronto shall undersell them.

J. SWAIN & Co., Sign of the big Green T, Mammoth House, opposite the Market, King Street Toronto.

NOTICE!—The Subscribers have just received, from New York and other Markets, in connection with their own HYGEIAN MEDICINES, a choice selection of Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, 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,

ATTORNEY-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,
 Yonge Street, Toronto.
 JAMES CARLESS,
 Depository.

MESSRS. EWART AND HELLIWELL.

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. &c.
 YONGE STREET,
 One door south of King Street,
 TORONTO.

J. NASH.

FASHIONABLE TAILOR & DRAPER
 Nearly opposite the Gore Bank,
 KING STREET, HAMILTON.

JOHN TYNER,

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-
 Glass and Picture-Frame Maker,

BEGS respectfully to inform his friends and the Public, that he continues in his old stand on Yonge Street, second door South of Queen Street; where he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Looking-Glasses, and Picture-Frames, and a quantity of Paper Hangings. N. R. L. embraces this opportunity of expressing his thanks to his Friends and the Public for the share of patronage he has hitherto received; and, by constant attention to the orders of those who may favor him, he hopes to be as formerly, in the various parts of his business, successful.

N. B.—A fresh supply of Paper Hangings, of various Patterns, English, French and American, cheap for cash.
 Toronto, Jan. 21st, 1850.

Agricultural.

THE TEETH.

The prevalence of defective teeth in this country, is the general subject of remark by foreigners; and whoever has travelled in Spain and Portugal, is struck with the superior soundness and whiteness of teeth in those countries.

Nobody needs have an offensive breath; a careful removal of substances from between the teeth, rinsing the mouth after meals, and a bit of charcoal held in the mouth will always cure a bad breath.

A lump of charcoal held in the mouth, two or three times a week, and slowly chewed, has a wonderful power to preserve the teeth and purify the breath. The action is purely chemical; it contracts the acid arising from a disordered stomach, or feed decaying about the gums; and fit is this acid which destroys the teeth.

There is no danger in swallowing it; on the contrary, small quantities have a healthful effect on the inward system, particularly when the body is suffering from that class of complaints peculiarly incident to summer. It would not be wise to swallow that, or any other gritty substance, in large quantities, or very frequently; but once or twice a week, a little would be sanatory rather than otherwise.

If these hints induce only one person to take better care of the teeth, I shall be more than rewarded for the trouble of writing. I am continually pained to see young people losing their teeth merely for want of a few simple precautions; and one cannot enter a stage or steam-car without finding the atmosphere polluted and rendered absolutely unhealthy for the lungs to breathe, when a proper use of water and charcoal might render it as wholesome and pleasant as a breeze from Eden.

FURNISHED BY A FRIEND

SOIL FOR SHEEP.—The soil most suitable for sheep is a dry one. It should have in its composition a due proportion of clay, in order that security be afforded against a burnt up pasturage during the heats of summer, a thing that cannot be provided against in porous sands.

TEETOTAL LECTURES,

BY MR. R. D. WADSWORTH,

Will be delivered in the following places at the dates specified. Officers of the Societies are respectfully requested to give publicity to the appointments.

Table with columns for Day, Date, Location, and Time. Includes entries for Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday.

Table with columns for Day, Date, Location, and Time. Includes entries for Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday.

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

THE FARMER'S PAPER THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST:

The best and cheapest Farmer's paper published in Canada, and the only one now published in Upper Canada.

THE second volume of the Agriculturist, in its present form commences January 1850. It is issued monthly, and contains 24 pages, double columns, imperial octavo. During the present year, the advertising sheet will be dispensed with. It will contain numerous illustrations of Machines and Farm Implements. Farm Houses and Cottages, &c. Plans for School Houses, and Diagrams in explanations of questions in mechanical science, and natural philosophy.

Great care will be taken in the selection of matter, whether relating to Agriculture, Horticulture, Mechanics, Domestic Economy, Education, or general Science. Several intelligent practical farmers and gardeners have promised correspondence, and the editors will be happy to receive communications from all their subscribers. Such as are of interest will be freely published. Two or three gentlemen of high scientific attainments (one of whom is connected with the University) have agreed to contribute to the columns of the Agriculturist.

Farmers, subscribe and pay for your paper, and then write for it; all parties will thus be pleased and benefited.

The Agriculturist is devoted to the development and advancement of the real interests of Canada. Much good has already been done by this paper, and those which preceded it, and of which it is a continuation. But the proprietors of the Cultivator, and the other papers alluded to, suffered great loss; and the proprietors of the Agriculturist have, so far, been out of pocket, besides the time, labor and anxiety spent in its publication. Is the reproach that the farmers of Canada will not support an agricultural paper of any kind, to continue? We hope not. Let those who love their country, and desire its improvement, make a little more effort this year, and the reproach may be wiped out forever.

As an inducement to extra exertion, we offer the following Premiums: ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS! SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS! FIFTY DOLLARS!

Every person who will procure 200 subscribers for the Agriculturist, at the subscription of ONE DOLLAR, and remit the money at the time of ordering the paper, will be paid \$100; for 160 subscribers, \$75; for 120 ditto, \$50; for 75 ditto, \$30; for 60 ditto, \$25.

Agricultural Societies, and those persons who obtain paper through the society, are excluded from the above. As we have no travelling agents, the offers are open, and accessible to all, with the exception just mentioned. No papers will be sent unless the subscription accompanies the order, until the smallest number [?] is realized; after that one-half the price may be retained by the competitor, till the completion of the list which he intends to forward. Who will try? Where is the township of Canada West, in which no young man can be found willing to spend two or three weeks this winter to win at least the \$25 prize?

Agricultural Societies ordering 25 copies and upwards, will be supplied at half a dollar; twelve copies and upwards, 3s. 9d. Single subscriptions, one dollar. Local Agents, who will procure over three subscribers and remit us the subscription, free of postage, will be allowed 25 per cent.

GEORGE BUCKLAND, Secretary, Agricultural Association, Principal Editor, assisted by WILLIAM McDOWGALL, Proprietor. All letters should be post-paid, and addressed "To the Editors of the Agriculturist, Toronto.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, until the 16th APRIL next, for the performance of the following services, by a sea-going Steamer of sufficient dimensions, viz:—

On the opening of the navigation, to tow the Light-ship to her station in the Traverse, and to lay down the several Buoys in the River, including those at the Saguenay, twenty-nine in number. To go down in June, and again in September or October, to the several Light-houses, Provision Depots, and other posts under the superintendance of the Trinity House. To lift the Buoys, and tow the Light-ship up, at the close of the navigation; and Lastly, to perform such extra trips to any part of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, as may be required during the season.

Tenders to specify the rate for each trip or for the four, and also the rate per diem for the extra trips. E. B. LINDSAY, C. T. H. Q.

Trinity House, Quebec, } 8—6w. 7th February, 1850. }

DOLLAR NEWSPAPER.

The Montreal Weekly Transcript or Dollar Newspaper, is published at the low rate of ONE DOLLAR per annum, in clubs of seven or more. SINGLE COPIES FIVE SHILLINGS FOR TEN MONTHS.

The Weekly Transcript contains all the reading matter of the Tri-Weekly Transcript, consisting, in addition to the Political News of the day, of a variety of literary and miscellaneous articles suitable for family reading, everything offensive to morals being carefully excluded—Biographical Sketches—Parliamentary Proceedings, European and American News, Market Prices, &c. Farmers and Horticulturists will always find in the columns of the Weekly Transcript extracts from the best agricultural publications of the day. We invite practical farmers to favor us with communications relative to their own experience and discoveries in agriculture, which we shall be happy to lay before the public.

Any person sending a Club of Ten Subscribers, will be entitled to an extra copy for his trouble. NO CREDIT—CASH ALWAYS IN ADVANCE. All Letters to be post paid, or they will not be taken from the Post-Office. D. McDONALD, Proprietor of the Montreal Transcript.

REV. DR. DOWLING'S GREAT WORK ON ROMANISM.

New and enlarged Edition, with the Author's last additions.

A BOOK FOR EVERY PROTESTANT!

The History of Romanism, from its earliest origin to the present time—By the Rev. John Dowling, D. D.—Embellished with upwards of 50 highly finished engravings, chiefly from original designs.

Just published, with the Author's final corrections, a new and enlarged Edition of this splendid and popular work, with a copious supplement, comprising a History of the Life and Reign of the present remarkable Pope, PIUS IX, and a Biographical Sketch of the last, Pope GREGORY XVI.

THE best eulogium upon this learned, complete and popular History of Romanism, is the fact that SIXTEEN THOUSAND COPIES have been sold in about three years, and still there is a constant demand for it in all parts of the country. In order to meet this demand, and to gratify the public curiosity in relation to the present Pope Pius IX, the present enlarged edition is presented to the public. With the Supplement, the work now forms a splendid octavo volume, for the parlor, or for the library, of 732 pages.

Testimonials to former Editions, selected from more than a hundred, from all Protestant Denominations.

From the Protestant Churchman. "This is a beautiful volume of 672 pages. Good service has been done for the cause of truth by this publication, and it certainly ought to secure for its author an enviable reputation among contributors to the standard literature of the day."

From the Episcopal Recorder. "It traces its subject from the earliest corruptions of Christianity to the present time. It has a full Chronological Table, with Analytical and Alphabetical Indices and Glossary. It is a large and beautiful volume, and full of valuable information."

From Zion's Herald. "It is written in a popular style. Its engravings are numerous and finely executed. The book will doubtless be popular, and cannot fail to produce a profound conviction of the terrible iniquity of Anti-Christ."

Rev. George Coles, of the Christian Advocate and Journal says—"I cannot but express my gratitude to Almighty God that such a concise and complete development of the Mystery of Iniquity is now presented to the public in a form so elegant and attractive."

From the Christian Intelligencer, (Dutch Reformed.) "Those who would see a correct and condensed exhibition of the ten thousand adominations of the Papacy, may find it, to their amazement, in Dowling's History of Romanism. Its contents form a rich storehouse of historical instruction, which, if it could be placed within the reach of every family, would prove an unspeakable blessing to our beloved country. This is the book for Americans. Place it beside your Bibles. Compare its records of crime and the Papal principles it exposes with the holy doctrines and immaculate life of Jesus of Nazareth. When you have done this, you will have no difficulty in determining whether or not Romanism is Christianity."

Rec. Alexander Campbell, President of Bethany College, of the Church of the Reformers, says: "In this work are an immense assemblage of facts and documents connected with the development and history of this great mammoth institution of error and iniquity. Popery is developed in this treatise from its birth to the present hour. We desire for this book a very large circulation. It is only necessary to enlighten this community in the true spirit and character of the Papal system, to secure them against its insidious attacks upon everything we as a people hold dear and sacred. Let every one who buys this work communicate freely to all around him the developments which it reveals, and the facts which it records."

President Cramp, of Montreal, Editor of the Montreal Register, and author of the Text Book of Popery, says:—"This important work possesses merits of a high order. We are pleased to see that Dr. Dowling furnishes ample references to his authorities. The matter is well arranged; the facts unquestionable; the style lucid; and the spirit, Catholic, in the proper sense of the term. Its extensive circulation will be highly advantageous to Protestantism."

Notwithstanding the extensive Supplement now added to this valuable work, the price will remain the same as the former editions. Three Dollars per copy.

PRINTERS' AND BINDERS' WAREHOUSE. NOS. 29 AND 31 GOLD STREET. Manufactory, Corner of Broome and Sheriff Streets, New York.

THE Subscribers offer for sale, of their own manufactory, their improved patent Single and Double Cylinder Printing Presses, for Newspaper and Book-work; Card Printing Machines, Proof Presses, Hydraulic Presses, with Wrought Iron Cylinders, Galleys and other Standing Presses; also Lithographic and Copperplate Presses, Book Binders' materials, &c. Chases, Cases, Galleys, Furniture, stands, Imposing Stones, &c. &c. Constantly on hand, and every article necessary for a complete Printing Office, including Type and Ink, furnished on the most favorable terms. Printers, Publishers, and others, wishing to establish a Newspaper, Book, or Job office, will be furnished with an estimate of the same, in detail, if desired. Machinery made to order or drawings. Iron or Brass Castings to order. They also manufacture superior cast steel mill, pit, cross-cut, and other Saws, a supply of which they keep constantly on hand.

R. HOE & CO. New York, April 23, 1849.

THE WATER CURE JOURNAL

AND HERALD OF REFORMS.

VOLUME EIGHTH, COMMENCING JULY, 1849.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL AND HERALD OF REFORMS, is published monthly, at ONE DOLLAR a year, in advance, containing thirty-two large octavo pages, illustrated with Engravings, exhibiting the structure, Anatomy and Physiology of the entire Human Body, with familiar explanations and instructions to learners.

THIS JOURNAL is emphatically a Journal of Health, adapted to all classes, and is designed to be a complete family guide, in all cases, and in all diseases.

HYDROPATHY will be fully unfolded, and so explained that all may apply it in various diseases, even those not curable by any other means. There is no system so simple, harmless, and universally applicable as the WATER-CURE. Its effects are almost miraculous, and it has already been the means of saving the lives of thousands, who are entirely beyond the reach of all other known remedies.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE AND HEALTH will be fully discussed, in every particular, including Food, Air Drinks, Clothing, and Exercise, showing their effects on the body and mind.

REFORMS in all our modes of life will be pointed out, and made so plain that "he that runs may read." We believe fully that man may prolong his life much beyond the number of years usually attained. We propose in this Journal to show how.

TO INVALIDS, no matter of what disease, the principles of Hydropathy may safely be applied, and in nine cases out of ten, great benefit may be derived therefrom.

TO THOSE IN HEALTH, Without health even life is not desirable, unless a remedy can be found. To preserve health no other mode of living can compare with this system. In fact, were its rules observed and carried out, many of our ills would be forever banished from the earth, and the succeeding generations grow up in all the vigor of true mankind.—It will be a part of our duty to teach the world how to preserve health, as well as to cure disease.

TO WOMEN AND MOTHERS it is universally conceded, by all intelligent practitioners, as well by the old school as the new, that the Water-Cure is not equalled by any other mode of treatment in those peculiar troubles common only to woman. This Journal will contain such advice and instruction as may be considered most important, in all these critical yet unavoidable cases.

TO HYDROPATHIC PRACTITIONERS, We wish to have it distinctly understood, that this Journal will be devoted to the interests of no party, but will represent the entire Hydropathic profession. Our pages will be open to all who may favor us with such communications as may be of general interest to all classes. Reports of important cases, and all other matters pertaining to health, will be thankfully received, and laid before our readers.

TO THE PUBLIC, Our facilities for publishing such a work, as this are unsurpassed by any other house in the United States. We have obtained the co-operation of all the leading Hydropathic writers of the age, which will enable us to present the thus we have had a wide experience in journal publishing, and have secured the services of nearly all the medical reformers in the land.

THIS JOURNAL will be published monthly, containing thirty-two large pages of the best matter, with reference to the application of this system, adapted to all classes, on the following:

TERMS, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. Single copy, one year, - - - - \$1 00 Five copies, - - - - - 4 00 Ten copies, - - - - - 7 00 Twenty copies, - - - - - 10 00 To receive attention, letters and orders must, in all cases, be Post-paid, and directed to

FOWLER & WELLS, Clinton Hall, 129 and 131 Nassau street, N. York

THE WATCHMAN, PUBLISHED ON Monday Evening, BY T. T. HOWARD.

OFFICE, Post Office Lane, Toronto, Canada West.

—TERMS— Annual Subscription, in advance, 10s 0d Ditto, when not paid in advance, 12s 6d 12 papers to one address per An., each, in advance, 8s 9d

An Agent furnishing 10 subscribers who pay in advance will be entitled to a copy gratis. For every additional five pounds remitted in advance, the party remitting will be entitled to a copy of the Watchman.

Communications to be addressed to T. T. Howard, Bdx 321, Toronto P. O., invariably post paid, unless of a literary character, or from parties acting as Agents gratuitously.

Payments considered in advance if made by the 1st of March, 1850.

Ministers of the Gospel and other influential persons are respectfully requested to act as Agents for the Watchman.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. Six Lines and under, 2s 6d for first, and 7d for each subsequent insertion. Over Six Lines, 4d per Line for first, and 1d for each subsequent insertion.

All Advertisements should be accompanied by written directions stating the number of insertions required. If not, they will be inserted till countermanded in writing, and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made to persons advertising by the year.

ROBERT BOYLE, Printer.