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# 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, MAY 13, 1860.

No. 17.

## Poetry.

### THE BLESSING OF WORK TO DO.

Ho! ye who at the anvil toil,  
And strike the sounding blow,  
Where from the burning iron's breast  
The sparks fly to and fro;  
While answering to the hammer's ring,  
And fire's intenser glow—  
Oh! while ye feel 'tis hard to toil  
And sweat the long day through,  
Remember, it is harder still  
To have no work to do.

Ho! ye who till the stubborn soil,  
Whose hard hands guide the plough,  
Who bend beneath the summer sun,  
With burning cheek and brow—  
Ye deem the curse still clings to earth  
From olden time till now—  
But while ye feel 'tis hard to toil  
And labor all day through,  
Remember, it is harder still  
To have no work to do.

Ho! ye who plough the sea's blue field,  
Who ride the restless wave,  
Beneath whose gallant vessel's keel  
There lies a yawning grave,  
Around whose bark the wintry winds  
Like fiends of fury rave—  
Oh! while ye feel 'tis hard to toil  
And labor long hours through,  
Remember, it is harder still  
To have no work to do.

Ho! ye upon whose fevered cheeks  
The hectic glow is bright,  
Whose mental toil wears out the day  
And half the weary night,  
Who labor for the souls of men,  
Champions of truth and right—  
Although ye feel your toil is hard,  
Even with this glorious view,  
Remember, it is harder still  
To have no work to do.

Ho! all who labor—all who strive—  
Ye wield a lofty power:  
Do with your might, do with your strength  
Fill every golden hour!  
The glorious privilege to do  
Is man's most noble dower;  
Oh! to your birthright and yourselves,  
To your own souls be true!  
A weary wretched life is theirs  
Who have no work to do.

—Youth's Penny Gazette.

## Miscellany.

### "WHAT A FOOL YOU ARE!"

Young lads, capable of much while doing nothing, hearken! "What a fool you are, Paley," said a young man in the university, "to be wasting your time in idleness and dissipation. You have talents which might raise you to eminence. I have none and it is of no consequence how I act. I am independent of exertion; you are not, and will soon be a ruined man. Unless you alter, I have done with you. I will be no party to your destruction." This speech was made under peculiar circumstances. This young man and Paley had spent the previous night in drinking. Parting, they retired each to his lodgings. Paley was soon asleep; his friend could find no rest for thoughts of Paley's folly. Starting, he proceeded to Paley's lodgings, and awakening him, he stood at his bedside and solemnly addressed him as above, and immediately departed. It was like a voice from eternity. He was amazed, confounded! He lay a-bed most of the day revolving his condition and forming his plans. He arose, and from that hour acted upon it. The world knows the result. Paley took the hint, though roughly made, and rose like a clear light and shed a luster on the age and literature of his nation, and England boasts no son of greater usefulness, perhaps none of wider influence than he. Let any one with the recollections of his own wasted hours, and with any just views of the value of time, look over this or any other page or ledger, and he cannot do it but with emotions of unutterable sorrow. In all our cities, towns, and villages; in even our colleges and schools, there is a talent that is now buried, ruined, wasted—that is now, and that is to be in this world and the next, a blighting and a curse; that might adorn the bar, the senate, or the pulpit; that might resist with success the attacks of profligacy and infidelity, and that might bear every blessing of science and civilization around the globe. From those lips which now

give utterance to horrid blasphemy, the gospel, "in strains as sweet as angels' use," might "whisper peace;" and those faint now has nothing to the dishonored grave of the drunkard, might endure the cold of northern climes, or the heat of Arabian deserts, in diffusing the blessings of civilization and Christianity; and those hands that will soon tremble as if palsied by age, under the influence of intoxicating drinks, might make the wilderness and the solitary place glad, and the desert blossom as the rose. All that we would ask to secure the conversion of this whole world to virtue would be merely the talent that is now preparing to be a blighting and a curse. Soon to that mass of expanding youthful intellect the opportunity of preparing for future usefulness will have passed away, and it will be too late to prepare to accomplish anything for the welfare of mankind. I need not pause here to remark on the painful emotions which visit the bosom in the few cases of those who are reformed after a wasted and dissipated youth. Cases of such reformation sometimes occur. A man after the errors and follies of a dissipated early life—after he has wasted the opportunities which he had to obtain an education—after all the abused care and anxiety of a parent to prepare him for future usefulness and happiness, sometimes is aroused to see the error and the folly of his course.—What would he not give to be able to retrace that course, and to live over again that abused and wasted life! But it is too late. The die is cast for this life—whatever may be the case in regard to the life to come. Up, then, up!—Lose not another moment! You may still succeed.

### THE BEE.

That within so small a body should be contained apparatus for converting the "virtuous sweets" which it collects into one kind of nourishment for itself, another for the common brood, a third for the royal glue for its carpentry, wax for its cells, poison for its enemies, honey for its master; with a proboscis almost as long as the body itself, microscopic in its several parts, telescopic in its mode of action; with a sting so sharp, that were it magnified by the same glass which makes a needle's point seem a quarter of an inch, it would yet itself be invisible, and this, too a hollow tube;—that all these varied operations and contrivances should be inclosed within half an inch in length, and two grains of matter, while in the same "small room"—the large heart of at least thirty distinct insects is contained, is surely enough to crush all thoughts of Atheism and Materialism.—Quarterly Review.

### HURRY AND DESPATCH.

No two things differ more than *hurry and despatch*. *Hurry* is the mark of a weak mind, *despatch* of a strong one. A weak man in office, like a squirrel in a cage, is labouring incessantly, but to no purpose, and is in constant motion without getting on a jot. Like a turnstile, he is in everybody's way, but stops nobody; he talks a great deal, but says very little; looks into everything, but sees nothing; and has a hundred irons in the fire, but none of them are hot; or should one of them be hot, with that he only burns his fingers.

### ABRAHAM'S CONFIDENCE.

"Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?"

The question was an utterance, not of doubt, but of unshaken trust. The "Father of the faithful" used this language in the strength of his confidence that God would do wisely and righteously. His desire and prayer was that Lot, his friend and kinsman, might be saved from the destruction that was coming on the cities of the plain: "That be far from thee," he argued, "to slay the righteous with the wicked; and that the righteous should be as the wicked, that be far from thee. Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?" The patriarch's views of what it would be right for God, in his sovereignty, to do, were doubtless limited and obscure; but his confidence in God was clear and unlimited. All the argument of his prayer was founded on that confidence,—the Judge of all the earth will certainly do right.

Abraham's prayer was heard: Lot was delivered, and was made to all ages a memorial of the truth that the Lord knoweth how to deliver the godly. The Judge of all the earth did right—did that which Abraham's conscience notwithstanding his ignorance and the imperfection of his views, recognized as right. But even if the event had not corresponded with the patriarch's wishes, or with his views of what God might be expected to do—if, as has often come to pass, the righteous and the wicked had been overwhelmed in the same catastrophe—

no man would have had any sufficient reason to suppose that the Judge of all the earth had done otherwise than right. With the believing mind, the absolute rectitude of God—the perfect righteousness and wisdom of all his proceedings—is a fixed position; a first principle, never to be questioned; a point from which all reasonings about God's dispensations must proceed, and to which they must return.

The language, then, of Abraham's confidence is the appropriated expression of faith in regard to every fact and every principle in the providential or moral government of God, the rectitude or wisdom of which may be, in any respect, not obvious to our apprehension. We may, indeed, devoutly and reverently search for the reasons of God's arrangements and dispensations: nay, we must; for it is in this way that we are to grow in the knowledge of God, and in that wisdom which trusts him, and finds peace and joy in resting on him: but still it must never be assumed, in our inquiries, that we do not know enough of God to trust him, even where his ways are past finding out.—Clouds and darkness may be round about him; but behind the darkest cloud there shines a serene and perfect glory. His judgments are indeed a mighty deep; but from the obscurest deep, which reason cannot fathom, faith comes—submissive and adoring. "Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?"

This, then, is the position on which the believing mind rests, when oppressed with the mysteries of God's providence and government in this world. Earth and heaven—so far as they are understood—the universe of outward nature, and all the created constitution of the soul, are full of testimonies that there is a God who judgeth righteously. And where the reasons of his arrangements and proceedings are not understood, or are seen only in part, and with a dim and unsatisfactory perception, then the true wisdom is to reason from the known to the unknown; and to rest on the firm conclusion that because God is infinitely wise and infinitely good, therefore all that he does is right.

We may illustrate this specific form of confidence in God by referring to some classes of facts in God's government of the world, in respect to which it is more or less necessary for the mind to fall back on the comprehensive and all-sustaining truth on which Abraham rested in his argument with God.

First; there is the general fact that, to human observation, the providence of God does not discriminate with sufficient exactness between the righteous and the wicked. This is what was so great a mystery to the Psalmist; and he tells us it was too painful for him till he went into the sanctuary, and looked beyond the range of the things which are seen. Does God indeed take care of his own children here? Does he provide for their wants? Does he shield them from their enemies? Does he guard their dwellings against the invasion of pain and grief? Does he prosper their enterprises and labours, designed to advance his glory? Does he withhold no good thing from them that walk uprightly? Does he crown the man of prayer, and faith, and love, with outward and visible blessings? Does he do all this with such uniformity and certainty that we are in that way to decide between the righteous and the wicked—between him that serveth God and him that serveth him not? No: how often are we constrained to say with the Psalmist, "Behold, these are the ungodly who prosper in the world; they increase in riches:" while "waters of a full cup are wrung out" to the praying and waiting people of God! How often is the good man stripped like Job, of all his possessions, while his friends fail on every side, and his enemies rejoice in his downfall! How often does Lazarus lie at the rich man's gate, desiring to be fed with the crumbs which fall from the rich man's table! No; the curse of God's providence in this world does not mark out his devout and obedient children as the special recipients of his visible favours. To a great extent his providence is indiscriminating. He "maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust." If the tower of Siloam falls, those whom it crushes are not sinners above those who escape unhurt. Why is this? Why does not God distinguish in his providence, clearly and unequivocally, between those that serve him and those that serve him not? Why do the wicked prosper in their wickedness, while sorrow, and want, and anguish, are in the habitations of God's own children? We know not why it is. We can conjecture why this is so, till we fall back on the clear and firm assurance that the judge of all the earth will do right. Then, in the sight of

that great first principle, we may infer that all these otherwise inexplicable things are inseparable from the plan which a God of infinite wisdom and love has chosen as the best; we can see that such a God must make all things work together for good to them who love him; and we can foresee that, in the end, all inequalities will be adjusted, and the perfect and eternal rectitude of his proceedings will be completely vindicated.

TO BE CONTINUED.

### LONG AFTER HEAVEN!

Long after heaven!—thy God is present there, unveiled in glory—God thy Father, God thy Saviour, and God thine everlasting comfort!

Long after heaven!—it is full of holiness.—Sin has never sullied it! No manner of evil shall pollute it! All its inhabitants are pure: the angels and the redeemed are without fault before the throne of God!

Long after heaven!—it is the "rest that remaineth for the people of God;" and it shall remain to them as a rest for ever! There pain and trouble and weariness are never felt! There sin and Satan and sorrow cannot enter! And there peace and prosperity continually abide!

Long after heaven!—it is the paradise of thy perfection in soul and body! There shalt thou reach the manhood of thy being, regain once and for ever the lost likeness of thy Creator, and hear again the voice of the Lord God walking with thee in the tenderness of his amazing love and the plenitude of his everlasting friendship!

Long after heaven!—it is a glorious home! It is the house of the Lord Jehovah. The created home of thy eternal Father, the purchased home of thy elder Brother; and the holy home of the Lord, is the only home of all pure and holy beings. It is the safe and happy home of all angels, and of thy brothers and sisters in the faith! It is the everlasting home of the whole family of the redeemed! There are they all gathered together in safety; there are they all joined together in love; there do they all "dwell" together in unity, and go no more out of "the house of the Lord for ever."

### THE CEDARS OF LEBANON.

"And upon all the cedars of Lebanon," Isa. ii. 13.

This is a beautiful specimen of the poetic manner of writing, so common among the Hebrews, where spiritual and moral subjects are represented by the grand or beautiful imagery taken from objects of nature. Mount Lebanon bounded Palestine on the north. It was formerly much celebrated for its large and lofty cedars. These cedars were said to have been from thirty-five to forty feet in girth, and very high. They were magnificent trees, and were very valuable for ceilings, statues, or roofs, that required durable and beautiful timber. The roof of the Temple of Diana of Ephesus, according to Pliny, was of cedar; and no small part of the Temple of Solomon was of this wood. A few lofty trees of this description are still remaining on Mount Lebanon. "After three hours of laborious travelling," says D'Arvieux, "we arrived at the famous cedars about 11 o'clock. We counted twenty-three of them. The circumference of these trees is thirty-six feet. The bark of the cedar resembles that of pine; the leaves and cone also bear considerable resemblance. The stem is upright, the wood is hard, and has the reputation of being incorruptible. The leaves are long, narrow, rough, and very green, ranged in tufts along the branches; they shoot in spring, and fall in the beginning of winter. Its flowers and fruit resemble those of the pine. From the full-grown trees a fluid trickles naturally, and without incision; this is clear, transparent, whitish, and, after a time, dries and hardens it is supposed to possess great virtues. The place where these great trees are stationed is in a plain of nearly a league in circumference, on the summit of a mount, which is environed on almost all sides by other mounts, so high, that their summits are always covered with snow. This plain is level, the air is pure, the heavens always serene."

Maudrel found only sixteen cedars of large growth, and a natural plantation of smaller ones, which were very numerous. One of the largest was twelve yards six inches in girth, and thirty-seven yards in the spread of its boughs. At six yards from the ground it was divided into five limbs, each equal to a great tree. Dr. Richardson visited them in 1818, and found a small clump of large, tall, and beautiful trees, which he pronounces the most picturesque productions of the vegetable world that he had ever seen.

## Family Circle.

## THE HISTORY OF A DAY.—A SKETCH FOR HUSBANDS.

CON. FROM PAGE 122.

And as for the very punctual and amiable husband, he went to his store, and sat through the entire afternoon, without land or pen to his business.

After Mr Lundy left the house his wife tried to do some plain sewing for her children. But with the blinding pain in her head and eyes, and the blinding tears in her eyes, she found it impossible to take a stitch correctly. So she laid aside her work and took her baby.

The doctor was called in. The medicine he gave created a strong revulsion in her system, and did her actually more harm than good. When she was bending under the burden that was too heavy for her, her husband, instead of lightening, as he might easily have done, or given her strength to bear it, laid on the additional weight that crushed her to the earth.

Year after year her duties and her toil increased. The history of a day that we have given was the epitomized history of her life—Mr Lundy, wrapped up in his schemes of gain, and rigid in his notions of order, punctuality, and formal proprieties, had no real sympathy for his wife, and was ever complaining of the little irregularities incident to his household, and ever adding to, instead of relieving the oppressive, wearying and ever recurring duties that were bearing her down. It was a common thing for him, robust and in high health to sit in his easy chair, with dressing gown and slippers, and ask his tired wife, who could scarcely move without feeling pain, to hand him this, that or the other thing; to ring the bell for the servant; or even to go up to their chamber, and bring him something from a drawer, to which he was not willing that a domestic should go.

Milder, more patient, more loving in her character, grew Mrs. Lundy. By suffering she was purified. It made the heart ache to see her moving by the side of her erect, florid, elastic-treading husband, more like a pale shadowy form than a real substance; and to feel assured, that in a very little while, the places that know her, and the children and friends who loved her, would know and love her no more.

At last she died, and six little ones were left without the affectionate care of a mother. If her husband who wept bitterly over her too early grave, did not murder her, we know not the meaning of the word murder. When it was too late he could remember her long suffering, her patience, her wrongs received at his hands; but while she lived he was too selfish to appreciate or properly care for her.

Every where, in books of domestic economy, in tales, essays, newspaper paragraphs, and in current conversation, do we hear iterated and reiterated the lesson of a woman's duties to her husband and in her household. She must have every thing in order, and study the art of pleasing her lord as sedulously as if he were the most exacting tyrant in the world. And verily, in his small way, he too often is a miserable tyrant. A woman is expected to be perfect in everything, and to do everything. No allowance is made for the ill health consequent upon her maternal duties, nor for the peculiar, wearying and all-engrossing nature of the cares attendant thereon.

But who writes and talks of the husband's duties? Who teaches him lessons of forbearance, patience, and kind consideration for his overtaxed wife? Little is said on this score; the world goes on; and hundreds like Mrs. Lundy, go down to the grave years before their time, and no one dreams that their husbands are accessories to their death. But it is even so. Not in maternal duties alone lies the cause of the wife's pale face and drooping form, but in the over-tasks of her peculiar position. She is worked too hard—harder than a slave in the cotton field. Too often she is nurse and seamstress for half a dozen children, and superintendent of her household besides, she will bend over the needle night after night, in pain or suffering from lassitude, while her husband sits enjoying his volume by her side, not dreaming that it is his duty, in order to save his wife from toil beyond her strength, to prolong his labors, if that be necessary, in order to afford her the assistance required in meeting the thousand wants of her children and household. If there are any extra tasks to perform any extra exertions to make, the husband is the one who should perform or make them, & not the wife, for he has superior strength.

We hear a great deal about the husband coming home, wearied from his store, his counting room, his office, or his work-shop, and the wife is repeatedly enjoined to mind him on this account, and to provide comfort, quietude and repose for him at home. This is all well enough and she should do so as far as it lies in her power. But we doubt if as many men come home over-wearied with toil to their wives, as come home to wives who are themselves over-wearied.

Husbands! if you love your wives, think of these things. Don't say that the story suits Mr. So-and-So admirably. Look narrowly into our own sayings and doings at home, and see if it doesn't suit you in more than one particular.

"O! when will this good hour come? When shall I be dissolved? When shall I be with Christ?"—Robert Bolton.

## THE LITTLE MISCOLLECTOR'S 1ST ATTEMPT.

A little while ago, a teacher in a London Sunday School was telling his class about the state of the heathen, and trying to persuade them to subscribe their pence towards sending out Missionaries to teach them. In that class there was a little boy ten years old. His name was George. But it was a sad thing that, though he had been to a Sunday School for a long while, and had sometimes even gone to a Missionary Meeting, he had till now thought little, and cared less, about the ignorant and miserable millions in other lands. It seems never to have entered his mind that he ought to do something to help them out of their sad state. But this afternoon, after hearing his teacher describe the condition of the poor people in India, George and the other boys of the class promised to collect some money for the London Missionary Society, and to bring it to the school that day month; but George, though he wished to do this as much as any of them, did not know how; and, if you had watched him going home from school that afternoon, you would have seen that he did not run, and jump, and laugh, as some bad boys were doing, and as George himself had done at other times, but he walked by himself with his hands in his pockets, his eyes on the ground, and his face quite thoughtful and serious. The reason of this was, that he felt what his teacher had told him, and was asking himself how he could help to send Missionaries to the heathen. But this was a question which he could not answer. He had no money of his own, and never had but one penny in his life, and that was given to him by a kind lady, who came to their house one very cold winter when his mother was ill and his father was out of work, to bring them some medicine and clothes. The lady George had never forgotten, and he thought within himself how glad he should be if she were to come to their house again; and, had he known where she lived, he would have gone to ask her for another penny. And there was nobody else that he could ask, except his father or mother. But they had enough to do with their money to find him and his little sister clothes and food; and besides, they did not know nor care anything about the heathen. Now George's father, though he loved his boy, worked all day so hard, that when he came home at night or sat in the house on Sunday, he spoke very little to any body, and did not wish his children to trouble him. George, therefore, did not like to speak to him on the subject, and he let a week pass by without trying to get money for the Society. When he went to school on the next Sunday he heard the boys telling one another how much money they had got. This hurt him a great deal. He knew he could never collect so much as some of them, and yet he could not bear the thought of having nothing to give at the end of the month. Just then, as the teacher heard some of the boys boasting about the money they had collected, he read to them the story of the widow and her two mites, and showed, that if we give or get what we can, whether it is a pound or a penny, God will be equally well pleased with us. This raised George's courage, and he thought how happy he should be, if he could get even a penny. He made up his mind, therefore, that if he did not get it, the fault should not be his, and that he would ask his father for it before he went to bed. So when George came home from school that Sunday afternoon, he found his father sitting smoking his pipe, and his mother putting the tea things on the table. George sat down and looked for a little while at his father; but as his father was not looking at him, and was thinking about something else, the boy did not speak. Then he looked at his mother, but she took no notice of him, and then he looked at his little sister, then at the cat, and at the ceiling; and at the window, and at almost everything in the room, for he did not know what to do with his eyes or how to open his mouth. Thus George sat for some time, but at last he mustered up courage to say, "Father!" "Yes." "Why, father, at our Sunday School—" But here he stopped. "Well," said the man, but in a sharp tone, as if he was not pleased, and did not want to be plagued. Poor George was ready to give up the business, but he managed to get out, "We've got a Missionary Society there, father." "Well," said the man again, but with a kinder manner than before, and this encouraged George to add, "I wanted to know if you would give me a penny to give to it;" and he was so glad to think that he had managed at last to ask the question. But his father said nothing, and put the pipe into his mouth again, while his mother said, "I am quite sure, George, that your father has to work hard enough to get you clothes and bread without giving anything away." Poor George! His hope was now gone. He almost thought, from his father's manner, that he would give the penny, but what his mother said shewed him that there was no chance of it, and bitterly did he cry that night when he went to bed.

But though George's father said nothing, he was pleased that his child had asked him for the penny. So next Sunday, when George came home from school, his father told him that they were going to have a holiday on Monday and to go to Greenwich, and that he might either go with them, or stay at home and have a penny for the Missionaries. George was surprised; but he offered placed him in great difficulty. He had never seen Greenwich, and had never even been in a steam-boat.

Many a time had he watched these boats from the pier, while the steam was rushing up the tube, and had seen the crowds of happy-looking people hurrying on board, and the captain get on the paddle-box, and the man at the head of the boat (for George knew which was the head) letting go the rope, and the wheels turning round slowly at first, than a little faster, stopping again; and then the boy on board calling out "Ease her," "Go-a-head," and then the wheels fly round, and the steamer shooting into the middle of the river. Oh! how he wished that he was the boy who cried out "Go-a-head!" and when his father told him that he might have a pleasant sail in one next day, or a penny to send the Gospel to the heathen, he could not tell which to choose. He did not make up his mind that evening. When he was in bed he thought about it till he fell asleep, and on waking next morning it was the first thing in his mind. Still he did not know what to do. "Well, George," said his father, as they sat at breakfast, "which is it to be?" With a firm voice, George said, "I'll have the penny for the Missionaries." His mother stared at his father, and his little sister stared at him, and they were all so struck, for every one of them was quite sure before, that he would rather go to Greenwich than have the penny. But though George smiled and tried to look happy, he could hardly get his breakfast down. Many times he thought of what his teacher had said about the heathens and the poor widow, and he got his heart up so, that when he went to school that morning, his mother and sister could not see a tear in his eye, or a sign of sorrow in his face. When he came home to dinner he found his father there with his Sunday clothes on, ready to start for Greenwich. Now he had watched George, and though he did not tell him, he was much pleased to see how willing he was to deny himself of such a treat that he might do good to the heathen; and he had made up his mind that he should have both his penny and the trip. You should have seen George when his father told him this. How he jumped and shouted! That was indeed a happy day for him. And so it was, when the next Sunday came, and he went to school with his penny. Since then, George gets, not a penny a month, but a penny a week for the Missionary Society, and he has loved his teacher more, and his school more, and the Bible more, and the Sunday more, ever since he became a Missionary collector.

## Geographic and Historic.

From 'Headley's Letters from Italy.'

## PERILS OF VESUVIUS.

At length we reached the top, and lo, a barren, desolate, uneven field spread out before us, filled with apertures, from which were issuing jets of steam, and over which blew a cold and chilling wind, while fragments of mist traversed it like spirits fleeing from the gulf that yawned behind them. Passing over this with dainty footsteps, and feeling every moment as if the crust would break beneath our feet, we reached at last the verge of the crater, and the immense basin with its black, smoking cone in the centre, was below us. From the red-hot mouth boiled out, fast and fierce, an immense column of smoke, accompanied at intervals with a heavy sound, and jets of red hot scoria. This was more than I anticipated. I expected to see only a crater, and a smouldering heap. But the mountain was in more than common agitation, and had been throughout the winter. It seemed to sympathize with Etna and other volcanoes that appear to have chosen this year for a general waking up. I could compare it to nothing but the working of an immense steam-engine. It had a steady sound like the working of a heavy piston, while at short intervals the valve seemed to lift and the steam would escape with an explosion, and at the same time the black smoke and lurid blaze shoot from the mouth, and the red-hot scoria rise forty or fifty feet into the air. At the moment of explosion, the mouth of the cone seemed in a blaze, and the masses of scoria thrown out, some of which would weigh fifteen or twenty pounds, resembled huge gouts of blood—they were of that deep red fresh color. I deemed myself fortunate in the time I visited it, for I saw a *real living*—or as Carlyle would say, an authenticated volcano. There was a truth and reality and power about it that chained and awed me. I could count the strokes of that tremendous engine as it thundered on in the bowels of the earth, and see the fruits of its internal labor as it hurled them into the upper air, as if on purpose to startle man with the preparations that were going on under him. That mountain, huge as it was, seemed light to the power beneath it, and I thought it felt unsteady on its base, as if conscious of the strength of its foe. But the ludicrous is always mingled with the sublime.—As I sat on the edge of the crater, awed by the spectacle before me, our guide approached with some entables, and two eggs that had been cooked in the steam issuing from the apertures we had passed. My friend sat down very deliberately to eat his. I took mine in my hand mechanically, but was too much absorbed in the actions of the sullen monster below me to eat. Suddenly there was an explosion louder than any that had preceded it, hurling a larger, angrier mass into the air. My hand involun-

tarily closed over the egg and I was recalled to my senses by my friend calling out very deliberately at my feet to know what I was doing. I looked down, and there he sat quietly picking the shell from his egg, while mine was ricking a miniature volcano over his back and shoulders. I opened my hand, and there lay the crushed shell, while the contents were fast spreading over my friend's broad cloth. I laughed outright, scornful as it was. So much you see for the imagination you have so often scolded me about! I had lost my egg, while my friend who took things more coolly, enjoyed not only the eating of his, but the consciousness of having eaten an egg boiled in the steam of Vesuvius.

We next descended into the crater, and however slight a thing one may deem it in ordinary times, it was a grave matter for me. Both hands and feet had never been in such urgent requisition. The path at times was not a foot wide, and indeed was not a path, but clefts in the rocks where often a single misstep would have sent one to the bottom of the crater, while lava rocks, cracked at their base, and apparently awaiting but a slight touch to shake them down on you; hung overhead. Frequently my only course was to lie against the rock and cling with my hands to the projecting points while ever and anon, from some aperture would shoot jets of steam so impregnated with sulphur as almost to strangle me. My guide would then be hid from my sight, and I had nothing to do but hang on and cough, while I knew that a thousand feet were above and below me. At other times the crater would be filled with vapor up to the rim, shrouding everything from our sight, even the fiery cone, while we hung midway on the rocks and stood and listened. Amidst the rolling vapor I could hear the churning of that tremendous engine, and the explosion that sent the scoria into the air, and then, after a moment of deep silence, the clatter of the returning fragments like hail stones on dry leaves, far, far below me. It was sufficiently startling and grand, to stand half-way down that crater, with your feet on smoking sulphur and your hand on rocks so hot that you shrank from the touch, and gaze down on that terrific fire engine, without wrapping it in gloom and adding deeper mystery to its already mysterious workings. A quick puff of air would then sweep through the cavity, dashing the mist against its sides and sending it like frightened spirits over the verge. I almost expected to see a change when the light again fell on it, but there it stood churning on as steadily and stern as ever.

We at length reached the bottom, and sitting down at a respectful distance from the base of the cone, enjoyed the sublime spectacle. There we were, deep in the bowels of the mountain, while far up on the brink of the crater, like children in size, sat a group of men sending their hurrah down at every discharge of scoria. Before me ascended the column of rolling smoke, while every few seconds the melted mass was ejected into the air with a report that made me measure rather wistfully the distance between us and the top. Our guide took some coppers, and as the scoria fell a little distance off, he would run up to the sides of the cone, drop them in the smaller portions, and retreat before a second discharge. It was amusing to see how coolly he would stand and look up to the descending fragments of fire, some of which, had they struck him, would have crushed him to the earth, and calculate their descent so nicely that with a slight movement he could escape each. When the scoria cooled, the coppers were left imbedded in it, and thus carried off as remembrances of Vesuvius. We went around the crater, continually descending until we came to the lowest part, close to the base of the cone. Here the lava was gathering and cooling and cracking off in large rolls, with that low continuous sound which is always made by the rapid cooling of an intensely heated mass. I ascended a little eminence which the lava was slowly undermining, and thrust my cane into the molten substance. It was so hot that I had to cover my face with my cap in order to hold my stick in it for a single moment. As I stood and saw fold after fold slowly roll over and fall off, and heard the firing of the volcano above me, and saw nearly a hundred feet over my head, hot masses of scoria suspended in the air, I am not ashamed to say that I felt a little uncomfortable. I looked above and around, and saw that it needed but a slight tremulous motion to confine me there forever. It was but the work of five or ten minutes to reach the top, and a little heavier discharge of fire—a small shower of ashes—and I should have been smothered or crisped in a moment. There may have been no danger, but one cannot escape the belief of it when at times he is compelled to dodge flaming masses of scoria, that otherwise would smite him to the earth.

We ascended by a different and much easier path. It is no longer but far preferable to the one we came down. It led us to the other side of the crater, from which we look down on Pompeii. I could trace the stream of lava to the plain, and could well imagine the consternation of the inhabitants of the doomed city, as the storm of ashes shot off from its bosom. Weary and exhausted we descended by a different route through a bed of ashes that reached from the top to the bottom of the hill, mounted our horses and rode homeward.



The Press and General Review

REVIEW OF NEWS.

Our Parisian neighbors have approached no nearer a state of rest than when we last wrote. Another election for Paris abundantly suffices to keep up the excitement, and to no party can such excitement be more unpalatable than to a party in power which feels its inefficiency, and that its tenure of office is extremely precarious. Their coercive measures, for the repression of Socialism, see it upon themselves producing in effect the very reverse of that which they were intended to accomplish. The President himself, elected as he was by the unanimous voice of the nation, met with a very disrespectful reception at the hands of some of the suburban populace.

The Stage of France may very generally be regarded as an accurate index of the state of popular opinion. At the Vaudeville, the other night, a new piece was produced, entitled *The Restoration*, containing allusions in favor of the Bourbons, and prejudicial to the Republic, both of which, astonishing to say, were received with marks of indignant reprobation—a fact which shows clearly, that however discontented the people may be with those who at present guide the helm of State, they are by no means prepared for a restoration of Monarchy. At length the Pope has actually set out for Rome, which he will reach by easy stages. The Minister Gili seems a most enlightened statesman, and proceeds most brilliantly with the work of financial reform. We have had a good many instances of beginning at the wrong end, as is usual in such cases, but not one equal to this. The two transparent clocks lighted at the expense of some half-pint of oil per diem, are ordered to remain dark to save the oil! A singular story is in circulation of a priest, Monsignor Gazzola, who was tried by the Vicar-General's Tribunal, soon after Dr. Achilli's escape, on divers charges; the one he was committed on, and for which he was sentenced to pass the remainder of his natural life in the *Engastolo*, was for publishing in the *Positivo*, in the time of the Republic a recommendation to His Holiness to abdicate the Pontifical Throne. The Inquisition claimed him for contempt of religion, and he was lodged, for the present, in the Castle of St. Angelo, whence he has just escaped!

In Ireland misery still reigns; but there is comparative peace. As we have to-day elsewhere stated, the work of emigration goes on rapidly; but under circumstances far from satisfactory. The intelligence, the industry, the small opulence is going; the ignorance, the indolence, the poverty remain behind. For this, of course, there is no legislative cure.

The working of the Encumbered Estates enactment proceeds, and some of those who were the foremost to oppose, are among the first to avail themselves of its provisions. The Commissioners have made a return pursuant to an order of the House of Commons, stating the number of petitions lodged in their Courts, the total rental of the property proposed to be sold, and the gross amount of encumbrances stated to be chargeable thereon. By this return it appears, that the number of Petitions lodged to the 15th day of February (inclusive), is 481; the total rental of the property, £608,327 8s. 7s.; and the gross amount of the encumbrances stated to be chargeable thereon £12,671,049 13s 6d. Of the 481 Petitions, 14 have been dismissed, and 27 are duplicates. If these dismissed, and duplicate petitions, and the rental encumbrances stated therein, are deducted from the foregoing, the result will be as shown by the return:—

Petitions, 440; Rental, £581,409 16s. 8d.; Encumbrances, 10,219,772 10 8.

How lamentable a picture this gives of the Aristocracy of Ireland! Nothing could more clearly show the necessity of some measure similar to this Act being had recourse to for the sale of encumbered estates in Ireland, instead of the tedious process of the Court of Chancery, than this return. If this Act had not passed, each of the estates, the subject of the 440 Petitions, must eventually have found its way into Chancery, and enormous expenses would have to be borne out of the proceeds of the land, to the grievous injury of the inhabitants.—*Ban.*

THE JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

The editor of the *Journal* makes no objection to endow a Professorship of Agriculture out of the funds of the University, but proposes to attach it to the Normal School instead of the University. Now we really cannot see either the propriety or justice of this idea. The real student of agricultural science ought to make himself acquainted with many departments of science, such as natural history, natural philosophy, general chemistry, mineralogy and geology. The Professor of Agriculture might very well give most abundant instruction to the Normal School students, without being particularly attached to it, instead of to the University.—We fear that this expression is indicative of a slight falling we have formerly noticed in the Reverend Chief Superintendent, but which must be held in check. Why may not the two institutions be nourished from the same source and flourish side by side, without any endeavors to bring up or pull down either, for no earthly good that can be imagined? *Eheu, jam satis! Daily Patriot.*

EPIDEMICS.

Upon the above, which generally accords with our views, we have only to observe by way of further elucidation, that although cholera does not appear in all places where deleterious gases are present, the difference occasioned by altered currents of electricity would seem merely to be one of greater or less intensity.—We are not to suppose that sulphuretted hydrogen can be breathed with impunity, either in diluted or concentrated doses. It has been rendered abundantly evident by the sanitary reports, that the elements of putrefaction, wherever they are breathed, will produce diseases of varying types and degrees of malignity. It has been asked why cholera should have been absent, both in 1832 and 1849, from Lyons, one of the most ill-cleaned towns in France, the lower parts of which are subject to annual inundations; the town being situated at the confluence of two rivers. But Lyons is rarely free from typhoid fever, and at the present moment (December 1849), it is raging there in so severe a form, that its identity with cholera is beginning to be asserted. To account for apparent exceptions, we have only to remember that the greatest danger is not necessarily in the place where the gases are evolved, if rapidly disengaged by heat and dispersed by winds, but where the mist which they impregnate lodges at night, and this, although generally in the plains, may sometimes be on hill sides, or in the hollows and ravines of a mountainous country; or again it may be at sea, as in the case we have quoted of the attack of the crew of a steam-boat on the Goodwin sands. It appears by no means improbable, that the coast of Africa, at the embouchure of its great rivers, would not be found sickly to Europeans, if those who visited it adopted the precaution of sleeping at night in an elevated region. They are safe above what is there called the "fever level," whether by night or day; and the high table lands of South Abyssinia, although within ten degrees of the line, are stated by Dr. Beke to be as salubrious as any parts of England.

Following out these conclusions, we think it will be found that the mortality of hospitals has always been greatest, other circumstances the same, where they have been situated in a low and marshy neighborhood, or near the banks of a river, as the Hotel Dieu at Paris.

In the cure of epidemics, the first step obviously is to escape from the cause that produces them. Where we are breathing a poisonous vapor no remedies can avail: to continue to breathe it must be death. The first care, therefore, of the patient should be, to change his lodging; and he will not require any table of levels for this purpose. A view about sunrise, from the top of any church steeple will show him at a glance the level of the night mist. He should avoid that especially during the summer heats, as he would the white pall of the grave.

When a patient cannot change his lodging, or be suddenly removed, the next care should be to raise at night, by a fire in an open chimney, the temperature of the room in which he sleeps, sufficiently to dry up the vapor and rarify any deleterious gases that may be present. Upon the more medical part of the treatment that should be adopted for cholera patients, we again avail ourselves of the pen of Dr. Kelsall.

"In the cases which I have observed where the patients did not sink irrecoverably at once, from inhaling an inordinate dose of the poison, the prognosis seemed to depend on one symptom, viz., the violence or long continuance of the severe purging and vomiting; other bad symptoms serum was poured into the intestines, then the cramps, &c., were proportionately severe; the sufferer became blue, and sunk to a certain point, when a crisis took place, and he gradually and slowly rose again—the stage of recovery progressing according to his ability to bear the great depletion he had undergone; providing always that this stage was not officially meddled with by the exhibition of food or physic. But if, with sufficient constitutional strength to bear safely the depletion, the alimentary canal was burthened with the weakest ailment, or what is more, with indigestible drugs, than the patient's only chance was often destroyed. In other words, a patient imbued with visceral disease and enjoying a bodily vigor, being seized with cholera, serious depletion, with its consequent symptoms, would continue until the whole of the poison was evacuated from the blood, and then a crisis would take place, and a restorative action commence. Such, I think, would be the course of the disease if the patient were left entirely to himself, and no impediments in the shape of ailments or drugs placed in the way.

"Throughout every phasis of this disease from the premonitory diarrhoea to collapse, and throughout the typhoid stage which too often succeeds the state of collapse, the digestive function is totally suspended. The nausea, rigors, disgust at the sight of food, the rapid passage of indigested aliments, &c. through the intestines, are sufficient indications of the condition of the alimentary apparatus at the commencement of an attack of cholera. The dreadful sensation of sinking at the pit of the stomach, so invariably mistaken by the patient for the pangs of hunger, during the state of collapse, and subsequent typhoid stage, is known to be a morbid symptom and not hunger, by the

immediate rejection of the ingesta in most cases, either by vomiting or purging—if the cold white tongue, or bilious vomiting, were not already a sufficient guide to the state of the digestive organs. To attempt to force nutrition while this state of things continues, is absurd as it is pernicious; for as nothing which is introduced into the alimentary canal can be assimilated, it must act only as a cause of irritation, and aggravate the mischief already going on.

"If the stomach is not in working order, we may as well expect sawdust to be digested as beef-tea, arrow root, &c. and to the irritation of these aliments (?) during collapse, and subsequent typhus, I am persuaded that many persons owe their deaths, who would have survived had their stomachs been kept perfectly empty and at rest: indeed, it would be easy for me to quote some decided instances of the fact.

"The presence of a little milk and water in the stomach of a person suffering under this stage of the disease being productive of such aggravation, it would not appear to require much arithmetic to calculate the effects of the chalk, calomel, turpentine, ludanum, aromatics, astringents, brandy, &c., which have been so extensively "exhibited" for the cure of this morbid state of the alimentary canal. All that need be said on the matter is, that it would have been far better to have left the unfortunate patients alone than to have complicated their cases with the sufferings of indigestion, by stuffing them with these abominations. Those who survived this treatment have little to thank it for; they got well in spite of the drugs, and should rather rejoice that the attack was originally a mild one (perhaps aggravated by the physic), and that their constitutions could withstand the combined effects of cholera, and the empirical means used to cure it.

"Chalk mixture, &c., may do very well as palliatives, and even cure diarrhoea when this is occasioned by the presence of an acid in the intestines; but in malignant cholera the mucous membrane of the bowels is too busily engaged in pouring out serum to have time to think about manufacturing acids; and as to the stoppage of this flow of serum by means of astringents, the thing is impossible, their very presence adding to the irritation and increasing the flood of serum, whereby the chalk and astringents are quickly swept away. Opium is indicated, perhaps, because the patient suffers, or is expected to suffer severe spasms, but as these spasms are merely one of the symptoms of the disease, to give laudanum is only to oppose a symptom, while the blood-vessels of the bowels may continue to pour forth their serum.

"The exhibition of calomel is equally empirical and injurious, for besides that its presence in the stomach is a mechanical cause of irritation, it has no power whatever to alleviate any symptom: I have seen six or seven unfortunates during the stage of reaction, in a state of severe ptialism, in whom the symptoms were just exactly the same as in others who had taken no mercury. That is to say, they still suffered from retching and vomiting of green bilious liquid, then bilious purging, extreme prostration, and superadded, the miseries of salivation, which might well have been spared, for they would have recovered without the use of mercury at all. One patient who had been under similar treatment ten days and was then (when I first saw him) in a state of ptialism, still continued to suffer, not only from retching and bilious purging every half-hour, but the cramps had not ceased, and though taking a daily abundant allowance of rice, sago, &c., he was rapidly losing strength. On stopping this man's allowance of food, the cramps disappeared in a few hours, and he absolutely gained strength on no diet at all. Observing a rigid fast for four days, the stomach and bowels became tranquil, and then an occasional tea-spoonful of beef-tea was allowed, on which he thrived, and soon convalesced. Here, then, is an example, both of the inutility of mercury, and the impropriety of harrassing the disordered stomach of a cholera patient with food.

"The premonitory symptoms of cholera generally commence by loss of appetite, sometimes attended by chills and flushes of heat. Thirst—a peculiar sensation of sinking at the pit of the stomach—rumbling in the bowels, like "the fermentation of yeast"—slight nausea—sometimes faintness—the tongue moist, flabby, generally whitish, and the point of the tongue cold to the touch; these are the premonitory symptoms of cholera, and if at this time camphor is had recourse to, it rarely fails to remove them speedily. If these first symptoms be disregarded, the patient soon becomes affected also with diarrhoea (often painless,) occasional eructations, and disposition to vomit; but even when the disease has advanced thus far, camphor will yet be often the best remedy. It will, at all events, arrest the diarrhoea with more certainty than other aromatics and astringents, without the disadvantage of imposing any labor on the disordered stomach, because of its volatile property. But, from the first moment a patient observes the peculiar sensation of fermentation in the bowels, he should be cautioned to cease immediately from taking any kind of food whatever, and content himself with an occasional sip of cold water until all disorder of the bowels has disappeared."

The use of camphor in epidemics is of very ancient standing. It was recommended at the time of the Black Death by Gentiles of Folig-

no, an Italian physician of great celebrity. His theory of the epidemic of that period appears to have been the sound one—that it depended upon a pestilential state of the atmosphere, the effects of which might be best counteracted by disinfectants. He ordered, therefore, the cleansing of houses, sprinkling the floors with vinegar, and the healthy to wash with vinegar, to smell frequently of camphor and other volatile substances, and to maintain fires of odoriferous woods. Like other followers of Galen, however, he relied too much upon bleeding and purging at the commencement of an attack, and fell himself a victim to the disease, or to this mistake.

Upon the necessity of a total abstinence from food in cases of cholera, Dr. Kelsall further remarks that—

"While cholera prevailed in London, the sufferers were almost universally recommended to take food, to strengthen them of which we have seen the result; for this cause, conjoined to the liberal exhibition of indigestible drugs, much of the late mortality is due; and many a case of cholera, which ran to extreme length, would speedily have been cut short, had the digestive organs been left in a state of perfect rest. Among the premonitory symptoms of cholera, loss of appetite is a common one; which of itself is a strong hint from nature to abstain from food; but the English are a people who regard with instinctive horror the slightest allusion to this remedial measure, so that the very man who would complacently bare his arm to the lancet, and submit to the loss of some two or three pounds of his vital fluid, contemplates with surprising dread the imposition of a few days' fast, even though he may have no appetite to eat.

"If the disease continues to gain ground the patient will suffer from intense thirst, heartburn and the feeling of loss of appetite will degenerate to an intense feeling of sinking at the epigastrium, which increases till it amounts to perfect anguish, a sensation which the patient mistakes for the pangs of hunger, and is probably owing to some morbid condition of the nerves composing the solar plexus. Sometimes even an intelligent patient is aware that this feeling is not hunger, yet he imploringly demands oranges, apples, ginger-beer, milk, broth, water, &c., in large draughts, and if these be given to him they aggravate his suffering by causing increased purging and vomiting, and anguish at the epigastrium. They must be denied and withheld with firmness, a teaspoonful of plain water only being allowed him every few minutes, besides his teaspoonful of medicine. In a few hours, if his constitution be sufficiently strong to hold out under the trial, a crisis will take place, when the whole of the poison having been ejected from the system, the purging will cease, and with it the cramps; the pulse will begin to regain a little power; warmth will return to the extremities, and to the tongue; the extreme thirst and craving for food will diminish, and the first step towards recovery will have taken place, which must not be marred by giving him food. The tongue will at this stage be found more or less furred (generally loaded and flabby), a sufficient indication that the stomach is still not in working condition, and that it must be left for a while in a state of perfect rest that it may recover itself; and be it remembered that this cannot be effected by any medical legerdemain, for there is no drug in the pharmacopœia capable of conjuring away this atony of the alimentary canal. The poison of cholera is ejected through the mucous coat of the stomach and the bowels, and by the liver; in its passage through these surfaces, it acts on them as it acts on the ejected serum which it coagulates, and nothing but perfect rest will enable the surfaces to resume their healthy condition. Abstinence from every kind of aliment must therefore still be persisted in until there is a decided constipation of the bowels, and the tendency to retching has entirely ceased, small quantities of weak beef-tea may then be given in tea-spoonful at a time; but even then we must feel our way with great caution, and not commit the folly of attempting to force nutrition. If the tongue begin to clean the more nutritious aliment may be given, disregarding entirely the constipation of the bowels; for these two things, viz., constipation and cleaning of the tongue, will be found to proceed together, notwithstanding any preconceived prejudices to the contrary, and the bowels will in due time open a passage for themselves without the use of purgatives.

"The worst and most fatal cases are those where the patient is overtaken with cholera on a full stomach (perhaps after eating a hearty supper), and is suddenly attacked with faintness coldness of the tongue and surface, cramps, retching and purging of rice-water dejections, and other dangerous symptoms. In dealing with such a case the treatment had better be commenced by exciting full vomiting of the undigested aliment, by means of draughts of tepid water in which a few drops of camphorated spirit have been mixed. But with the single exception of clearing the stomach of undigested aliments by means of draughts of tepid water, the patient should not be allowed to drink, however urgently he may entreat. The stomach must be kept empty; the prime object being to check the vomiting and purging, but this will not cease if the stomach be distended with water, or, what is worse, by gruel, arrowroot, drugs, &c.

When the cramps, purging, vomiting, coldness, &c., have ceased, the patient must not be considered out of danger. Rice water dejections may be succeeded by a thin, scanty, frothy, pea-soup-like diarrhoea; and if this continue, and be accompanied by cerebral symptoms, his condition is still very precarious. The skin is generally cool, pulse slow and marked; but restlessness, slight delirium, or disposition to coma, and the turned or glazed tongue, show that he is far from being convalescent. This state strongly resembles typhus, and is probably occasioned by the great loss of serum which has taken place during the rice-water purging; few who unhappily degenerate into this condition survive—from seven to twelve days, however, will decide the patient's fate.

Post-mortem examinations of these cases show that the mucous coat of the bowels is diseased, and the mesenteric glands sympathetically enlarged; and, therefore it is obvious that in such a state, the digestion and assimilation of food is impossible; to feed the patient is consequently only to present a mechanical cause of aggravation to the organic mischief which has already commenced, and hasten his end, or destroy his only chance of recovery, while total abstinence will afford that rest to the diseased tissues which alone can enable the vital power to rectify the nascent lesion of the mucous membrane.

"I have witnessed the recovery of several patients who were rapidly falling into this dangerous state, by keeping them entirely without food (in one instance for thirteen days); they all continued to suffer the painful sinking at the epigastrium, which is almost characteristic of the disease, and craved more or less for 'victuals;' but when, after this long fast, the tongue began to assume a more natural appearance, indicative of a return of some tonic to the stomach, this morbid craving for food ceased, the patients very contentedly desiring only the small quantities of beef-tea which were then allowed to restore them gradually, according to the well-known rule of giving small quantities of such diet to persons whose bodily powers are brought to a low ebb by shipwreck and starvation. Under these circumstances, a boy aged eight years, was sentenced to total abstinence, at the same time that a medical gentleman prescribed 'a generous diet.' He fasted six days, tossing about, and incessantly raving for victuals and drink, which his dry furred tongue, thin bilious dejections, and retching, warned his intelligent mother to withhold. Then, uneasy at her son's long fast, she gave him one single tea-spoonful of arrow-root made with milk, which was followed in less than ten minutes by alarming vomiting and purging, increased anguish in the epigastrium and abdomen, and delirium, which convinced her that though starvation be an extreme remedy, in it consisted the only hope of saving the life of her child. After this she gave him nothing but a few drops of cold water at a time, for seven long days; when the tongue began to appear natural, bowels and stomach tranquil, craving for food gone, and then, feeling her way cautiously with a few tea-spoonfuls of weak beef-tea, the boy slowly convalesced, and was ultimately restored to perfect health. Had she persisted in trying experiments to force a diseased stomach to do what it is incapable of, she would have experimented away the life of her son."

TO BE CONTINUED.

Ecclesiastical.

The Gorham Decision.

Sixty-four of the clergy of the archdeaconry of Exeter have published a protest on the subject of the Gorham decision. They recite that the sacred Synod of this nation, commonly called Convocation, is recognised by the constitution and laws of this realm; that the civil power, without consent of the aforesaid Sacred Synod, has created the Judicial Privy Council to be supreme court in matters of doctrine and controversies of faith; and that this court has in the Gorham case declared that the Church of England "does not require her clergy to believe, as a necessary article of faith, that every infant baptised into her communion is by baptism regenerate;" therefore, while yielding reverent peaceful obedience to the Queen as "supreme governor in these her realms, over all persons and in all causes, as well ecclesiastical as temporal," yet in this case, "as in the presence of God," they "do solemnly repudiate the opinion or position that the civil power of this realm hath, or ought to have any authority or rightful power to appoint a lay court of appeal in matters affecting the Church's faith or doctrine without the sanction and consent of that Church in Sacred Synod assembled," &c. They utterly reject, refuse, deny, and repudiate the doctrine contained in the decision on the case of Gorham; and declare that the Book of Common Prayer doth fully and unequivocally teach, "as the Holy Catholic Church ever has taught, that, without any sort of uncertainty, hypothesis, reservation, contingency or doubt, the gift of regeneration and the remissions of sin in all cases bestowed upon infants in and by the sacrament of holy baptism duly administered.—English paper.

The Return of the Pope to Rome.

It is now generally understood that the Pope leaves Caserta on the 4th or 5th April, and proceeds at once to Terracina. Some persons say he will then pay a visit to Alateci, a small town which refused to send deputies to the Republican National Assembly, and afterwards come to Velletri, where he is to be received by General Baraguay d'Hilliers. It is also asserted that thence he will be escorted to Rome by the French army, and definitely establish himself at the Vatican: whilst others pretend that his Holiness has determined, from Velletri, to retrace his steps to Terracina, and there await the development of events at Paris. We are likewise told that the King of Naples transfers at the same time his residence to Gaeta, where a camp of 15,000 men is to be formed for the purpose of protecting the Pope en cas de besoin. It is impossible at present to decide what the intentions of the Papal Sovereign in reality are. All that I know is, that Cardinal Antonelli has addressed official despatches to Rome, announcing the Pope's departure on the day above named and that all persons concerned (your correspondent among

the number) are making their preparations to receive the Supreme Pontiff on the frontier. It is understood that General Baraguay d'Hilliers leaves this for France on the 15th of next month, that the French army in the Roman States is to be reduced to one division of 60,000 men, and that an excellent officer, General Goussier, is to have the command. Rome is perfectly quiet, but I cannot help seeing that the people are much agitated by the result of the French elections. Groups of persons devouring and discussing the last news are formed every moment in the Corso and open piazzas, and if I am any judge of Italian expression, I should say that hope of a new revolution is to be traced on every countenance. The arrival of the French fleet at Naples, and the expected appearance of the English squadron, add to this excitement, and in my opinion the Pope will find his position here more critical than he calculates on. I am told that the plan of raising troops in Spain for the service of the Pope has again failed.—The Times Correspondent, Rome 27th March.

The Watchman.

Tuesday Evening, May 13, 1850.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS!!

To-morrow the opening of Parliament takes place. Already the appearance of M. P.'s indicates the coming event. Without doubt the Session about to open will exceed in point of interest, any of its predecessors. The public await with deepest anxiety the pending movements; we say the pending movements; for to this hour, so far as we know, but little has transpired relative to the course determined upon by the ministry. However, it cannot be doubted that our legislators, both in and out of the ministry, are prepared to bring forward measures affecting gravely, for weal or woe, the interests of the body politic.

Now we ask is there a man in Canada, who will content himself without a knowledge of the doings of our legislators? The experience of a daily, semi-weekly or tri-weekly paper may be more than many of our agricultural population will feel disposed to incur; and besides, during the Summer season few engaged in the cultivation of the soil could spare sufficient time to peruse lengthy reports of Parliamentary proceedings. But we propose to furnish through the columns of the Watchman a general account of the doings in parliament (of course in a condensed form) and offer

Eleven Copies, from No. 15 to end of Vol., for \$10 in Advance.

From the number of New Subscribers obtained since we made the alteration in our terms, we are led to expect that on the opening of Parliament our list will be greatly extended. Our object is to send forth a pure literature at a rate as low as can be done without sustaining loss; and if our agents and readers generally will put forth a little more effort to obtain new subscribers and to collect subscriptions, we have no hesitation in saying, that at the opening of our next Volume we shall be able to publish the Watchman at rates exceeding in cheapness, any similar publication in Canada.

FRIENDS, AGENTS, READERS, please accept our thanks for the interest in our enterprise, already manifested; and now with united, redoubled zeal, make one simultaneous effort to crown our undertaking with abundant success.

The period during which we proposed to receive payments on account of the Watchman, as advance, having expired, we have resolved still further to extend the term to the opening of the annual conference of the C. W. Methodist New Connexion, June 5th. In doing this, we indulge a hope that those of our Subscribers who have not yet paid their subscriptions will endeavor to do so within the advance term. Many of our Agents being ministers will probably be removed to other stations at the Conference: a consideration which, viewed in its influence on the collection of debts, will we hope induce them to do what in them lies to collect the outstanding debts on their several stations, bringing the amounts with them to Conference.

Apology!

When we first issued the Watchman, we had not decided to associate Job Printing with the publication of the paper. Circumstances have since, however, we think, definitely pointed out the propriety of our doing so; and for some time past we have been endeavoring as expeditiously as possible to supply our Printing Establishment with Presses, Types, &c., &c., requisite for carrying on Job Printing in all its departments. During ten days past the putting up of Presses and other fixtures, together with some amount of Job-work, which required immediate attention, and some incidental occurrences, over which we had no control, have conspired to produce the late appearance of the Watchman both the present and the past week. This, we hope, will not soon recur.

In announcing that we are prepared to execute Job-work at low rates and with neatness and despatch, we respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. For particulars see advertisement on last page.

Practical Reflections on the Removal of Gospel Ministers from their Respective Charges.

With several Reformed Denominations, another year is almost terminated. Ere long, hundreds of congregations in Canada, will bid adieu to the Ministers who have laboured for their welfare, it may be for one, two, or more years. This statement is especially true of Methodist Communities; who, when they have but laid the foundation for extensive usefulness, are usually hurried to other scenes of Ministerial toil. In all the varied forms of human relationship, there is none wherein separation produces emotions similar to those awakened by the removal of a successful Minister from those whose rescue he has been the honored agent under God, in effecting. The Apostle Paul could endure with a severe countenance and a heart unmoved, the anger of Kings and Councils, imprisonment, scourging and even death; but when surrounded by a goodly number of Ephesian converts, he exclaims with all the emotions of the man, the Christian, the Apostle, "What mean ye to weep and to break mine heart?"

These partings will ere long take place, in many a circle; and do our space admit, we might descant pretty largely on these mournful occasions. We would not underrate the emotions so naturally awakened by these separations; but we have something in view more important than even the parting hand, and the tears of regret, which characterize such separations. Our object in directing attention to this subject is to elicit inquiry on the part both of Ministers and people, as to what they have done, to promote each other's happiness. The opportunities of doing good which through unfaithfulness, have not been turned to account, rise up in fearful array against the Minister of Jesus Christ, when he approaches the solemn duty of addressing for the last time, the people of his charge. Terrific consideration! the man whom he might have reaped from his native sin and unbelief, may through his want of fidelity perish eternally! But we leave the Pastor to make his own application of these reflections, while we address for a moment another class—THE LAITY, and especially the laity of Voluntary Churches.

The Author of our existence and the Redeemer of our souls, has ordained that those who preach the Gospel shall live of the gospel. And a more humiliating position, we can scarcely imagine a Church to occupy, than that connected with the inadequate payment of its ministers. Extreme poverty may palliate the crime; but it is our decided conviction that amid a population like that of Canada, this excuse can be pleaded legitimately, only by a very small portion of the Community. Scarcely any except the extremely improvident or profligate, are so poor as to exclude the possibility of contributing something annually to support the gospel ministry. Could we, however, gather from our thrifty population an inconsiderable few, whose means of contributing to religious and benevolent purposes, was but scanty, while we would admit that God only requires "according to what a man hath," we would by no means admit that such cases furnish a shelter to the wealthy, penurious professor. How often have we heard these men descant on the sacrifice and privation to which Ministers should cheerfully submit! And for what end? That Christ might be honored? No. What then? That the Church might have in her Ministers a bright example of Christian character, calculated to stimulate to zealous activity and self-sacrificing devotedness? No Christian friend; these avaricious professors urge the necessity of sacrifice on the part of the Ministers, solely for the purpose of saving their own pence! And we ask the candid reader, will the end justify the means? or, does each enhance the infamy of the other? We say without hesitation, that in the great majority of cases in this country, Congregations are well able to pay their Ministers; and it is disgraceful in the extreme for Churches to enjoy the ministrations of the Lord's chosen servants, and withal leave them destitute of a comfortable support. Better, infinitely better to occupy the humble place of a devoted Lazarus, than to grasp unnumbered millions, with an avaricious hand;—a hand incapable of giving liberally or cheerfully, to sustain the institutions of Christianity.

Does the eye of an individual who has not during the present year contributed according to his ability;—nay, through whose penuriousness the ambassador of Christ has lacked "bread sufficient" for himself and family, or other real conveniences which he ought to have enjoyed—we say does the eye of such an one fall on this article? If so, we entreat him by his obligations to Christ, to hear and consider, for "sin lieth at the door!" Efface, Christian friend, efface at once, this foul blot, by bringing thy offerings into the treasury of the Lord.

The complaint reaches us from every part of the Province, (and we ourselves have some reasons to believe the statement,) that "money is scarce." Now, we fear that under such circumstances, the Ministers of Christ's gospel may be inadequately supported, and we beg our Christian friends to consider the fact that no financial engagement can be more solemn, or obligatory than that of the Christian

to contribute liberally to the support of the Ministry. God requires it, and his demands are imperative. How soon will the place of the ambassador of Jesus, be vacant; space or death will sever; and who, we ask, can endure the recollection of an injury inflicted on one removed beyond the reach of a recompence? "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might;" do it now; and remember that he that "soweth sparingly, shall reap also sparingly."

Clergy Reserves & Rectories—Great Public Meeting.

Pursuant to notice a public meeting was held in Knox's Church, Queen Street, for the purpose of securing united and successful effort in the ranks of true Volunteers, to obtain an equitable adjustment of this vexed question. Many facts of a most startling character and illustrative of the highly culpable manner in which in days of yore, the public funds were distributed, were adduced; and the tendency of the meeting will, doubtless be to expedite the settlement of the question.

An amendment, the object of which was to demand the ministry to make the subject a Cabinet question during the approaching Session, was proposed by the Hon. M. Cameron and created a good deal of debate and uproar; the original was eventually carried. Let it, however, be understood that the supporters of the original motion and the amendment are alike convinced of the necessity of appropriating the Clergy Reserves and Rectories to the support of educational institutions; both are alike satisfied that the public demand should be met, met immediately; the only difference is in respect to the mode of pressing the subject through the legislature. Mr. Cameron and his party are determined that it shall be a ministerial or Cabinet question; while the other party are anxious that it should be taken up as such, but are unwilling to risk the consequences of too much urgency in the case. We annex the resolutions.

1. Moved by Rev. J. Roaf, seconded by Rev. Mr. Jennings:

1. "That the state endowments for religious purposes commonly known as the Clergy Reserves, have, from an early period of the history of the Province, to the present day, proved a source of great and manifold evils in the community; obstructing, in no small degree, the physical improvement of the country—engendering and embittering political strife and division—and fermenting to a lamentable extent, mutual jealousy, distrust and alienation among the christian churches planted in our land."

2. Moved by Mr Spreull, secondly by J. Doel, Esq:

2. "That the institution and endowment, by the Executive Government of the Province, in the year 1835 or '6 of 57 Rectories of the Church of England, effected as it was in a clandestine, and as is generally believed, illegal manner—in direct violation of assurances given by the Imperial Government on the subject—with a reckless disregard of the well understood feelings and wishes of the community, aggravated in a high degree the evils arising out of the Clergy Reserve question; awakened at the time a sentiment of profound and just indignation in the public mind throughout the province, and has ever since been regarded by a majority of the people with a settled disgust and dissatisfaction, as an act of irresponsible power in one of its most offensive and dangerous forms, a serious invasion at once of their civil and religious rights, and a decided step towards the establishment of a dominant church in the country;"

3. Moved by Rev. J. Richardson, seconded by G. Brown, Esq.:

3. "That the transference of the Clergy Reserves question from the Provincial to the Imperial Government, urged forward as it was with unseemly and unjustifiable haste, at a peculiarly trying period of the history of the Province, and without the public voice being heard in regard to it, is generally and justly condemned by the community;—and that the provisions of the Imperial Act of 1840, consequent thereon, are wholly unsatisfactory to a very large proportion of the people, and incompatible with the true interests of the Province—civil and religious."

4. Moved by Rev. Professor Lillie, seconded by Rev. Mr. Hurlburt:

4. "That a petition be addressed to the Provincial Parliament, praying that immediate and effectual measures may be taken for securing the repeal of the Imperial statute, and the appropriation of the Clergy Reserve lands, and the funds derived therefrom to the purposes of general education, or to such other objects of public utility as may be accordant with the well understood wishes of the community, and conducive to the peace and well-being thereof. And praying also that they will forthwith institute a searching investigation into the whole circumstances connected with the institution and endowment of the Rectories, and the adoption of such other measures as may be necessary to relieve the public mind from the anxiety that prevades it, in regard to the renewal or continuance by the government, of the vain and mischievous attempt in a community constituted as ours is, to give one or more of the Christian denominations any superiority over the rest."

To this Mr. Cameron moved in amendment, (which was lost.)

"That a petition be addressed to the Provincial Parliament, praying that immediate measures may be taken for securing the appropriation of the Clergy Reserve and Rectory Lands and the funds derived therefrom to the purposes of general education; or to such other objects of public utility as may be



in accordance with the well understood wishes of the community and conducive to the peace and well-being thereof. That from the prominence of these questions during the last 25 or 30 years in all the regions of political controversy of the country; that the power of a balance in exciting distrust, political and religious animosity, and the expectation of the majority of the people of Upper Canada, that these questions will occupy the early attention of the Provincial Parliament, it is the imperative duty of the Government, as the only effectual means of allaying public excitement, to make these Cabinet questions and give them the full influence of their position."

5. Moved by Rev. Jas. Pyper, seconded by Rev. W. McClure:

"5. That an association be forthwith formed for the purpose of securing the attainment of the below-mentioned objects—the constitution of which shall be as follows—viz:—

"1. That this Society be entitled—'The Anti-Clergy Reserve Association.'

"II. That the object of this Society be the repeal of the Imperial Act, relating to the Clergy Reserves in this Province, the abolition of the Rectories, and the appropriation of the whole proceeds to General Education, or to other public purposes, in accordance with the well understood wishes of the people.

"III. That the following modes of action be adopted:—

"1st. By public Meetings, by the formation of Local Associations, and by the circulation of petitions to Parliament.

"2nd. By collecting and digesting, from public and other authentic documents, information relative to the Clergy Reserves and Rectories, and as to the deleterious influence and tendency of both on the peace, happiness, and prosperity of the country; and by issuing publications upon those subjects adapted to popular use.

"3rd. By communicating with the members of the Legislature, of the Executive Government, and of the Municipalities throughout Western Canada.

"4th. By awakening the political constitutions of the Province to the importance of returning men to Parliament, as vacancies may occur, who are the sincere and avowed advocates of the principles of the Society.

"IV. That every individual concurring in the principles of the Society, and subscribing at least two shillings and sixpence annually to its funds, be recognized as a member.

"V. That the officers of the Society consist of a Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Committee of fifteen members.

"VI. That the officers, and Committee, be elected at the annual meeting of the Society, to be held on the day of

"6. That the following gentlemen shall constitute the Committee of the Association, with power to enact bye-laws, and with instructions to use diligence in procuring signatures to the petitions to the Legislature, and generally to prosecute the objects of the Association by all fair and constitutional means—reporting their proceedings to their constituents from time to time as may appear expedient.

- Messrs. JAMES SHAW, PETER FREELAND, A. T. McCORD, J. LITTLE, D. MITCHELL, W. L. PERRIN, ROBERT JAMES, PETER BROWN, Messrs. JOHN DOEL, T. J. O'NEIL, E. F. WHITTEMORE, R. KNEESHAW, THOS. HUTCHINSON, JOHN MCINTOSH, W. D. TAYLOR.

Review of News.

The Steamer Niagara's news presents little alteration in affairs since the previous Steamer's departure from Liverpool. The "signs of promise" occasionally bursting forth in the horizon of Continental Europe seem created only to deceive. The probability of a change of Ministry gains strength. This we imagine, will seriously affect Colonial affairs.

The establishment of reciprocal Free-Trade between the British American Provinces, seems the dawn of a new era in the Canadian-export business. And if recent transactions in the United States Senate do not prove illusory, we are likely to enjoy Reciprocal Free Trade with the model republic according to the stipulations of the Act of the last Session of the Canadian Legislature.

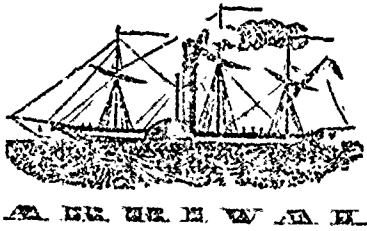
We are happy to find that the determination to secure the observance of the Sabbath day in the Post office department, is likely to become pretty general in Canada. A meeting recently held at London C. W., has taken up the subject spiritedly, passed resolutions and adopted a memorial to the legislature praying for the abolition of the evil. Ministers of the Episcopalian, Wesleyan, Independent and New Connexion Churches took part in the proceedings. Surely ministers of the gospel in Toronto should not be negligent respecting this matter. An united effort here could scarcely fail to exert a salutary influence. Ald. Boves has given notice in the City Council of a motion on this subject to be introduced, probably to-night.

On last Wednesday, the County of York Spring Fair and Cattle Show took place in this City.

The North American, a semi-weekly paper to be devoted to the interests of the "Clear Grit" party, has made its appearance. It is a large well-got-up sheet; and is published by Messrs Kingston (late of the Provincialist) & Co., Corner of King and Church Streets, Toronto, at three dollars per Annum in advance or four otherwise.

The British American League is once more before the public with an address to the inhabitants of the British Provinces and a memorial to the Legislature for a Federal Union of the B. A. Colonies, and Sun-ry other alterations in our present position and Policy.

General Intelligence.



STEAMER NIAGARA

NEW YORK, MAY 9, 6 P. M.

The Niagara reached this port to-day—also the British Queen, from Hamburg.

ENGLAND.

The weakness of the present Government appears to be daily growing more apparent. Sir Robert Peel is said to have—as stated by the last steamer—waited upon the Queen, and immediately after on the Duke of Wellington.

FRANCE.

A correspondent of the London Chronicle says, "the only subject of interest to the people in France at the present moment is the election. As far as the opinions of the electors can be calculated upon, they are decidedly in favor of Eugene Sue. The city appears to be five sixths in favor of the Democratic candidate."

GREECE.

The mission of Baron Gros, from the French Government, has, it is said, proved a failure. Admiral Parker still retains possession of the Greek vessels. The difficulty with England was as far as ever from a settlement.

PRUSSIA.

Prussia is seeking an alliance with Denmark, and she has this object in view, to avail herself of an opportunity to withdraw from the Schleswig dispute. The Dutchies have entered upon an independent negotiation for peace. Prussia has left them to their own resources.

TURKEY AND AUSTRIA.

The difficulty between Austria and the Porte has been settled. The Porte has sent autograph letters to the Queen of England and the President of France, in acknowledgement of their friendly aid in the extradition question.

RUSSIA.

The troops are said to have commenced to evacuate the Danubian provinces.

From the Canadian Free Press.

Public Meeting Against Sunday Mails.

A meeting to promote the above object, convened by Simeon Morrill, Esq., Mayor of the Town of London, in compliance with a requisition numerously signed by the most respectable inhabitants of the Town was held in the Town-Hall on Tuesday, the 7th May, 1850. The meeting being assembled it was moved by John Fraser, Esq., seconded by Dr. Salter, that the Mayor take the chair. The Rev. B. Cronyn opened the Meeting with prayer, after which the Chairman addressed the meeting and called on the Rev. B. Cronyn to propose the first resolution.

1st. Resolved.—That this meeting acknowledging the perpetual obligation of the moral law recognises the sacred character of the Lord's day and finds all history and experience attest that its observance has ever been a genuine test of true Christianity and has greatly tended to the promotion of the best interests of mankind, both temporal and spiritual.—Seconded by John Fraser, Esq., and carried unanimously.

The Rev. John Carrol proposed the second resolution. 2nd. Resolved.—That the Government or Legislature of a country though themselves as the framers of law not so amenable to its penalties as other parts of the community, are nevertheless responsible at the bar of God, and any violation of his law from their influential position, becomes vastly more sinful in itself and more injurious to the nation. Seconded by C. Monsarrat and carried unanimously.

The Rev. W. F. Clarke proposed the third resolution. 3rd. Resolved.—That with this sentiment in view, the meeting on the present occasion deprecates the great and general violation of the Sabbath by the work of the Post Office department, under the eye and sanction of the Government. Seconded by Dr. Salter and carried unanimously.

The Rev. H. O. Crofts moved the fourth resolution. 4th. Resolved.—That this meeting resolve to send the following respectful petition on the subject to the three branches of our Legislature about to assemble in Toronto, praying them as they value their own honor, the welfare of the country, and the favor of Almighty God, that they forthwith cause to cease all such public violation of God's holy day.—Seconded by J. S. Buchanan, and carried unanimously.

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly, and Council of the Province of Canada, in Parliament assembled.

The memorial of the undersigned, inhabitants of the Town of London, C. W., humbly and respectfully sheweth:

That they regard the Sabbath as an institution stamped with the seal of divine authority; and designed and fitted to promote the best interests of the human family.

That they consider any violation of this sacred and salutary institution as in the highest degree displeasing to its Great Author; and detrimental to the public welfare.

That they contemplate with deep regret the extensive and legalized system of Sabbath desecration caused by the transmission of Her Majesty's mails.

That they understand that by a recent enactment the oversight of the postal arrangements has been transferred from the jurisdiction of the Imperial, to that of the Provincial authorities.

The undersigned, therefore humbly and respectfully memorialize your honorable House, that in taking the premises into your serious consideration, you would adopt such measures as to your wisdom may seem most expedient, for the abolition of labor on the Lord's day, in the above important department of the public service.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

It was then moved that the following gentlemen act as a committee of arrangement to carry out the object of the meeting:—Messrs. Salter, Fraser, Monsarrat, Buchanan, Carter, and Jeanneret.

Resolved.—That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the London Times and Free Press newspapers.

THOS. CALDWELL, Sec'y.

Mechanics' Institute Festival.

This entertainment, in compliment to the Lecturers of the past season, came off, according to previous announcement, on Friday evening, the 3rd of May. It was given in the Hall of the Institute, which, although not crowded, was comfortably filled.

The arrangements were excellent and the supplies abundant. The proceedings of the evening were enlivened by the very creditable performances of a small but select instrumental Band.

The lecturers with their ladies occupied a platform, slightly elevated, at the west end of the room. All the lecturers were present, excepting two, who were understood to be absent from the city.

After the tables were removed, the President, Professor Croft, explained the design of meeting, in a speech replete with information of a most gratifying character touching the present state of the Institute, which was listened to with marked interest by the auditory. The following resolutions were submitted to the meeting, and adopted by acclamation.

Moved by Mr. Atkinson, seconded by Mr. Cumberland.

That the meeting tenders, its most grateful acknowledgements to the gentleman who favored the Institute with lectures during the past winter; and being well convinced that such prelections are eminently adapted to promote the social elevation of the community, it hopes that every successive season will bring with it stores of useful and instructive knowledge.

Moved by Mr. Thomas, seconded by Mr. Christie.

That this meeting offers its respectful thanks to the gentlemen of the Press; for their continued interest in the proceedings of this institute.

The first resolution drew forth admirable speeches from the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, the Rev. Messrs. Roof, Jennings, Lillie and McClure, and H. Y. Hynd, Esq. On motion of Mr. Jennings, the thanks of the meeting were voted to Professor Croft, for his able conduct in the chair that evening, and for his valuable services to the Institute since his connection with it. Some time after 10 o'clock, the Band played the national anthem, the company standing, which closed the exercises on this interesting occasion.—Daily Patriot.

The Provincial Parliament meets to-morrow. According to the usual routine, His Excellency the Governor-General will proceed to the Legislative Council Chamber at two o'clock, and we shall be enabled to furnish our subscribers with copies of the speech from the throne, at our office, immediately afterwards.

The Houses of Parliament were lighted up and opened for inspection on Saturday night. A large number of persons availed themselves of the opportunity, including most of our gentry and principal citizens.

The Legislative Council room is beautifully fitted up, and looks as well as scarlet and gold, tastefully applied, can make it. The throne is particularly handsome.

The House of Assembly is plain, but preferred by many on account of the chasteness of its decorations. Both rooms are lighted profusely with gas, from large chandeliers and branches. The curtains and cushions are entirely scarlet.

The two beautiful paintings of Her Majesty the Queen, which were rescued from the burning houses at Montreal, adorn either chamber, and look as if they had never sustained injury.

The whole arrangements reflect the highest credit upon Mr. Cumberland, Architect, under whose directions they have been made.—Ib.

DAGUERRETYPES IMPROVED.—A London

artist has discovered a process by which daguerreotypes are rendered indelible. At present, though the producers of these photographic likenesses pretend that they will bear to be touched; it is well known that they will not, and that they must be hermetically sealed against the hostile invasion of sulphurated hydrogen, which makes the picture invisible under a rusty sulphuret of silver.—This London discovery is such that daguerreotypes can be made to bear friction and hydrogen—resist every thing, in fact, short of sand-paper. It is also efficacious in the restoration of those old portraits which have become dimmed with rust. This is one of the pleasantest discoveries that has been made in the fine arts for a long time. We can shortly send our indestructible visages to Thebes or Athens, when we will and where, through the post-office—no friction making them afraid. Of course this discovery will very soon find its way into Broadway and Washington-street.—Boston-Museum.

COLOURED INHABITANTS OF DETROIT.—The

coloured population of Detroit numbers 1000, among whom there are not 100 over ten years of age who cannot read and write. They own upwards of \$300,000 in real estate, and nearly equal amount of personal property, and upwards of 160 dwelling houses on leased lots. And yet the slave-holders say that the coloured people can't take care of themselves.

Spain bids fair to rival California. Gold has been found on the banks and in the sands of the Duoto in Granada. The inhabitants of that region are engaged in digging and washing for the precious metal—"golden opinions" are spreading in every form of exaggeration—and in Madrid two societies have been formed for making men rich suddenly.

The Son of Temperance for April says that there are about one hundred Divisions of the Sons Temperance in Canada West, composing nearly 2000 members. The Order was introduced in June, 1848. This is excellent progress.

FIRE.—We are informed that a fire broke out on the premises of Mr Jacob Hess, Lot No. 7, in the second Concession of Burford, on Thursday last, the 18th ult., by which the dwelling house and offices, with the exception of a wood-house and small room attached, was burnt to ashes; a portion of the furniture was rescued from the flames. Damage estimated at \$1100. Unfortunately there was no insurance.—Paris Star.

Married.

On the 24th April, by the Rev. J. Brennan, the Rev. J. G. Breakenridge, to Miss Eva Lampman, of Ancaster.

Died.

In Hamilton, on the 4th inst., at the residence of the Rev. J. Brennan, the widow McAffe, in the 67th year of her age. She had come from her home in Norwich, (a distance of fifty-four miles) to visit her aged mother, the widow Hughson—who, it was feared, was near her death in Hamilton. On her journey she was exposed to a storm, in which she contracted a severe cold; which hastened to a fatal issue, a consumption of which she had been the subject for a number of years. How true it is; that "God moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform"—the aged Mother has rallied, and lives to see her daughter laid in the grave! As she drew near the close of life, she displayed a composure of mind peculiarly characteristic of the Christian. Her end was peace—"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

"Thou art gone to the grave, but 'twere wrong to deplete thee, Since God was thy ransom, thy Guardian and Guide; He gave thee, and took thee, and soon will restore thee, Where death hath no sting, since the Saviour hath died." Hamilton, May 8, 1850.

At Waterford, on the 10th of March, Mrs. Sarah, wife of J. Yerks, Carpenter, in the 39th year of her age. Mrs. Y., had been a member of the Methodist New Connexion Church, for eleven years. Her attachment to the people of her choice, was strong and unflinching, as she fully believed their doctrines and usages to be based on a broad Scriptural foundation.

The fatal disease which terminated her earthly course, was a malignant Typhus Fever—a disease somewhat prevalent here. The illness was short, but severe; yet left her till near the last, in full possession of reason to converse freely with her family and friends, respecting her prospects and hopes in eternity. She was frequently visited during her illness by the Minister in charge, at whose hands she with her four little children, received the ordinance of Christian baptism, a few days before her death. To him, and others, she expressed herself as trusting only to the atonement of the Saviour for pardon and acceptance with God; and as finding the end of her faith consolation, and peace, and joyous hope in the prospect of dissolution. "He that believeth shall be saved." She has left a sorrowing husband, and four interesting young children behind, besides a large circle of other relations. "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints."

Toronto Market Prices, May 13.

Corrected weekly for the Watchman.

Table with 4 columns: Item, S, D, S, D. Items include Flour per bbl, Wheat per bushel, Barley per bushel, Rye per bushel, Oats per bushel, Oatmeal per bbl, Pease per bushel, Potatoes per bushel, Beef per lb, Beef per 100 lbs, Veal per lb, Pork per 100 lbs, Bacon per cwt, Hams per cwt, Lamb per quarter, Mutton per lb, Fresh Butter per lb, Firkin Butter per lb, Cheese per lb, Lard per lb, Apples per bbl, Eggs per dozen, Turkeys each, Geese each, Ducks per pair, Fowls do, Straw per ton, Hay per ton, Fire Wood.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA AND THE WESTERN STATES OF AMERICA.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON AND PLYMOUTH.

The newly opened route to the Western States by the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes, offers to emigrants the following solid advantages, in money, time, and comfort, over that by New York.

The passage money from the United Kingdom to Quebec, including provisions, as required by the new Passengers' Act, is considerably less than to New York.

At the Canadian seaports, emigrants are exempt from the impositions and annoyances practised upon them in New York, and they are taken from the ship's side and conveyed direct to their destination in fast and commodious steamers, which travel without interruption from Quebec to the head of Lake Michigan, a distance of about 1800 miles.

The fares from Quebec to the West are in every case, and to every point, less than those from New York.

The Canadian route is by far the most comfortable, as the emigrant is carried through to his destination in large airy steamboats; while from New York he must travel 369 miles on the Erie Canal in a small packet barge towed by horses.

It is also the most expeditious—unless indeed passengers proceed from Albany to Buffalo by railroad, a mode of travelling far too expensive for the majority of Emigrants:—the average length of passage from New York to Buffalo, by the Erie Canal, is about ten days, or fully three-times as long as is occupied in the journey from Quebec to the same place. This is a point of the greatest importance to the Emigrant, as, in addition to the direct loss of time, he must bear the expense of provisioning himself and family during the journey.

Passengers coming by way of London, will be conveyed, free of charge, alongside the Ships in the Docks at Southampton, by the South Western Railway, from the Old Vauxhall Terminus.

1.—Cabin Passengers to Quebec will be charged £14 each adult; Children under 14, £7; Infants free:—this class of Passengers will be supplied with a good plain mess, at the Captain's table, but must provide their own Wine, Beer, &c.

2.—Intermediate Passengers to Quebec, will be charged £8 10s. per Adult; they will receive the same rations as the Steerage, but will have large enclosed cabins built expressly for them.

3.—Steerage Passengers will be conveyed to Quebec at the following rates:—

With the Provisions required by the Passengers Act, viz.—21 quarts water, 2½ lbs. bread, 1 lb. Flour, 5 lbs. Oatmeal, 2 lbs. Rice, 2 ozs. Tea, ½ lb. Sugar, ½ lb. Molasses—per week; for each person above 14 - £4 5 0

With Provisions according to the following full scale, viz.—3½ lbs. Second Cabin Bread, 1 lb. Beef, 1 lb. Pork, 1 lb. Preserved Meat, 1 lb. Rice, 3 lb. Flour, 7 lb. Potatoes, ½ Pint Split Peas, 8 ozs. Sugar, 1½ oz. Tea, 6 ozs. Suet, 1 Pint Oatmeal, ½ pint Vinegar 21 quarts Water—per week, for each person above 14. - £5 7 6

Children above 1 and under 14, receive half the above quantities of Provisions, and are charged half the above prices. Children under 1 receive no Provisions, but go free of charge.

If the Potatoes are expended, ½ lb. Rice, in addition to the above scale, to be issued, to each Adult daily in lieu thereof.

These rates include all Emigrant Tax or Head Money payable in Canada.

Emigrants proceeding to Upper Canada, or the United States, can book their passage through from London to the following places at the undermentioned additional rates from Quebec.

Table with columns: IN CANADA, PRICES, TIME. Rows: To Montreal, Kingston, Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto, Hamilton, Port Stanley.

Table with columns: IN THE STATES, PRICES, TIME. Rows: To Buffalo, Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago, Cincinnati (including rail from Sandusky).

They will be sent up by steamer from Quebec immediately on arrival there, and be furnished with two days' rations before they start.

4.—All Emigrants must provide their own bedding; also water kegs or bottles, to hold at least three quarts; knives, forks, and spoons; plates, pannikins, and hook-pots; marine soap; and such other requisites as are essential to cleanliness. These articles may all be purchased, when required, at Southampton, alongside the ship.

5.—Articles of clothing can also be procured at Southampton.

6.—All luggage must be distinctly marked with the name of its owner, and of the vessel in which it is to go: it will be taken free of charge in the ship to the extent of ten cubic feet (measurement) for each adult, and by the railway to the weight of 112 lbs.: all beyond those quantities in either case, must be paid for at the rate of sixpence per foot on board, or eighteen pence per cwt. on the railway.

7.—A Surgeon will proceed in each vessel, and will afford advice, medicines, and attendance, free of charge.

8.—The ships will all be fitted, equipped, and despatched under the inspection of the Government Emigrant Officers, at Southampton and Plymouth.

9.—Passengers must pay half their passage money as a deposit when they engage their berth, and the remainder before embarkation: the deposit will be absolutely forfeited, if they fail to embark at the time specified.

10.—Passengers must be at the Old Vauxhall Terminus of the South Western Railway at 12 o'clock on the day named for their embarkation.

The first ship, the *Despatch*, of 500 tons, which made the most excellent passage last year, embarks her passengers at Southampton, Thursday, 11th April; and the next vessel Thursday, 9th May.

For further information, and to secure berths apply to FREDERICK MARSHALL, Emigrant Agent, 23, Birchin Lane, London; or to JOHN MARSHALL & Co., At Southampton or Plymouth.

DISTRESSING STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT ON LAKE ERIE.—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.—We were informed by telegraph, on Tuesday evening, of the loss of the steamboat *Commerce*, owned by McPherson, Crane, & Co., on her voyage, with troops, from Montreal to Port Stanley. She came into collision, near Port Maitland, with the *Dispatch*, shortly after twelve o'clock on Monday night, and sank in eight fathoms water. She had on board 170 men of the 23rd Regiment, and we deeply grieve to say that thirty-eight persons met a watery grave. Of these, one was an officer, 22 privates, and 13 women and children connected with the Regiment; of the remaining two, one belonged to the steamer, and the other was a lad of 14 years of age, the son of a gentleman residing in Montreal. As to who was to blame in the matter, we have, as yet no information.—Globe.

The Rev. J. B. Mowatt has been chosen to fill the long vacant pulpit of St. Andrew's Church, in the town of Niagara.

A cottage belonging to Mr. Moun, near Streetsville, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday last.—Loss £150.

The favourable accounts received from California, are inducing several French merchants to freight ships with French produce for San Francisco, which imparts additional activity to the wine growing and manufacturing districts.

A most sumptuous dinner was given by 24 California gentlemen, who have returned from the Golden Region, at the Irving House, New York, on Wednesday last; such a grand display, it is said, was never before witnessed in that City, and cost about \$10,000.

The Sandusky Mirror gives a list of persons supposed to have been lost in the steamer *Wagner*, in which are the names of two Canadians, C. Kelly of London, C. W., and C. Hawkins, of St. Catharines. The painful apprehension is justified by the recovery of their baggage which is now at Cleveland.

The steam ship *City of Glasgow* arrived at New York on the 3rd instant, having made the passage from the Clyde in 16 days.

ILLNESS OF THE POET MOORE.—Letters have been received from Sloperton, giving a most painful account of the decaying health of the poet Moore, whose death was daily apprehended. For three months past Mr. Moore had not left his room, and altogether his condition was considered hopeless.

Our canals and wharves begin to show signs of business. An immense quantity of stuff is passing by the St. John's Railway; an indication of the course trade is taking. There are also several schooners in the canal, direct from the Upper Lakes to Halifax and the Lower ports.—Pilot.

We understand that there is every probability of a Forwarding Line being established between Montreal Whitehall, and Troy, by which Emigrants will go from Montreal to Chambly per Carriages on Plank-road, and thence per daily steamboats through Chambly Canal and Lake Champlain to Whitehall, and per Packet-boats to Troy, at about half the present fare. Every friend to the poor traveller will rejoice in the formation of the new line.—St. John News.

TRIAL OF McLEAN.—Wm. McLean's trial for the murder of Robert McElva, of Clarke occupied the Court 36 hours. The Counsel for the Crown made out a much stronger case than was expected, and the defence called no witnesses. Mr. Garrett, the prisoner's Counsel, merely made a speech, which, although a good one, appeared to have no weight with the Judge, who charged dead against the prisoner. The Jury after an absence of ten hours brought in a verdict of guilty, without recommendation to mercy. There is therefore no doubt that the unfortunate man will be hanged. Yesterday McLean was sentenced to death; the sentence was most eloquently pronounced by Judge Sullivan and deeply affected the numerous listeners. The execution is to take place on the 29th of the present month of May. We infer from the sentence that there is not the utmost possibility of a reprieve and commutation of the sentence: We must not omit to mention that the Judge and Queen's Counsel, (both appointed for their able advocacy of radical principles,) spoke in the very highest terms of the Orangemen of Clarke who brought the criminal to justice, who is not only a member of their body, but an officer of their lodge.—Cobourg Star.

THE STEAMER FORESTER.—The Forester has just arrived, and will, we understand, continue on her route regularly. The Forester has been newly painted and fitted up in a splendid manner, and we have no doubt that under her obliging commander Captain Roebuck, she will give every satisfaction. The inhabitants of Peterboro' have certainly no reason to complain of the want of proper communication between this and the front, for with two steamers on the river, and a stage which leaves daily under the management of those enterprising young men, Messrs. J. & W. Blercher, we think all parties will be

satisfied. We wish them all success, and hope they will be generously supported.

On Wednesday last the schooner *Le B'oe*, captain Lathou, belonging to M. W. White, of the Western District, in going down the river on her voyage to Montreal, ran aground near Chimney Island, just in sight of Prescott. The captain and two men left the vessel in charge of a man and boy, and the former came to Prescott to obtain assistance. Whilst he was gone the wind began to blow, the water raised, and the vessel floated down the river several miles, when she again struck the ground; but on Friday, by the assistance of the *Cleaner*, she was got off and proceeded on her voyage. The vessel must have had a narrow escape from destruction on Wednesday, as the wind blew to a gale, and she was observed from the shore to be buffeted about entirely at its mercy.—Prescott Telegraph.

BEWARE OF SCALPERS.—As a good many Canadians are now journeying westward, taking passage on Lake Erie, it may be as well to call their attention to the system of imposition now practised at Lewiston and Buffalo on the travelling community, by a new set of runners, technically called "Scalpers." These men sell tickets in the streets and at the hotels for passage to Detroit, Chicago, and other places, at certain rates, generally at the most they can procure; and when they have got a certain number of passengers together, they proceed to make a lumping bargain with some steamboat about to depart west, for as little as possible; thus gaining a good livelihood out of the difference between the money received and the money paid. The consequence of this system is, that the passengers are treated as so many pigs, contracted for as freight.

QUEBEC AND MONTREAL STEAMERS.—It is said that the tow boat and St. Lawrence, People's and the Messrs. Tait's Lines, have been merged into one company; and that they are to run on a fixed tariff during the present season.

At the Assizes now sitting a verdict was returned in favor of the widow Lane and her three children for £200 against the Ordnance Department, in consequence of the death by drowning of Mr. Lane, the husband of the plaintiff, by reason of the insufficiency of the Draw Bridge across the Locks at Kingston Mills, part and parcel of the Bruden Canal.—Whig.

THE ASSIZES.—The Spring Assizes for the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, were opened here yesterday, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Draper. There are upwards of 100 cases on the Docket. The criminal calendar is light—two men are to be indicted for a murder, and two others on several charges of stabbing.—Whig.

Some of the regular traders are expected to arrive in port to-morrow. The imports will according to all accounts, be unusually large, and a brisk business is expected. The belief that a fair share of the Western trade will pass this way is also daily becoming stronger, and this, coupled with the marked improvement in Bank stock, and all kinds of public securities, is giving renewed confidence, and fast banishing all idea of "ruin and decay."—Montreal Transcript.

DUTIES PAID BY THE CUNARD STEAMERS, SINCE THE NAVIGATION ACT.—The amount of the duties paid by the three British (Cunard) steamers that arrived at this port during the quarter just closed, was \$610,969 25, averaging \$203,656 42 each. The Navigation Laws came into operation on the 1st of January, 1850, since which time these steamers have brought over large quantities of French and other continental goods. It is safe to say that the value of each of the cargoes, was in the neighborhood of a million of dollars.

THE CLERGY RESERVES.—We understand that the Clergy Reserves will be left an open question at the coming Session, but a motion will be introduced by the Hon. J. H. PATER, for their appropriation to educational purposes. If the measure is carried, the Ministry will, of course assume the responsibility of its acceptance by Great Britain.—Journal & Express.

EXTENDED SUFFRAGE.—We are enabled to state, on good authority, that a measure is in preparation by which the franchise will be considerably extended, and that it will be introduced by the Administration, soon after the meeting of Parliament. The particulars we cannot lay before our readers at present.—Id.

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 it is expected that in the absence of a connexional 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 *Table of Departments* has, after much consideration, been adopted.

- 1. THE MISCELLANY—containing original and selected articles—religious, moral, literary, &c. &c.
2. THE FAMILY CIRCLE—in which the duties, responsibilities, advantages, &c., of the 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 PAST 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—of 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 this 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, those 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, Box, 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.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO BECOME SUBSCRIBERS TO THE WATCHMAN.

THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE is to assemble on the 14th of May; and we imagine from the almost restless anxiety which the public mind has evinced relative to the assemblage and work of our Legislators at the ensuing session of Parliament, that every one will be desirous to know, at least weekly, what the people's Representatives are doing. We are aware, however, that the majority of our Agricultural population do not desire to plod through everything that each speaker advances on any particular subject, in order to ascertain what is being done. Nor do they wish to be misled by the discolored versions too frequently emanating from interested parties. On the contrary, every inhabitant possessing a spark of patriotism will feel anxious to peruse, from week to week, a brief summary of the proceedings of our law-makers; and when subjects of unusual interest occupy attention in our Legislative Halls, they will desire a pretty full report of what may be said by the principal speakers. In order, therefore, to adapt the Watchman to this numerous and influential class we shall furnish a weekly summary of the business of Parliament, and a carefully condensed report of debates on great public questions. To afford still further inducement to parties to avail themselves of PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE we have resolved to make the following

- Reduction in our terms: New Subscribers, from this date, requiring back Nos., in advance, for Vol. 1., 8s. 9d. Do. (single copies) commencing No. 15, to end of Vol., in advance, 6s. 3d. Do. to Clubs of ten or more, commencing No. 15, to end of Vol., in advance, 5s. 0d.

Any person sending 10 dollars (post paid), will receive eleven copies of the Watchman from No. 15 to the end of Vol. 1, addressed separately, if required.

For the accommodation of Subscribers who have taken the Watchman from the commencement of the Vol., the advance term is further extended to the 1st of next month.

With these inducements and a vigorous effort on the part of Agents to collect subscriptions and obtain subscribers, we hope to obtain still stronger assurances of future prosperity in our enterprise. A little more effort would we are confident, increase our present subscription list, at least two or three hundred. We now wait for a response, and earnestly hope that our expectations may not be disappointed. It will readily be perceived by any one acquainted with the heavy expenses connected with the publication of a weekly Journal, that any reduction in our regular rates, can only be warranted by a largely increased circulation. We therefore appeal to the public for an answer to the question—SHALL WE BE SUSTAINED IN THE ATTEMPT TO FURNISH TO THE INHABITANTS OF CANADA A SOUND AND CHEAP LITERATURE?



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**THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION** of Objects of Science, Art, Manufacture, &c., &c., will be held in the FIFTH MILE 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:—

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- A **SET OF MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS**, value £3, by a member of the Institute.
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The Committee will also award a few discretionary diplomas, not exceeding six in number, for superior specimens not herein enumerated.

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Should any specimen be exhibited, which may be deemed worthy, by the Committee, of being exhibited at the Great Exposition of Manufactures, &c., to be held in London in the year 1851, the Committee will make arrangements for meeting the expense of sending them, there for at purpose—the owners consenting thereto.

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

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*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."  
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April 1st, 1850.

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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.

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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 (50) 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?

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**GEORGE BUCKLAND,** Secretary Agricultural Association, *Principal Editor*, assisted by **WILLIAM McDONNELL,** *Proprietor.*

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**THE CANADIAN WESLEYAN METHODIST NEW CONNEXION CHURCH.**

For the Watchman.

To all the Superintendent Preachers in the Canadian Wesleyan Methodist New Connexion Church.

I would remind you, through the Watchman, that it will be needful for you to forward to me by the twentieth of April next, a statistical account of your circuits in the same form as the Tabular view of the state of the Connexion as published yearly in our minutes, accompanied with those remarks which will assist me in making up my annual report for the English Conference. The Conference in England passed a resolution, last year, requiring this to be done, by the General Superintendent, annually. I trust that the latest communication will reach me by the time above specified.

I am, Dear brethren,  
 Yours affectionately,  
**H. O. CROFTS,**  
*General Superintendent.*  
 London, C. W. March 27th, 1850.

**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.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICES.

THE DISTRICT MEETING for the Hamilton District, will be held (D.V.) in Hamilton at the New Connexion Chapel, Main Street, on the 25th inst., commencing at 9 o'clock, A.M. A full and punctual attendance is requested. J. BRENNAN. Hamilton, May 8, 1850.

THE CAVAN DISTRICT MEETING will be held (D.V.) in Lent's Chapel, Newcastle Mission, on the 29th of May, 1850, commencing at 9 o'clock, A.M. Preachers and Representatives are requested to be punctual in their attendance; and to bring all necessary documents &c., in a prepared state, so as to enable the Meeting to transact its business in one day. J. BELL. Cavan, April 26th, 1850.

THE JOHNSTOWNE DISTRICT MEETING will be held (D.V.) in the C.W. Methodist New Connexion Chapel, Mallory Town, on the 31st May and 1st June, 1850; commencing at 9 o'clock, a.m. Preachers and Representatives are requested to bring their Circuit Books and other necessary documents, and to be punctual in their attendance. T. RUMP. N.B.—Preachers and Representatives for the Annual Conference will (D.V.) proceed from Brockville by Steam Packet, June 4th, to Toronto. T. R. North Augusta, April 13th, 1850.

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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 pre-eminently 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.

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Toronto, Jan. 21, 1850.

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