



# The Watchman.

"I HAVE SET WATCHMEN UPON THY WALLS O JERUSALEM THAT SHALL NEVER HOLD THEIR PEACE, DAY NOR NIGHT."

VOL. I. TORONTO, CANADA WEST, MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1850. No. 7.

## Poetry.

### HAPPINESS.

BY LINDA HEBER.

One morning in the month of May  
I wonder'd o'er the fall;  
Though nature all around was gay,  
My heart was heavy still.

Can God, I thought the good, the great,  
These meaner creatures ble,  
And yet deny our human state  
The boon of happiness?

Tell me, ye woods, ye smiling plains,  
Ye blessed birds around,  
Where, in creation's wide domains,  
Can perfect bliss be found?

The birds wild carroll'd over head,  
The breeze around me blew,  
And nature's awful chorus said,  
No bliss for man she knew!

I question'd love, whose early ray  
So heavenly bright appears;  
And love, in answer, seem'd to say,  
His light was dimm'd by tears.

I question'd friendship—friendship mourn'd  
And thus her answer gave:  
The friends whom fortune had not turn'd  
Were vanish'd in the grave!

I ask'd of feeling,—if her skill  
Could heal the wounded breast?  
And found her sorrows streaming still,  
For others' griefs distress.

I ask'd if vice could bliss bestow  
Vice boasted loud and well;  
But, fading from her pallid brow,  
The venous'd roses fell.

I question'd virtue,—virtue sigh'd,  
No boon could she dispense;  
Nor virtue was her name, she cried,  
But humble penitence!

I question'd Death—the grisly shade  
Relax'd his brow severe;  
And, "I am happiness," he said,  
"If virtue guides thee here!"

## Miscellany.

### Original.

For the Watchman.

### THIS WORLD AND HEAVEN.

BY THE REV. E. P. BROWNE.

Many are the excellencies and beauties of the present world. By it are made known its Author's eternal power and Godhead, His wisdom and love. How delightful are many of its scenes! The verdant spring with its fragrant flowers; the blooming summer with its cheering prospects; and the plentiful autumn with its diversified fruits. Valleys perpetually green with herbage, fields white for harvest, hills crowned with woods, mountains penetrating the skies, silvery brooks fertilizing the plains, majestic rivers rushing in torrents to the stupendous deep, and the mighty ocean dashing in fury its billows from shore to shore; the radiant morning and the shades of evening; by day, the sun shedding warmth and lustre from age to age; by night the moon and stars diffusing a feeble but more solemn light; the earth, the air, and the sea, swarming with numerous inhabitants, ministering to the comforts of man. All this profusion of beauty and bounty declares the power and goodness of God. Yet the world thus crowned with good is intended for man's advantage, through a limited space of time—a space, which, contrasted with the boundless future, is as nothing. What then must be the eternal world, what "the realms of the blest," the beauty, the joy and glory of which are durable as eternal ages. Various are the expressions employed in Scripture to furnish our idea of its dignity and blessedness. It is described as the "Christian's future happy home," a "City which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God"—A City adorned with superlative splendor; whose walls are asper; whose gates are pearl; whose streets are pure gold; whose temple are God and the

Lamb; and whose light is the glory of the Father and Son. To it will apply the sublime language of the Prophet—"Violence shall no more be heard in thy land, wasting nor destruction within thy borders, but thou shalt call thy walls salvation and thy gates praise, thy sun shall no more go down; neither shall thy moon withdraw itself; for the Lord shall be thine everlasting light; and the days of thy mourning shall be ended." Heaven is described as a "better country" prepared for God's people; as a Kingdom reserved for his saints; as a land exempt from all evil, there, not a tear shed; not a groan or sigh uttered, hunger and thirst felt no more, sin and sorrow extinct, sickness, disease and death unknown. Its inhabitants no more distracted with the cares and perplexities of life; "There the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest;" the mourner has forgotten his sorrows, and the endangered are for ever safe. In that bright region incorruption assumes the image of Christ, and "sees him as he is," the sanctified realize the presence of God, and the riches of his infinite glory; "they shall shine forth as the sun in the Kingdom of their Father;" and "as the brightness of the firmament, and as the stars forever and ever;" and "they shall be pillars in the temple of God to go out no more," but

"Shall bear in heaven's bright courts above,  
Inscriptions of immortal love."

Picton, Feb. 13th, 1850.

### THE RECHABITES.

The Total-abstinence Enterprise has benefited, in numerous ways, the present generation; and we conceive that much more good may be effected in the future, than our fondest hopes ever led us to expect. The discussion of the principle of the Pledge, orally and through the press, has thrown a flood of light upon the unmeaning, foolish, and wicked system of drinking toasts in intoxicating Drinks, presenting them as a token of favor, or as an act of hospitality, and resorting to them in nearly all cases of sickness, as a *panacea*, a *cure-all*, or certain remedy. Facts of the most astounding character (see Parliamentary Report, 1834—Dunlop's drinking usages—Beecher's Sermons, &c.) showed that social, physical, and moral ruin, existed everywhere throughout the British Empire, at home and in her Colonies, in consequence of the use of vinous, distilled and malt-liquors. Science lent her aid to the great work and proved that these drinks were *poisonous*, not merely in the element called *Alcohol*, but also from the extensive use, in large quantities, of drugs of the most dangerous tendency, (such as *coccus Indicus*, *nux vomica*, *Sugar of lead*, &c.) employed for flavoring, coloring, masking defects, and increasing the potency of the inebriating principle. The Bible, which uttered the voice of the Almighty, no less clearly and distinctly, condemning the use as a beverage of either fermented or drug-ged wines, was more closely searched and examined—here was discovered the history of a family of teetotalers (Jer. xxxv.), not indeed bearing that name, but nevertheless, practising the total abstinence principle.

From Jethro, Moses' father-in-law, who was a Kenite, (Judges i. 16 and 1 Chron. ii. 55) belonging to the ancient family of Schem, the son of Noah, descended Rechab, whose son Jehonadab (2 Kings v. 15) or Jonadab (Jer. xxxv. 67), gave the following commandment to his sons and their male descendants to all generations—"Ye shall drink no wine, neither ye, nor your sons for ever; neither shall ye build house, nor sow seed, nor plant vineyard, nor have any; but all your days ye shall dwell in tents; that ye may live many days in the land where ye be strangers." When this commandment was given is not certain—probably in the year 3200, or 800 years before the birth of Christ. If this date be correct, then, at the period referred to in the prophecy of Jeremiah, this family of teetotalers or Rechabites, had kept their pledge for about 200 years (read verses 8, 9, 10, 14, 18, 19); and their act of obedience and the things in which they obeyed, pleased the "Lord of hosts, the God of Israel." The promise made to "Jaazaniah the son of Jeremiah, the son of Habazinah, and his brethren, and all his sons, and the whole house of the Rechabites," recorded in this chapter (v. 18, 19), is now fulfilling. The celebrated eastern traveller, Rev. Joseph Wolf, when in Mesopotamia, was introduc-

ed by a Jew to one of the Ancient Rechabites, named Mousa, who resided at Mecca in Arabia, (Mecca in Gen. x. 27) a man of noble stature and bearing, who was acquainted with the Jewish scriptures, and could read them in Hebrew and Arabic. He referred to the ancient prophecy concerning his house, and said, "we are 60,000 in number and live at Hadoram, Uzal and Meshu; and we obey the commandment of Jonadab the son of Rechab our father." It is not unreasonable to suppose that many of these faithful Rechabites not only "stand before the Lord," as a distinct race and family on the earth, but also in the higher sense, referred to in Jer. xv. 1 and 19, with favor and acceptance.

The Association, known as the *Independent Order of Rechabites in North America*, pretend not to be a branch of the ancient house of Rechab, neither do they profess to carry out any part of the command of Jonadab, save and except the first precept of that command "Ye shall drink no wine, neither ye, nor your sons for ever." Their places of weekly resort are called Tent-rooms, and the members of this brotherhood, in their associate character, are denominated Tents; thus the one at Cooksville, Toronto Township, C. W., is hailed, "*Guardian Tent No. 204.*" The Modern Order is a Teetotal Mutual Aid Society, each member pays an entry or initiation fee and also a regular weekly sum from 3d to 73d; in consideration of which, after he has been a year in good standing, he draws from the funds so raised, when he is sick, a weekly allowance of 10s to 20s. When he dies, from \$15 to \$30 is granted to defray funeral expenses; or should his wife die first, from \$10 to \$20 is voted for the same purpose. At the sick couch his faithful brethren watch, and minister to his necessities; if he recovers they rejoice,—when he dies, his still faithful brethren, with mourning badges, follow his remains to the silent tomb; and at the first opportunity contribute from the "Widow and Orphan's Fund," for the relief of his bereaved partner. Should she not be living, his orphan children derive the same benefit. The requisites of membership are, *Signing the Teetotal Pledge, possessing a healthy body, and bearing a good moral character;*—with these qualifications, and by the consent of the members, any man over 18 years of age, no matter what are his political or religious views, can join the Sons of Rechab, and enjoy the advantages of the Order. Breaching the pledge or Immoral conduct, subjects a member to expulsion and a forfeiture of his interest in the funds, raised to aid worthy members only. The objection urged against this Association, on the ground of having *secret signs and pass-words*, is not after all so weighty as to obtain with those, who are willing to examine the General Laws, and judge of them with an unbiased and unprejudiced mind. That there have been and may now be in existence, *Secret Societies*, of an objectionable class, is admitted; but, that "*secrecy*," in the dangerous and criminal sense, is required or enforced by the I. O. R., is positively denied. In proof of this assertion, we have pleasure in stating,

- 1st. We do not conceal the objects we have in view.
- 2nd. We contemplate the good of the whole community.
- 3rd. We are anxious publicly to expound our Principles and Rules, not fearing the severest criticism.
- 4th. We are not ashamed of one another, and therefore make no attempt to hide the names of our registered members.
- 5th. We publish from time to time the proceedings of our Primary, District and High Tents, with the state of our Funds, the number of members, &c. &c. &c.
- 6th. While Initiating members we do not seek to impress an awe, respect, or veneration by the adventitious aid of rattling chains, or mimic thunder—by the sight of horrid forms, or instruments of death; nor are we bound by illegal oaths, but trust to solemn affirmation, and the truth, justice and benevolence of our intentions.

We are forbidden to say what those *secrets* are, which protect us from the imposture of the designing. This is our veil, impenetrable to all but those deemed worthy to partake our labors, and share in our rewards. What institution or community, civil or religious,—what trading or commercial company,—what family, friends, or individuals, but have some circumstances connected with them, or their affairs, that they wish not to have blared in the open front of day?—because such conduct would be productive of irremediable confusion, continuous bickerings, animosities, and heartaches. Why

then should we be denied the most suitable means of shielding ourselves against those evils.

We meet weekly to receive new members,—to encourage one another in the practice of the principles of Temperance, Fortitude, Justice,—to recover the fallen,—to carry out the various duties, voluntarily imposed upon ourselves, with a view to individual and general benefit in a pecuniary and moral sense. If we neglect those duties to ourselves, our families or to community—then will, trial, censure, or expulsion, restore the erring, or cast off the unfaithful member.

Our officers are termed Shepherd, Chief Ruler, Recording and Financial Secretaries, Treasurer, Lovie, Outside and Inside Guardians, Trustees, and Supporters. The Tent meetings are opened with prayer. No discussion of political or religious questions, is allowed at any meeting. Every qualified member is eligible to the highest office in the Tent to which he belongs, without having to pay more for his promotion.

In conclusion, let those who are Rechabites, be faithful, zealous, and consistent men, in all the relations in which they stand to their fellow creatures; let those who look upon us with distrust, judge us by our works, for, "*by their fruits ye shall know them.*" Men do not gather grapes of thorns, nor figs of thistles.

R. D. WADSWORTH,  
Past Chief Ruler.  
I. O. R.

### CASE OF SOMNAMBULISM.

Altogether the most interesting case of somnambulism on record is that of a young ecclesiastic, the narrative of which, from the immediate communication of an archbishop of Bordeaux, is given under the head of "Somnambulism," in the French Encyclopædia. This young ecclesiastic, when the archbishop was at the same seminar, used to rise every night, and write out either sermons or pieces of music. To study his condition the archbishop betook himself several nights to the chamber of the young man, where he made the observations. The young man used to rise, to take paper, and to write. Before he wrote music, he would take a stick and rule the lines with it. He wrote the notes, together with the words corresponding with them, with perfect correctness; or when he had written the words too wide he altered them. The notes that were to be black he filled in after he had completed the whole. After completing a sermon, he read it aloud from beginning to end. If any passage displeased him he erased it, and wrote another passage correctly over the other; on one occasion he had to substitute the word "adorable" for "divine," but he did not omit to alter the preceding "ce" into "cet," by adding the letter "t" with exact precision to the word first written. To ascertain whether he had used his eyes, the archbishop interposed a sheet of pastboard between the writing and his face. He took not the least notice, but went on writing as before. The limitation of his perceptions to what he was thinking about is very curious. A bit of aniseed cake that he had sought for, he ate approvingly; but when, on another occasion, a piece of the same cake was put in his mouth, he spat it out without observation.

The following instance of the dependence of his perceptions upon, or rather their subordination to his preconceived ideas, is truly wonderful. It is to be observed that he always knew when his pen had ink in it. Likewise, if they adroitly changed his papers when he was writing, he knew it, if the sheet substituted was of a different size from the former; he appeared embarrassed in that case. But if the first sheet of paper which was substituted for that written on was exactly the same size with the former, he appeared not to be aware of the change. And he would continue to read off his composition from the blank sheet of paper as fluently as when the manuscript lay before him; nay, more, he would continue his corrections, and introduce his amended passages, writing it upon exactly the place on the blank sheet which it would have occupied on the written paper.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

### HOW TO BECOME SHORT-SIGHTED.

Dr. Reade states, that a person with the best sight may make himself short sighted by merely wearing concave glasses. "I have," says he, "met with some simple young gentlemen at college who produced the disease by this assertion, and become permanently short-sighted.—The retina, accustomed to the stimulus of light, becomes insensible to those more remote, and consequently, less powerful. Hence watchmakers are short-sighted, and sailors the reverse

The Press and General Review

THE PAST FIFTY YEARS. From the Parades Reader.

As despotic governments are one important hindrance, it is pertinent to enquire how they have been affected by the progress of this time. At the opening of this century, the nations whose institutions have a preponderance of freedom were relatively small. This nation, then an infant, was little regarded by the world. Great Britain had not then attained to half its present power. Since that time, by extension of her colonies, conquests and commerce, she has more than doubled herself; and by throwing her presence and influence into every corner of the world, she has come to act with intense and comprehensive power in liberalizing the nations. She has even cut into the heart of Asia, and sent abroad an influence there which has made all Asiatic despotism, from the grand Turk in the West to the Celestial of the East, but the ghosts of their former selves. And as to the despots of Europe, they had stood in their full strength till about the opening of this century. The French revolution, the first spasmodic their commencing decline, passed away with little impairing of their strength. It ended in a "Holy Alliance," which seemed to have consolidated the whole on a *mutuo* basis. But the light had begun to penetrate, the example and success of our country had begun to tell on the common mind of the world. And now, within the last two years, the death-struggles of despotism seem to have commenced. And whatever it has gained by the counter-waves of the last few months, leaves it still standing on the rim of a heaving volcano.

Popery, once the soul and strength of all despotisms, has been driven out from his seat—no as at the commencement of this century by Bonaparte, a rival despot, but by the rising flow of Liberalism among its own people. No nation has undergone a greater and more hopeful change than that on which the Pope has sat as an incubus. Thus we see, that light has been flashing into even the darkest nations, and revolutions and counter revolutions have been sundering the fetters of the people, and opening the crevices for the light of salvation to come in.

The next point of comparison touches the state of human knowledge then and now. Learning has indeed increased more in breadth than in depth. If science has not been opening deeper mines, she has been pouring her treasures upon the many. For instance, the colleges in this country and the subordinate institutions have in the brief term of fifty years, increased more than tenfold. And our numerous theological seminaries have all come into being in this time.

As to the sciences cultivated, or more especially, those natural sciences which give us the revelations of God in nature, there has been an advance approaching to a new creation. Geology was scarcely known before. Botany has made most of its progress since. And similar remarks might apply to zoology, astronomy, chemistry, electricity, magnetism and mechanics. In the aggregate of these, more has been done in the term of which we speak, than in all time before. And science has thus been rapidly accumulating the treasures which God will know how to apply in due time to the furtherance of his work.

Then, as to the application of science to the arts, such a day of useful inventions never before dawned. The steam-engine, applied to countless uses—the electric telegraph, weaving its web around the world, and bringing all men into speaking distance of each other—invention after invention, to speed the printing press and cheapen its products, are specimens of what has been done in this time. The patent offices of this and other countries, if we read their records for fifty years, will give us some idea of the fertility of human invention for that time, and probably show a greater aggregate of useful inventions, in that time, than in all preceding centuries. It is so, this branch of civilization has then made more progress in these fifty years, than in fifty centuries before—that is an hundred fold of the former. And then this advance has been mainly in the useful and not in the æsthetic departments. The fine arts, as sculpture and painting, had their proudest days in darker times. But now human talent, taking its impulse from above, goes to multiply the means of human existence and happiness, and of spreading the light of salvation.

In openings made to send the Gospel to the unevangelized, the progress has been wonderful. The first missionaries sent out by us, much less than fifty years ago, scarce found a place for the soles of their feet. And now, in all the breadth of the world, there are few tribes among whom the gospel could not be introduced without danger. And all this levelling the mountains and filling the valleys to prepare the way of the Lord, has taken place in so brief a time. This is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes.

Then as to the work of missions. When this century opened, the English, Baptist, and Congregationalist missions had just commenced. And the Moravians had a few small missions here and there, of longer continuance. But all together were but a taper-light set in the midst of the hemisphere of darkness. But now the men and means employed in foreign missions, are probably a hundred fold of what they were

then. And the light diffused, and heathen converted, are in like proportion. A like rate of increase for another such term, will bring the gospel to every human ear.

Next, see what advance has been made in the power of the two nations which God has put foremost in evangelizing. Most other nations have been comparatively stationary or retrograding, while these have doubled or quadrupled their people and power. Great Britain has gone into the four quarters of the globe, and caused the heathen nations to feel her power. And this country has gone westward, planting State after State, till now on the Pacific shore she is preparing for the world a new commercial centre, whence will radiate a light, to meet similar radiations from the young United States now coming up in Australia. So that between them both, the dense darkness of Eastern Asia will give way. These two nations have, in so brief a time, effected an investment of surrounding of the heathen world.

Next, how great has been the multiplication of facilities for a rapid spread of the Gospel—the lines of commerce and of that intercourse of nations which scatter the seed of life, have gone out into all the world. The means of rapid transmission have so advanced as to have outstripped, as it were, into a new world. One of the miracles of the last century, rehearsed in the wandering ears of school boys, was that Captain Cooke sailed round the world. But now we have almost a continuous fleet extending round the world. Nay, we have well nigh sailed the globe with lines of steam, on which the voyage of the world may be made in a couple of moons. And soon, with the telegraph, we shall have almost instantaneous communication with the antipodes. Over these lines of thought, the knowledge and life of the church will flow, till the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth as the waters do the sea.

And not only the roads, but the vehicles of thought have had a wonderful multiplication. The issues of the religious press have, in this brief time, advanced from next to nothing, to world wide dimensions. Religious newspapers unheard of fifty years ago, now go forth, probably, at the rate of a million copies per month to our country alone. Religious tracts, then rarely printed for benevolent distribution, now come forth by millions. Bibles have been printed in the last half century to such an extent, that the aggregate of all that were ever printed before was but a *meagre* fraction in the comparison.

But what is of more importance, the increase of the effusions of the Holy Spirit has kept pace with that of outward means. A time of unavowed darkness preceded the opening of this century. But the century opened with an extensive revival in this country. And revival has since followed revival, till vast as has been the increase of our people, the increase of the church has outrun it; and statistics show, that if the rate of increase of the church advances as it has done, this century will not end before the whole population of the country, great as it will be then, will be in the church.

Again the development of the power of association in the spread of the gospel, has been the work of the time now under review. Next to nothing of it was known before. And now we have the aggregate power of the Christian world, bound together for action in its great work. Before, the individual Christian here had no way to reach the destitute heathen. But this power of association has extended the arm of each around the globe. Individuals mingling in associate action, like the countless rills uniting in the majestic river, are swelling the streams that flow to renew the face of the world.

These events are converging to a glorious issue, God's hosts are going forth to his battle. Our own eyes behold the long lines drawn out and the imposing battalions moving. Our eyes are seeing what Prophets and Kings in vain desired to see.

If Providence has cast our lot in such times, our standard of Christian life should be up to the times. Our face should reflect the brightness of the tokens which appear in our horizon. We should take in the inspirations of the scene around us. The coming millennium should have a breathing through us. Blessed is he who, having prayers to offer, substance to contribute, talents to exert, or life to devote to the spread of the Gospel, discerns the signs of the times, and does with his might what his hands find to do.

From the N. Y. Weekly Herald.

THE STEAM BOILER FATALITY—IMPORTANT VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

We have published all the details of this melancholy catastrophe, and we now present our readers with the result of the investigation before the Coroner. The verdict is highly important; and the resolutions of the jury appended, are not less so. The Coroner has discharged his duty fearlessly, and the jury have discharged theirs. A most important principle has been established—the responsibility of the owners of manufactories in which steam power is used and abused; and the liability of the makers and sellers of boilers, which are found to be incapable of sustaining the degree of pressure for which they are designed and purchased. It seemed necessary to make a signal example, before the reckless and imprudent were brought to their senses. The opportunity has been fur-

lished of doing so, and a wise and intelligent jury have not let it pass unimproved. It was high time to put a stop to the sporting with human life, which had been so long practised with impunity in this and other cities of the United States. Enough of victims have been offered to conscience, to uselessness and cupidity. A few more must be turned. A jury, taken, we may say at random from the people, have pronounced unanimously upon the criminality of the course that has been pursued in reference to the boiler whose explosion has caused so much lamentation, mourning, and woe in our city, and has left many a joyful hearth shrouded in the darkness of despair. It is to be feared that this is not an isolated instance, even at the present moment in New York; and that all the guilt exists, without the consequences in human blood which have not yet seen the light. Boilers have not exploded which have been within a hair's breadth of it; just as in the case of Taylor's boiler, which had been subjected to a higher degree of pressure than that under which it was used, and thus killed him and his partners and engineer into a fatal security. The straining of the metal by this excessive pressure resulted at last in desolation and death, and a terrible rebuke has been given to those who would dare to trifle with the laws of nature. Alas! the innocent have suffered for the temerity of the guilty; but God and the people will set it all right.

An act has been brought before the Legislature in consequence of this calamity. May we hope that its provisions will fully meet the case in all its length and breadth. The information developed in the investigation is of great value. Some wild ideas and mad theories have been advanced; but the chaff may be easily separated from the wheat, and it is hoped that this matter will not be allowed to rest till the public have some security against the recurrence of similar disasters.

It matters little to those whose lives are jeopardized or lost, what are the theories of learned gentlemen about steam, "stame," or gas. It is of small consequence what the nature of the agent is, if death and destruction ensue. Whatever may be the difference in theories, the following principles are agreed upon, viz.—that badly constructed or weak boilers ought not to be used—that extreme pressure ought not to be resorted to in the case of good boilers—that the want of sufficient water in boilers and excessive heat are fatal; and that in all cases a safety valve ought to be used which would infallibly meet the danger. A fusible valve, which one of the witnesses stated is used in France, or such as Mr. Crommelin suggests in his very useful paper, ought to be attached to every boiler; and the authorities of the State or of the United States ought to be empowered to enforce it in every instance, under a heavy penalty.—The public look with anxiety to the action of the Legislature.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN THE ANGLICAN CHURCH.

(From the Montreal Gazette.)

From the Hon. P. Boyle de Blaquiere has addressed a letter to the Kingston Chronicle and News, containing matter which he says he is most anxious to have circulated through the Upper Province, and which is not without interest in the Lower.

Mr. de Blaquiere addresses a letter to His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, and to the Clergy and Laity of the United Church of England and Ireland, in which he advises most material changes in its constitution in the Province. He observes that the number of members is little short of 200,000, and that they have strong and urgent claims to be admitted to the privileges of self government in their religious capacity. This is a right which he observes, all other denominations of Protestant Christians possess. He is of opinion that there is a want of Episcopal supervision, and that there ought to be three Bishops in Upper Canada; and he publishes a bill which he proposes to introduce into the Legislative Council to effect that and other objects.

He proposes that the Anglican Church shall consist of three distinct and coordinate estates—the Bishops, the Clergy, and the Laity, male members of the church who have attained the age of 21 years; that the three Bishops shall be those of Toronto, Kingston, and London, with power to admit coadjutor and Missionary Bishops; that the Bishops of Kingston and London shall in the first instance, be elected by a convocation of the Clergy and that subsequent elections be made by a convocation of the Clergy and Laity.

Mr. de Blaquiere carries out the self governing principle, and would approximate the constitution of the Church of England very nearly to that of Scotland. He would hold yearly convocations of Bishops, Clergy, and Laity, the latter to be chosen by the Vestries of each parish; the majority of voices to decide. He departs from the voluntary system in this, that he wishes the nomination of the Clergy to be with the Bishop, but he gives the Laity a very effective control over their salary and emoluments. He also proposes to have a committee of delegates in equal proportions, Clerical and Lay, to whom each Clergyman shall be accountable for infraction of vows, or immoral or scandalous conduct, and who will try upon oath, in con-

formity with the Ecclesiastical Law of England.

The proposal of this gentleman, in fact, amounts to this, to place the Anglican Church in Upper Canada, in pretty nearly the same condition as the Episcopal Church in the State of New York, and how far this is consistent with its discipline and maintenance, is for the great body of its members to judge. We have placed before our readers the leading particulars of a proposal which is entitled to attention, counting as it does, from a very zealous member of the Church, and we have endeavored not to prejudice our readers either for or against it.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND AND INTemperance.

From the Canada Temperance Advocate.

The inhabitants of Scotland have long looked upon themselves as the best educated, and most moral people in the British Empire, the truth however is now beginning to leak out, that intemperance prevails to a greater extent there, than in any other part of the United Kingdom, or perhaps of Europe. It is not a little remarkable that the highest ecclesiastical courts of the three great Religious Denominations in Scotland—the Established Church, the Free Church, and the United Presbyterians—have had their attention directed to this subject at the same time; all of them having appointed committees to "enquire and report," for it must be considered decisive evidence of the awful prevalence of this vice, when it has led simultaneously to anxious deliberation and inquiry in all these reverend bodies. We would direct attention to an article from the Greenock Advertiser on the Report of the Committee of the Established Church. It is instructive to notice the action which these three bodies have taken respectively, especially as regards the Temperance Reformation. All of them have acted on the principle of non-committal. The United Presbyterian Synod speaks, indeed, approvingly of the Temperance Society, but refuses to identify itself with it as a church, the Free Church keeps it at a still greater distance from it (yet in both these churches, large total abstinence associations have been formed, of ministers, elders, preachers and students, which will soon tell upon the churches at large), but the Established Church has kept at the greatest distance from it of all. "Very few of the ministers support the last remedy (total abstinence), the greater part of them apparently believing that abstaining entirely is a violation of Christian freedom, which should be discouraged; and the Committee appear to approve of this sentiment, as the report does not recommend total abstinence as one of the means of cure."

The remedies which these reverend gentlemen recommend for the crying vice of intemperance, are of such a nature, that many of them will give our readers equal surprise and pain. One recommends "the encouragement of beer drinking!" as if intemperance in the use of fermented liquors were not a sin, as well as intemperance in the use of spirits. Another recommends "ministers setting an example!" good! but if the ministers set an example of drinking, which we suppose they have been doing, it must either leave matters just as they are, or render them worse. Another recommends "the payment of wages on some other day than Saturday!" The gentleman seems to think that the people have no desire for drink except on Saturday night, and if by any means their pockets can be kept empty till Sabbath is over, all danger will be avoided. Another recommends that "excisemen only should be authorised to sell spirits!" This appears to us to be the oddest of them all. Scotland is to be delivered from intemperance by excisemen! Is it because Scotchmen have such a horror of an exciseman that they would not even go to him to buy whiskey? Has the history of Scotland proved that men can easily supply themselves with whisky without the exciseman's knowledge?

It is wonderful what mistakes even good and learned men will commit upon a plain question when the truth happens to be unpopular, or when it is viewed through the mists of prejudice. It appears to us so plain, as to be almost self evident, that the intemperance of Scotland arises from the drinking customs of the people, and the only way to remove that intemperance, is to reform these customs. But these gentlemen, and many others, seem to think that it is possible to avoid intemperance, and still keep up all these customs as they are; they will find out the method of squaring the circle first. We believe this to be a moral impossibility, all experience is against it. Some individuals may indeed conform to these customs, and suffer no apparent injury, but these will constitute an exceptional minority; a drinking community will always be an intemperate community.

We have extended these remarks to a greater length than we contemplated. We have a strong conviction that the day is not far distant when these Reverend Courts, like some more celebrated councils of an earlier day, will see cause to amend their decision, and come out on the right side—the side of Scripture and common sense. "Leave off intemperance (and intemperance) before it be meddled with!"



## Family Circle.

### FEMALE INFLUENCE.

Under God, I owe my early education, nay, all that I have been or am, to the counsel and tutelage of a pious mother. It was, peace to her sainted spirit, it was her monitory voice that first taught my young heart to feel that there was danger in the intoxicating cup, and that safety lay in abstinence.

And as no one is more indebted than myself, to the kind of influence in question, so no one more fully realizes how decisively it bears upon the destinies of others.

Full well I know, that by woman came the apostasy of Adam and by woman the recovery through Jesus. It was woman that imbued the mind, and formed the character of Moses, Israel's deliverer. It was a woman that led the choir, and gave back the response of that triumphal procession, which went forth to celebrate with umbrellas, on the banks of the Red Sea, the overthrow of Pharaoh. It was a woman that put Sisera to flight, and composed the Song of Deborah and Barak, the son of Abinoam, and judged in righteousness, for years, the tribes of Israel. It was a woman that defeated the wicked counsels of Haman, delivered righteous Mordecai, and saved a whole people from their utter desolation.

And not to speak of Semiramis of Babylon, of Catherine of Russia, or of those queens of England, whose joyous reigns constitute the brightest periods of British history, or her, the young and lovely, the patron of learning and the arts, who now adorns the throne of the sea-girt isles; not to speak of these, there are others of more sacred character, of whom it were admissible even now to speak.

The sceptre of empire is not the sceptre that best befits the hand of woman; nor is the field of carnage her field of glory. Home, sweet home, is her theatre of action, her pedestal of beauty, and throne of power. Or if seen abroad she is seen to the best advantage when on her errands of love, and wearing her robe of mercy.

It was not woman that slept during the agony of Gethsemane; it was not woman that denied her Lord at the palace of Caiaphas, it was not woman that deserted his cross on the hill of Calvary; but it was woman who dared to testify her respect for his corpse, that procured spices for embalming it, and that was found last at night and first in the morning, at his sepulchre. Time has neither impaired her kindness, shaken her constancy, or changed her character.

Now, as formerly, she is most ready to enter, and most reluctant to leave, the abode of misery. Now, as formerly, it is her office, and well it has been sustained, to stay the fainting head, wipe from the dim eye the tear of anguish, and from the cold forehead the dew of death.—*Dr. Nott.*

### HINTS FOR WIVES.

Never complain that your husband pores too much over a newspaper, to the exclusion of that pleasing converse which you formerly enjoyed with him. Don't hide the paper; don't give it to the children to tear; don't be sulky when the boy leaves it at the door; but take it in pleasantly, and lay it down before your spouse. Think what man would be without a newspaper, treat it as a great agent in the work of civilization, which it assuredly is, and think how much good newspapers have done by exposing bad husbands and bad wives, by giving their errors to the eye of the public. But manage you in this way, when your husband is absent, instead of gossiping with neighbours, or looking into shop windows, sit down quietly and look over that paper; run your eye over its home and foreign news; glance rapidly at the accidents and casualties; carefully scan the leading articles; and at tea time when your husband again takes up the paper, say, "My dear, what an awful state of things there seems in India," or, "what a terrible calamity at the Glasgow Theatre," or "trade appears to be flourishing in the north," and depend upon it, down will go the paper. If he has not read the information, he will hear it all from your lips, and when you have done, he will ask, "Did you, my dear, read Simpson's letter upon the discovery of chloroform?" And, whether you did or not, you will gradually get into as cosy a chat as you ever enjoyed, and you will soon discover that, rightly used, the newspaper is the wife's real friend, for it keeps the husband at home, and supplies topics for every day table talk.—*Family Friend.*

### A GOOD DAUGHTER.

There are other ministers of love, more conspicuous than she, but none in which a gentler, lovelier spirit dwells, and none to which the heart's warm requitals more joyfully respond—she is the steady light of her father's house.—Her ideal is indissolubly connected with that of his happy fireside. She is his morning sunlight and evening star. The grace, vivacity and tenderness of her sex, have their places in the mighty sway which she holds over his spirit. The lessons of recorded wisdom which she reads with her eyes, come to his mind with a new charm, as blended with the beloved melody of her voice. He scarcely knows weariness, for

her song makes him forget it, or gloom which is proof against the young brightness of her smiles. She is the pride and ornament of his hospitality, the gentle nurse of his sickness, and the constant agent of those nameless numberless little acts of kindness, one chiefly cares to have rendered, because they are unpretending, but expressive proofs of love.

### FEMALE EDUCATION.

Female education is highly important as connected with domestic life. It is at home where man passes the largest portion of his time—where he seeks a refuge from the vexations and embarrassments of business and ennobling repose from his exertions, a relaxation from care by the interchange of affections; where some of the finest sympathies, taste moral and disinterested love—such as is seldom found in the walks of a selfish and calculating world. Nothing can be more desirable than to make the domestic abode the highest object and satisfaction.

"Well ordered home man's best delight to make,  
And by submissive wisdom modest skill,  
With every gentle call eluding art,  
To raise her virtues, animate her, bless  
And sweeten all the toils of human life—  
This the female dignity and praise."

Neither rank, nor splendid mansions, nor expensively furnished apartments, nor luxurious repasts, can accomplish these actions. They are to be obtained from the riches of elevated principles, from the nobility of virtue, from the splendor of a religious beauty, from the banquet of refined taste, affectionate deportment and intellectual pleasures. Intelligence and piety throw the brightest sunshine over private life, and these are the results of female education.

### THE BOY AT PLAY.

When the boy is permitted to go out of doors to play, allow him due freedom. The little prince who envied the boys playing in a mud puddle, and longed to join them doubtless felt the irksomeness of being always finely dressed. Making sand pies, and building stone bridges and mud houses, are fascinating amusements though not the most cleanly, and when young children are indulged in them, they are not to be punished for soiling face, hands and clothing. Although you cultivate habits of neatness, do not make your boy a bond slave to them.—Those fine painted pets who are kept constantly "dressed up," like dolls in a shop window, are much to be pitied. Instead of supplying clothing to a doll head, you may be manufacturing, by a slow and sure process, a doll head for gay clothing; an empty nodule, which may be some day sported in fashionable places, to the admiration of whom?

### FEMALE CULTURE.

The great entertainments of all ages are reading, conversation, and thought. If our existence after middle life is not enriched by these, it becomes meagre and dull indeed. And these will prove sources of pleasure just in proportion to previous intellectual culture. How is that mind to have subject matter of pleasurable thought during its solitary hours, which has no knowledge of the treasures of literature and science, which has made no extensive acquaintance with the present and the past? And what is conversation between those who know nothing? But on the other hand, what delight is that mind able to receive and impart, which is able to discuss any topic that comes up with accuracy, copiousness, eloquence and beauty? The woman who possesses this power, can never fail to render herself agreeable and useful in any circle into which she, is so, she cannot fail to be happy. A full mind, a large heart, and an eloquent tongue, are among the most precious of human things. The young forsake their sports and gather round, the old draw nigh to hear, and all involuntarily bow down to the supremacy of mind. These endowments add brilliancy to youth and beauty, and when all other charms are departed, they make old age sacred, venerable, beloved.

### POLITENESS OF CHILDREN AT HOME.

Always speak with the utmost politeness and deference to your parents and friends. Some children are polite and civil everywhere else, except at home, but there they are coarse and rude enough. Shameful!

Nothing sits so gracefully upon children, and nothing makes them so lovely, as habitual respect and dutiful deportment towards their parents and superiors. It makes the plainest face beautiful, and gives to every common action a nameless but peculiar charm.

"My son, hear the instructions of thy father, and forsake not the law of thy mother; for they shall be an ornament of grace unto thy head, and chains about thy neck." Prov. i. 8, 9.—*Northampton Courier.*

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.—"Men talk in raptures," says Witherspoon, "of youth and beauty, wit and splendor, but after seven years of union, not one of them is to be compared to good family management, which is seen at every meal, and felt every hour in the husband's purse."

## Geographic and Historic.

### MOUNT SINAI.

From the shores of the Red Sea Dr Wilson struck into the wilderness and reached the mountainous district in which Mount Sinai is situated. There is no difficulty in determining the sacred mount, but it seems impossible, not understanding the positive assertions of the monks, and their traditions, to ascertain the precise positions indicated in the record of Moses.

### THE FIRST VIEW.

"On a sudden, when we had deflected a little to the left hand, a broad quadrangular plain of much greater length than breadth, lay before us. It is bounded at the farthest extremity by a mountain of surpassing height, grandeur, and terror; and this was the very mount of God, where he stood when he descended in fire, and where rested the cloud of his glory, from which he spoke 'all the words of the law.' The plain itself was the 'Valley of the Rest,' where stood the whole congregation of the sons and daughters of Israel when gathered together before the Lord. As of old, the everlasting mountains by which it was bounded on every side were the wall, and the expanse of heaven itself the canopy, of this great temple. Entered within its courts, so sacred with its associations, we felt for a time the curiosity of the traveller lost in the reverence and awe of the worshiper."

"We rested for a few minutes, viewing with insatiable interest the mountain which on our first entrance into this valley had proved the spell of our enchantment. It is of a deep red granite. It rises from the plain almost perpendicularly about 1,500 feet. From the monks it receives the name of Jebel Horeb. Jebel Musa, or the Mount of Moses, both of the monks and Arabs, was not visible. It is not, however, a distinct mountain, but only the highest peak of this one, at the part most remote from the valley."

### THE CONVENT.

Making their way with some difficulty over rugged sheets of rock, the travellers arrived at the foot of the ecclesiastical fortress, where they had arranged to rest during their sojourn in this region. It is inaccessible to the assaults of hostile Arabs, an entrance can only be obtained by a transit through the air.

"The monks readily responded to our call from below, and threw us a rope with a loop at its extremity, by which, turning a small window, and assisted by one of their own Arab serfs, they hoisted us in succession to the projecting window from which they had espied us from above. We did not much dangle in the air as we went aloft for some thirty feet; and a helping hand caught us as a bale of goods, and safely landed us up in the company of our new friends. Though they opened not their gate to us, which, from dread of intrusion of the Saracens, has been built up for upwards of a century except when they may have been once visited by their titular archbishop from Constantinople, they opened their hearts, bade us a hearty welcome, and gave us a cordial embrace. They conducted us through porches, and piazzas, and courts, to the strangers' apartments, and here they gave us the best rooms at their disposal. These looked into the principle quadrangle of the convent, where we could watch the motions of its inmates; and though our rooms were not large, they were clean and comfortable, covered with pieces of mat and carpet, and having divans around them on which we could sit by day and recline by night. A piece of table and a few antique chairs were given to us to increase our luxuries. The former was speedily covered, and a comfortable dinner was set before us.—Mr Petros invited us in the evening to accompany him to the garden, which we entered by a long, dark, and low passage, secured by strong gates at both its extremities, by which it communicates with the convent. The garden is beautiful, and the sight of culture, in the region of desolation itself, is quite refreshing.—The soil, which must have been accumulated with prodigious labor, is exceedingly rich, being made of the waste of the primitive rocks, intermixed with manure. Considerable crops of vegetables are raised upon it, and it supports a large number of trees and bushes."

### CANNIBALISM IN AUSTRALIA.

When the dead body of a person who has either fallen in battle or has died a natural death, is to be subjected to this horrid process, it is stretched out on its back, and a fire lighted on each side of it. Fire brands are then passed carefully over the whole body, till its entire surface is thoroughly scorched. The cuticle, consisting of the epidermis or scarfskin, and the *reticulum mucosum*, or mucous membrane of Malpighi, in which the coloring matter of the skin is obtained, is then peeled off, sometimes with pointed sticks, sometimes with muscle shells, and sometimes even with the finger nails, and then placed in a basin or dilly to be preserved. And as the *cutis vera*, or true skin, is, in all varieties of the human family, perfectly white, the corpse then appears of that color all over; and I have no doubt whatever, that it is this peculiar ghastly appearance which the dead body of a black man uniformly assumes under this singular treatment, and with which the aborigines must be quite familiar wherever the prac-

tice obtains, that has suggested to them the idea that white men are merely their forefathers returned to life again; the supposition that particular white men are particular deceased natives, known to the aborigines when alive, being merely this idea carried out to its natural result, under the influence of a heated imagination. There is reason also to believe *converso*, that wherever this idea prevails, the practice in which it has originated—that of peeling off the cuticle previous to the other parts of the process to be described hereafter—is still prevalent here also, or has been so, at least very recently. After the dead body has been subjected to the process of scorching with fire-brands, it becomes so very stiff as almost to be capable of standing upright of itself. If the subject happens to be a male, the subsequent part of the process is performed by females, but if a female, it is performed by males. The body is then extended upon its face, and certain parties, who have been hitherto sitting apart in solemn silence (for the whole affair is conducted with the stillness of a funeral solemnity,) step forward, and with a red pigment, which shows very strongly upon the white ground, draw lines down the back and along the arms from each shoulder down to the wrist. These parties then retire, and others who have previously been sitting apart in solemn silence, step forward in like manner, and with sharp shells cut through the *cutis vera*, or true skin, along these lines. The entire skin of the body is then stripped off in one piece, including the ears and the finger nails, with the scalp, but not the skin of the face, which is cut off. This whole process is performed with incredible expedition, and the skin is then stretched out on two spears to dry, the process being sometimes hastened by lighting a fire under the skin. Previous to this operation, however, the skin is restored to its natural color, by being anointed all over with a mixture of grease and charcoal. When the body has thus been completely flayed, the dissectors step forward and cut it up. The legs are first cut off at the thighs then each arm at the shoulder, and last of all the head; not a drop of blood appearing during the process. The larger sections are then subdivided and proportioned out among the expectant multitude, each of whom takes his portion to one or other of the fires, and when half roasted, devours it with great apparent relish. The flesh of the natives in northern countries generally is very fat, and that of children, which are never skinned like adults, particularly so. Davies has often seen a black fellow holding his portion of his fellow creature's dead body to the fire in one hand, on a branch or piece of wood stuck through it like a fork or skewer, with a shell or hollow piece of wood or bark under it in the other, to receive the melted fat that dropped from it, and drinking it up when he had caught a sufficient quantity to form a draught, with the greatest gusto. In this way the body disappears with incredible rapidity, the bones being very soon cleaned of every particle of flesh. The bones are then carefully collected, and placed in a dilly or basket, and forwarded by a trusted person to all the neighboring tribes, in each of which they are mourned over successively, for a time, by those to whom the deceased was known. They are then returned to the tribe to which the deceased belonged, and carried about by his relatives for months, or even years, till at length they are deposited permanently in a hollow tree, from which it is esteemed unpardonable sacrilege to remove them.—*Dr. Lang's Cooksland.*

### ARABS AND THEIR WIVES.

When I first employed the Arabs, the women were sorely ill-treated, and subjected to great hardships. I endeavored to introduce some reform in their domestic arrangements and punish severely those who inflicted corporal chastisement on their wives. In a short time the number of domestic quarrels was greatly reduced; and the women, who were at first afraid to complain of their husbands, now boldly appealed to me for protection. They had, moreover, some misgivings as to the future, which were thus expressed by a deputation sent to return thanks after an entertainment;—"O Bey! we are your sacrifice. May God reward you. Have we not eaten wheat bread, and even meat and butter, since we have been under your shadow? Is there one of us that have not now a colored handkerchief for her head, bracelets ankle rings, and striped cloak? But what shall we do when you leave us, which God forbid you ever should do? Our husbands will then have their turn, and their will be nobody to help us."—*Nineveh and its Remains.*"

### PACE OF A LOADED CAMEL.

I have made many journeys on camels, and I certainly think that animal, when well taken care of, and not overloaded, fully capable of marching ten or eleven hours per day, at an average rate of two miles and half per hour in valleys or over rough roads, and three miles on plains, without being at all distressed.—*Travels in Ethiopia.*

Ecclesiastical.

CANADIAN WESLEYAN METHODIST NEW CONNEXION CHURCH. ELIZABETHTOWN CIRCUIT.

MR. EDITOR:—I have no doubt you will feel a deep interest in hearing of the prosperity of the work of God among us; and it affords me some satisfaction that there is still an opportunity of communicating Connexional Intelligence through the columns of the Watchman.

I feel happy to state that in the midst of distress occasioned by the fire and drought of last Summer, we have had some glorious revivals of religion on this circuit during the present year. The labors of my colleague the Rev. T. M. Jeffers have been rendered abundantly successful; many souls have been converted to God, through his agency. We hope to add a goodly number to our ranks this year.

Our Missionary meetings were attended with excellent feeling and increasing success. At Oxford our Missionary Meeting, held the 21st Jan., was numerously attended—about 300.—It was the first held by our Connexion in this place. Mr. McKenzie of Kemptville being called to the chair, the Rev's. Shelton, Jeffers, Gowan, Simpson and the writer addressed the Meeting. Subscriptions £3 3s. 7d. At Maitland on the 22nd in the absence of Paul Glasgow Esq., who was expected to take the Chair the writer was appointed to that post; and Brethren Saiton, Smyth, Jeffers, Garry, Powers, Gowan and Simpson addressed the meeting. Bro. Garry's speech was most appropriate, and I think has given an impetus to the work in this place. Subscription £15 1s. 6d. This was noble; and it reflects credit on the Maitland friends. Bro. Garry has been indefatigable in promoting the interests of our cause here.—May he and his pious family long live to see souls converted in Maitland. On the 23rd at Marshall's, the congregation good; subscriptions £2., in advance of last year. At Bell's Schools House 24th A. M., congregation small; subscription 15s. 6d. The evening of the same day a meeting was held at Bro. Hill's. T. Hill Esq. being called to the chair, addressed the meeting suitably, and afterwards Rev's. Gowan, Jeffers, Simpson and Garry, delivered humorous and telling addresses on the obligations of the Church to sustain the Missionary enterprise. Subscription, in advance of last year.—We hope to realize £26 on this Circuit the present year.

T. Rump.

North Augusta, Feb. 7th, 1850.

For the Watchman.

MR. DEAR BROTHER:—As we have just concluded our "protracted meeting" in this City, I have concluded to send you a short account of this station and shall feel my obligations to you increased, if you will give it publicity through your valuable paper, should you deem it worthy a place in its columns.

We commenced our meeting on the 3rd inst. and protracted the service up to the 20th. The meeting though not characterized by so much of excitement as some I have witnessed, has nevertheless, been signally successful to some happy extent, in promoting a "revival" in the church, and also in awakening and converting many who were before slumbering in their sins; and we apprehend it will not be less permanent in consequence of the absence of excited feeling, and the exercise of deliberation and judgment. The church has been awakened and her prayers and sympathies and exertions have been to some happy extent elicited and her christian graces refined, and increased unity of sentiment, feeling and effort has characterized our labors through the meeting—and indeed thus far through the conference year. We experience "how good and how pleasant it is for Brethren to dwell together in unity." The bonds of christian union through our meeting have been drawn more closely and that feeling of brotherly love which is the cement of christian society seems to be the predominant feeling of each member.

We have already received into society as the result of our meeting the number of seven and we expect to receive some few more. I do not recollect to have ever heard individuals so recently "translated out of the Kingdom of darkness into the Kingdom of God's dear Son" talk more intelligibly about the nature of conversion or give a clearer "reason for the hope that was in them." I feel satisfied that they "first sat

down and counted the cost" and then under the influence of an enlightened understanding gave their hearts to God and received the witness of the Spirit, that they were adopted into the family of God, and hence "being no more strangers and foreigners but fellow-citizens with the saints, and of the household of God," they were enabled to cry out confidently "Abba Father." May they be kept by the power of God through faith unto salvation!

There are still four or five who are seeking an interest in "the blood that cleanseth from all sin," for whose speedy deliverance we earnestly pray. We are still looking and praying for larger success.

Our congregation has been largely increased since Conference. Our "protracted meeting" has increased the attendance on our public means to some extent. We are greatly encouraged to—

"Labor on at God's command And offer all our works to him;"

for "the best of all is God is with us."

Wishing you every necessary temporal, and all spiritual blessings in Christ Jesus, I remain yours affectionately.

T. GOLDSMITH.

Hamilton, Feb. 21st, 1850.

For the Watchman.

OWEN SOUND MISSION.

MY DEAR BRO.—As several of our warm-hearted and well tried friends on some of the old Circuits, are anxious to ascertain our state and prospects on this comparatively new Mission, I take the liberty of sending a short account of our trials, prospects and success. Our congregations generally are very large—it is not uncommon for persons to travel 5 or 6 miles to attend our ordinary preaching services; and the word has frequently been associated with the influences of the Spirit, so that many of the most hardened sinners have been partially reformed while others have experienced a thorough change of heart. There are many places where we might establish societies that would equal if not surpass in importance the most promising we have at present; but I cannot attend them, on account of the great number of places which I am endeavoring to supply with the gospel of peace. We might form a large society in the village of Sydenham, which is growing more rapidly than some of our friends at a distance are aware, and if we only had a Chapel there, we should command a much greater interest than we do. A certain \* \* \* \* notorious for partyism has recently excluded us from the place which we formerly occupied, lest we should form a Society, but his very slender influence thrown into the wrong scale, has done us no injury but good, and as far as I am able to ascertain, our scriptural mode of Church Government is ardently admired by the greater part of those acquainted with it, and clerical despotism appears to them more hideous than ever. I have recently been holding a protracted meeting within 7 miles of Sydenham—Our congregations were immense; to the very last, souls were converted. I regret that in consequence of other appointments which I could not neglect, I had to conclude rather abruptly. The last Evening the heart-cheering prayer was offered by 12 persons who surrounded the altar, "Lord save or I perish;" 15 souls have united with us, and it is probable others will unite with some other section of the Christian Church. For several months I have been expecting the arrival of an additional Preacher, but my expectations have been blighted. Many of the poor people on the back lines are perishing for want of spiritual food; many of them in consequence of the paucity of laborers have never heard the Gospel proclaimed since they left their former homes. Will you make an effort to send us an additional preacher; my health is beginning to fail from almost constant exposure to hardship, yet, my soul I trust is ripening for a brighter world.

I am, my Dear Bro., Yours affectionately,

WALTON PRESTON.

February 9th, 1850.

AN AMERICAN CARDINAL.—The President of Mexico announces, in his message, that Pius IX. in order to manifest his gratitude for the lively interest taken in his welfare by the high functionaries of the Republic and its Ecclesiastics, has signified his desire to confer on some Mexican Bishop the dignity of Cardinal. A Pontifical agent is expected at Mexico, and, if this Cardinal is made, he will be the first dignitary of that sort on this continent.

REMITTANCES.

For 12 months:—Messrs. T. O. Adkins, J. Chff, S. Walker, W. Hanbly, A. Jakeway, A. Tate, W. Thompson, D. Vandusen, A. Harrington, E. McPhail, — Fisher, J. Sherwin, Capt. T. Lottridge, C. Leman, Esq., E. Thomas, Esq., W. Watson, J. Fletcher, Rev. W. Martin.  
For 6 months:—Revs. J. Smith, R. Garry, Messrs. A. Van Busiek, — McMillen, — Beatty, W. Watson, J. Hall, — Curie, T. Hume, J. Abbot, W. Hervey, — Withrow, T. Wier, B. Harris, J. Tinline; J. Gould, A. McKouk; W. McCaffery; B. Gold; A. Haynes; Joseph Culver, Esq.  
For 4 months:—W. McLaughlin.  
For 3 months:—E. Searlet.

LETTERS RECEIVED.—Revs. J. Smyth; R. Garry; B. P. Browne; J. C. Warren; W. Gandy; F. Haynes; T. Goldsmith; C. Childs, Messrs. R. D. Wadsworth, T. B. Morley, T. Lawrence, T. O. Adkins, J. Cummings, and J. Culver, Esq.; Capt. T. Lottridge, Mrs. E. Hnaly.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—Revs. B. P. Browne, 3; J. C. Warren, 2; W. Gandy, 1; T. Goldsmith, 1; Messrs. E. Jackson, 2; R. D. Wadsworth, 1.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Rev. R. G.—"Aye"; see particulars below.

Rev. C. C.—Your former communication and last will be attended to.

The Watchman.

Monday Evening, March 4, 1850.

TO OUR PATRONS.

Doubtless many feel anxious to know something respecting the Watchman's position and prospects; and we cheerfully embrace the present opportunity of furnishing some information. In nearly every locality to which we have sent copies of the Watchman, the cordial reception it has secured, has quite equalled, and in a good many instances largely exceeded our expectations. And while in two or three instances parties upon whose co-operation we calculated, have refused to employ their influence to promote the prosperity of our enterprise,—a large number of influential ministers and laymen, have heartily enlisted their influence to extend the Watchman's circulation. The result has been very satisfactory, placing us in a position which indicates the entire success of our undertaking. Seeking, as we do, to promote the present and everlasting welfare of our readers, we cannot, however, test satisfied, without a much larger circulation than our paper has yet obtained. That we are warranted in expecting this we think a few selections from the many encouraging communications received, will establish:—

"The Watchman, as far as I have heard, takes better than the Messenger. I wish you success, and will do for you all I can."—REV. H. WILKINSON.

"I am much pleased with your paper, and certainly wish it an extensive circulation."—REV. J. SMYTH.

"I am happy to inform you that your excellent paper is so well received, I have not heard a single complaint from any person. I wish you great prosperity."—REV. J. C. WARREN.

"The Watchman is well received in this place. You may expect a letter from me in a few days containing the names of some new subscribers, and Rein."—REV. B. P. BROWNE.

"I most anxiously wish you abundant success in your important and responsible undertaking. I am glad to inform you that the Watchman gives good satisfaction, and I shall do what I can to extend its circulation."—REV. C. CHILDS.

"I am pleased with the neat form of the Watchman, and the useful matter it contains; and wish you success in your undertaking. Whatever others may think about the matter, I feel it to be my duty to support your paper as far as possible, by recommending it and procuring subscribers. All my acquaintances here seem much pleased with it; and I think the course you purpose to pursue, if carried out, will secure it an extensive circulation."—REV. J. BRENNAN.

"On my return home I found three numbers of the Watchman sent me from your office. I have just glanced at them and am led at once to observe the Watchman to be both respectable, cheap and useful; and promising to be of great use to the community. \* \* \* Your paper appears to me to be worthy of general support."—REV. T. ADAMS.

"May I be permitted to wish you every success in your responsible undertaking; commenced at a time, when but for the Watchman, we would have been left without any medium of Connexional Intelligence. Keep clear of politics and party feeling, and I believe you will be sustained. As far as I have heard, every subscriber is well pleased with the Watchman.—REV. R. GARRY. [We thank Bro. Garry for his friendly caution; and would assure him we entirely concur in his view of the necessity of guarding against "politics and party feeling," in the management of the Watchman.]

Our space forbids further extracts at present. The above however, are but fair specimens of the encouragement we have received relative to our enterprise.

We cannot omit alluding to the favorable notices of our publication by the Press; for which our contemporaries will please except our thanks. To those who have kindly consented to act as agents, and to our patrons in general we would also present our thanks.

It is necessary to mention, in conclusion that, although much has been done to promote the circulation of the Watchman; to render its publication permanent, and its columns extensively necessary to the truth,—much more remains to be done. Every subscriber and every agent, can, and we doubt not, will do more. An additional number of subscribers should be obtained, and subscriptions should be collected, without delay. This is, emphatically the season for financial operations; and to afford forth, an inducement and opportunity for subscribers to avail themselves of our advance terms,—we shall consider all subscriptions paid by the 21st of March (two months from the issue of the first No.) in advance. It

will doubtless be more advantageous for subscribers to pay ten shillings now, than twelve shillings and six pence, in the course of a few months, and we know the advance payments will be more advantageous to us.

AFFLICTION.

That "men are born to trouble as the sparks fly upward," is the language of sacred writ. From the cradle to the grave, human beings are exposed to suffering and sorrow; and the exemption, at intervals, from these evils, is attributable to the benevolent arrangements of God. The attention of the earth-born pilgrim is often directed to examples of extreme suffering; in the contemplation of which, he finds it exceedingly difficult to refrain from "charging God too harshly," with undue severity. To this error, even the christian is liable; and, especially, when the subject of suffering is nearly allied to the observer. But a little calm and enlightened reflection, would banish these hard thoughts respecting the conduct of Deity; and impress our minds with the deepest veneration for the benevolence of the CREATOR. Were our contemplation of the condition of man, influenced by the great principles of eternal truth, we would see all mankind exposed to affliction unmeasurably greater than any endure; and hence, in man's exemption from the extreme consequences of the fall, in this life, we should find a motive to cultivate emotions of adoring gratitude. How many drag out a miserable existence repining at their lot as if theirs, was the worst which even a malignant being could appoint; when a correct view of themselves, their condition, their Creator and their deserts, would lead them to acknowledge their indebtedness to Providence for his unmerited goodness.

In all its varied forms and degrees, affliction is traceable to sin. Had man never sinned, he never could suffer. Yet it is not a matter of rare occurrence for men to attribute their sufferings to Adam's sin, when, in truth, their own chosen follies or beloved sins, have been the fruitful cause. We should not, however, fail to distinguish, as far as possible, between the sufferings immediately consequent upon our own sins or follies, and those employed by a merciful God as the means of promoting the reformation of our character, our improvement in virtue, and the welfare of our race. How many pine under almost insupportable affliction, who, could they see the objects thereby attained, would "rejoice that they are counted worthy to suffer!" Did the excellent Job but see the countless thousands, who through subsequent ages have been comforted, encouraged and sustained in their sorrows while contemplating his patience under affliction, "and the end of the Lord,"—how joyfully would he endure! The beneficial influence of "the sufferings of this life" on ourselves and others, we cannot adequately estimate in time. But we do know that in afflicting man Deity aims at his welfare. Nor does the afflicted, who "endures as seeing him who is invisible," live a life of selfishness. His very life is a monument of gospel triumph. Behold! that suffering christian, passing through the deepest tribulation, with a calmness, a fortitude, a patience, which bespeak his resemblance of the Redeemer; and in his affliction, while we see the means of his personal advancement in holiness, his example is replete with encouragement to every sincere christian, and not unfrequently makes lasting impressions on the hearts of the unconverted.

In directing the minds of our readers to the subject of affliction, we do not intend a homily on the patience, meekness, resignation, &c., requisite when man is called to suffer. Our object is to fix the mind intently on the end, to be attained by the sufferings of this life. Think of the God-like traits of character, affliction, when endured, will implant in your breast—the growth of the fruit of the Spirit, thereby promoted—the preparation for duty, obtained—and the increased splendor with which it will cause you to shine forth in the kingdom of heaven,—but above every thing think of the extent to which your patient suffering will glorify God;—and you will never repine under your afflictions, nor impatiently wish them less. Had Abraham remained in his native land, or been exempted from the bitter task of proceeding with his Isaac to the mountain altar, the world would never estimated the strength of his faith. Had Moses preferred the pleasures of the palace to his wilderness retreat, or the endurance of "affliction with the people of God," his name would never be enrolled among those who stand "nearest the eternal throne." Nor would "the burning and shining lights" of the primitive Church ever emit so much of greatness, so much of God, had it not been for the roughness of their pathway. But what is the distinction which the suffering christian obtains in this life, compared to the glory he shall inherit beyond the grave! "Our light affliction \* \* \* worketh out for us, a far more, exceeding and eternal weight of glory."

If then "the children of this world," in order to obtain a short-lived distinction among men, brave the dangers of the mighty deep and the horrors of the battle field; how cheerfully should the christian, to obtain a heavenly, an abiding distinction among "the sons of light," endure the afflictions of life? How many through the difficult, dangerous way to the Gold Regions, in the hope of improving their worldly circumstances; and should the way to Zion be shunned on account of the tribulation through which we enter the kingdom of God? Shall we toil to amass wealth, and then risk the whole in worldly speculations, hoping to secure a large profit; and yet shrink from a moment's pain, to gain an unfading inheritance?

Is the reader an afflicted christian? Look, we would entreat thee, beyond the present state, to "the end of thy faith. A heavenly voice proclaims, "He that endureth to the end shall be saved." "If we suffer, we shall also reign with him." And one experienced in suffering, under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, exclaims, "I reckon that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared to the glory which shall be revealed in us." "To him that overcometh will I grant," says Jesus, "to sit with me in my throne even as I have overcome, and am set down with my Father in his throne." But is the reader an unconverted, guilty sinner? If so thy position is perilous and painful. Affliction may not yet have visited thee; but the cloud is already above the horizon, and soon the gathering storm will descend upon thy devoted



And whether, O! whether wilt thou fly for succor? Affliction, and sorrow and death will come upon thee as an armed man; and finding thee destitute of the divine favor of hope, how wretched will be thy condition, how cheerless thy prospects! ...

We direct attention to a very interesting article on our first page, from the pen of Mr. R. D. Wadsworth, respecting the INDEPENDENT ORDER OF RECHABITES. It will amply repay an attentive perusal. The writer is indefatigable in the cause of Temperance.

REVIEW OF NEWS.

The British Parliament was opened on the 31st Jan. by proxy. The speech was read by the Lord Chancellor. A severe storm recently visited the neighbourhood of Liverpool.

Increased distress prevails in Ireland. France was several days in a state of riot; all was said to be quiet when the steamer sailed.

The Swiss government have refused the demand of the Austrians for the extradition of the Hungarian refugees. Difficulties between England and Greece have led to the capture by the former of five war vessels belonging to King Otto.

The Pope, it was expected would return immediately to Rome.

The United States Congress is still disputing about the introduction of Slavery into the new Territory—Every other class of business is considered of inferior importance.

An effort made in New York to suppress the sale of newspapers on the Sabbath day, has stirred up the indignation of the Sabbath breakers. A meeting was accordingly convened by the non-churchmen and resolutions passed in condemnation of those who oppose this peculiarly palpable form of Sabbath breaking. The resolutions (fourteen in number) abound in sarcasm and impiety.

A motion for the abolition of the Court of Chancery, was made in the Legislature of Nova Scotia by the SPEAKER.

Attempts to circulate counterfeit bills on the Bank of St. Albans, Vermont, have been recently made in Canada East. Reader, Look out for them!

The Annual Meeting of the Provincial Agricultural Association was held in this city on the 20th and 21st ult.—The next exhibition takes place at Niagara; and the association offers premiums—for the best specimens of manufactured articles and productions of the soil to be sent to "the grand exhibition of the industry of all nations," to take place in 1851, in England.

At a recent Meeting of the Reeves of the United Counties of Wentworth and Halton, a resolution, for the Division of those counties passed.

A good deal of discussion is taking place through the columns of the Western Journals, respecting the comparative merits of the long-contemplated Great Western line of Rail Road and the proposed route from Niagara to Detroit via Brantford.

The Refusal of the Toronto City Corporation to invest £100,000 in Rail-Road Lottery Tickets, is likely for the present to stay this iniquitous scheme.

The nomination of Candidates offering to represent the County of Halton in the Provincial Parliament took place at Dundas on the 27th.

The Annual Festival of the Hamilton Mechanics' Institute took place in that City on the 20th inst. The attendance was very numerous.

The Quebec Election is over, and Mr. Chabot returned as its representative in the Provincial Parliament by a majority of 895 votes. The Hon. Gentleman has arrived in this City.

The interesting lectures by the Rev. W. McClure in the Temperance Street Chapel on the dangerous tendency of Puseyism, are attracting a great deal of attention in this City. The congregations are very large and the interest taken in the lectures, evidently shows, that Protestantism, has still its warm adherents. Mr. McClure seems quite at home when defending the doctrines of Protestantism, of the Bible, against the dogmas of Popery or Puseyism. The subjects already discussed are, "Apostolic Succession," "Baptismal Regeneration," and "Transubstantiation;" and "Tradition" will be the subject of the next lecture, to be delivered on the evening of the 10th inst., commencing at six P. M.

The Trustee Service of the Wesleyan Chapel, Richmond Street, was held the 26th inst.

The Baptist Church in this City, has recently admitted to church fellowship a number of members, in their usual way, by Immersion.

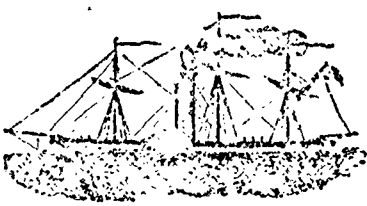
Special Services are in progress in the Methodist New Connexion Church in this city, and at Yorkville, and the Lord is reviving his work.

We were informed by a friend that Rev. J. Caswell is engaged laboriously and successfully in protracted meetings on the Whitechurch Circuit.

A few days ago, we saw a letter written by the Superintendent of the Goulburn Circuit to the Rev. J. Bell, containing the most cheering intelligence of extensive revivals. On the Cavan Circuit, we are happy to find, the good work is still progressing.

The determination of the Vestry of St. James' Church to lease the lots on King Street, lately occupied by the buildings destroyed by fire, and to erect the contemplated Cathedral on a portion of the ground where rest the remains of many of the departed, (which of course should be removed)—has called forth a warm opposition. A meeting composed of parties concerned was convened on the 23rd ult., at which after considerable discussion a committee was appointed to secure another Vestry Meeting and a re-consideration of the matter.

General Intelligence.



ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

New York, Feb. 6 P. M.

The steamer America arrived at Halifax at 9 o'clock on Saturday, with advices from Liverpool to the 9th instant.

The frost had disappeared, continental ports were shipping.

BREADSTUFFS were much depressed. Corn had declined 6d; yellow, 1s 6d. Flour—dull, and good brands are 1s. to 1s. 6d., with downward tendency.

Good new western Bacon had advanced 1s. to 2s. per cwt.

Lard, declined.—Pork, active.—Butter, unchanged.

Low qualities Cheese in demand. Tallow, easier.—Coffee, advanced.

Money Market, depressed.

Accounts from the manufacturing districts are favorable.

Cotton remains without change, with sales during the two weeks of 92,500 bales.

The Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased.

American Securities in request.

The America reached Boston this morning. The British Parliament was opened on the 31st ult. The Queen's Speech was favourably received on Thursday night, the 7th inst. Lord Dudley Stuart in the House of Commons moved for various papers relating to the demand of Russia for the expatriation of the Hungarian Refugees from Turkey—the Hungarian war—the capture of the Principalities of the Danube by Russian troops, &c. After the debate the motion was adopted.

The new Navigation Law is working well.

Another expedition in search of Sir John Franklin has been resolved on.

Ireland remains as disturbed as ever.

On and Since Monday Paris has been in a state of siege, in consequence of series of disturbances created by the mob of the Rue St. Martin and St. Antonio, when the police came to cut down some of the trees of liberty, planted during the revolution. During the disturbances 7 men were wounded. 100,000 men were under arms on Monday. An attempt is soon to be made by rival factions to amend the Constitution.

The advices from Paris of Thursday night, the 7th inst., say that the city was quiet.

ROME.

Some of the German papers publish a letter which contains the following:—"I can give you the important news that the Pope has come to an arrangement with the Catholic powers relative to the constitution. The states are to be divided into four legations, each of which will have at its head a cardinal as political chief. A member of the Sacred College is to be President of the Council of Ministers, with the title of Cardinal Secretary of state."

PRUSSIA.

All the articles of the proposed constitution except the one making ministers responsible to the King, have been agreed on by the Chambers and the King takes a solemn oath to the constitution on the 6th.

RUSSIA.

Accounts from the Dardanelles state that the Circassians have gained advantages over the Russians on the Oza. The Russians had been compelled to retreat with great loss.

TURKEY.

The escape of Madame Kossuth, and the fact of her having joined her exiled husband, are confirmed. The extradition question is nearly settled.

GREECE.

Advices from Athens to the 13th and 19th ult. inclusive, state that a serious rupture had taken place between the English and the Greek governments, and that a total suspension of relations had taken place between the two governments. It appears that some old claim upon the old government remained unsettled; and also in reference to some islands belonging to the Ionian group, usurped by the Greek Government.

SWITZERLAND.

A joint note from Austria and Prussia has been addressed to the French Cabinet calling on the Government to oblige Switzerland to expel the revolutionary leaders who are there sheltered. Should France refuse this these governments are determined on compelling the Swiss government to accede to their demands, even by armed intervention.

LATE FROM BRAZIL.

We have a file of the Rio de Janeiro Journal, extending to Jan. 5, inclusive, received this morning by the ship Maria, arrived at this port. We translate the following from the Journal of the 1st:—"We are informed that M. Bonard, Governor

of Tahiti, now on board the (French) frigate Thisbe, in this port, has instructions from his Government to establish at that Island an "arsenal" (ship-yard we presume,) which will furnish to vessels of all nations means and materials for such repairs as may become requisite in the navigation of these waters."

The Thisbe was to sail the next day via Valparaiso.

The Brazilian Legislature commenced its session on the 1st Jan., the Emperor opening it in person. His brief speech adverted chiefly to the recent disturbance in Pernambuco, and dwelt on the necessity of increasing the force of the army and navy.

A mass of interminable documents from Assumption, the Captain of Paraguay, is published in the Journal, the substance of which appears to be that a provisional treaty has been agreed upon between Paraguay and the Argentine Confederation, which will be likely to result in a satisfactory arrangement of all the matters in difference. It is probably true, therefore, that the military demonstrations of Paraguay have proved abortive.—Com. Adv.

POSTSCRIPT.

We stop the Press to insert the QUEEN'S SPEECH at the opening of the Houses of the British Parliament—the Speech being delivered by the Lord Chancellor.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

We are commanded by Her Majesty to assure you that Her Majesty has great satisfaction in again having recourse to the advice and assistance of her Parliament.

The decease of Her Majesty Queen Adelaide has caused Her Majesty deep affliction. The extensive charity and exemplary virtues of Her late Majesty will always render her memory dear to the nation.

Her Majesty happily continues in peace and amity with foreign powers.

In the course of the autumn, differences of a serious character arose between the Governments of Austria and Russia on the one hand, and the Sublime Porte on the other, in regard to the treatment of a considerable number of persons who, after the termination of the civil war in Hungary, had taken refuge in the Turkish territory.

Explanations which took place between the Turkish and Imperial Governments have fortunately removed any danger to the peace of Europe which might have arisen out of these differences.

Her Majesty having been appealed to on this occasion by the Sultan, united her efforts with those of the Government of France, to which a similar appeal had been made, in order to assist, by the employment of her good offices, in affecting an amicable settlement of those differences, in a manner consistent with the dignity and independence of the Porte.

Her Majesty has been engaged in communications with Foreign States, upon the measures which might be rendered necessary to the relaxation of the restrictions formerly imposed by the Navigation Laws of this country.

The Government of the United States of America and of Sweden have promptly taken steps to secure to British ships in the ports of their respective countries, advantages similar to those which their own ships now enjoy in British ports.

With regard to those Foreign States whose Navigation-laws have hitherto been of a restrictive character, Her Majesty has received, from nearly all of them, assurances which induce her to hope that our example will speedily lead to a great and general diminution of those obstacles which previously existed to a free intercourse by sea between the nations of the world.

In the summer and autumn of the past year, the United Kingdom was again visited by the ravages of the Cholera; but Almighty God, in his mercy, was pleased to arrest the progress of mortality, and to stay this fearful pestilence.—Her Majesty is persuaded that we shall best evince our gratitude by vigilant precautions against the more obvious causes of sickness, and enlightened consideration for those who are more exposed to its attacks.

Her Majesty, in her late visit to Ireland, derived the highest gratification from the loyalty and attachment manifested by all classes of her subjects. Although the effects of former years of scarcity are painfully felt in that part of the United Kingdom, they are mitigated by the present abundance of food, and the tranquillity which prevails.

Her Majesty has great satisfaction in congratulating you on the improved condition of commerce and manufactures. It is with regret that her Majesty has observed the complaints which in many parts of the kingdom have proceeded from the owners and occupiers of land. Her Majesty greatly laments that any portion of her subjects should be suffering distress. But it is a source of sincere gratification to Her Majesty, to witness the increased enjoyment of the necessaries and comforts of life, which cheapness and plenty have bestowed upon the great body of her people.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Her Majesty has directed the estimates for the year to be laid before you. They have been framed with a strict regard to economy, while the efficiency of the various branches of the public service has not been neglected.

Her Majesty has seen with satisfaction the present state of the revenue.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

Some of the measures which were postponed at the end of the last session, for want of time for their consideration, will be again laid before you. Among the most important of these is one for the better government of the Australian Colonies.

Her Majesty has directed various measures to be prepared for the improvement of the condition of Ireland. The mischiefs arising from party processions; the defects of the laws regulating the relations of landlord and tenant; the imperfect state of the Grand Jury Acts; and the diminished number of electors for Members to serve in Parliament; will, together with other matters of serious consequence, form the subjects of measures to be submitted for your consideration.

Her Majesty has learnt with satisfaction, that the measures which have been already passed for the promotion of the public health are in a course of gradual adoption; and Her Majesty trusts that both in the metropolis and in various parts of the United Kingdom, you will be enabled to make further progress in the removal of evils which affect the health and well-being of her subjects.

The favor of Divine Providence has hitherto preserved this Kingdom from the wars and convulsions which, during the last two years, have shaken so many of the States of the Continent of Europe. It is her Majesty's hope and belief, that by combining liberty, with order, by preserving what is valuable, and amending what is defective, you will sustain the fabric of our institutions, as the abode and the shelter of a free and happy people.

Mr. Malcolm Cameron, M. P. P., arrived here on Thursday evening, the 14th inst., en route to Washington, where he goes to represent the Toronto mercantile community in the adjustment of the details of the Reciprocity Bill. Mr. Cameron goes to Washington in the full assurance that the reciprocity measure may be carried. We understand that Mr. Stephenson goes from Quebec on a similar errand. What is the Montreal Board of Trade about? ought not Montreal also to have its representative at Washington.—Mont. Transcript.

The President is very firm and the southern members are in full possession of his views. A committee of them enquired, in an interview with him, if he had expressed himself ready to maintain the union at any consideration. He replied that he had; that he should blockade every southern port in case of any alarm of an armed resistance to the collection of the customs. That he should not interpose the regular army, but should call for volunteers from the Northern and Western States, putting himself at their head, and should pour out his blood if necessary, in defence of the union.—Tribune.

In addition to the public buildings to be erected in and near this city this year, to which we alluded a short time ago, there is a good deal of private speculation going on in building, and the projectors have every reason to believe, they themselves say, that their speculations will turn out profitable. One of our leading architects has, we are informed, as much business on hand as he can manage, and certainly if all that we know is projected does go forward in the spring, there will be more work than the spare artisans and laborers at present in the city can undertake. That is, however, an evil speedily to be remedied. All we can say is, that we hope the remedy will be required.—Transcript.

MARRIED.

Jan. 31st., by the Rev. C. Childs, Mr. James Sherwood to Miss Harriet Carnes, both of Nassagaweya.

Feb. 14th, by the same, Mr. John Simpson to Miss Elizabeth Norrish, both of Nassagaweya.

DIED.

On the 14th ult., after a short but painful illness, Samuel Fawcett, son of Mr. T., and Mrs. Coates, of the York Circuit, near Cocksville. How fleeting is human life! "Man cometh forth like a flower and is cut down." Yes, dying reader how very common, that, ere the flower has fully unfolded its gay adornments, it withers, it is cut down, it dies! Parents may have suffered their dear offspring to entwine, like the ivy, round their hearts; they may have many a bright vision of that son's loveliness, and prosperity in the world; they may expect that those gentle hands will smooth the dying pillow, or that plaintive voice afford comfort under the infirmities of age. But these considerations cannot disarm death. What a lesson! O! ye parents set not your hearts too strongly on your children. Remember they are the Lords. In Samuel's dying hour, though amiable he mourned on account of his sins against his parents, his God; and the fond hope is indulged that he rests with Jesus. Young man, Young woman, prepare to die: the grim messenger is at the door. O! prepare. This painful event was improved by a very impressive discourse from Job xiv. 1, 2, on the 17th ult., to a large and deeply affected audience by the Rev. T. Reed. May the impressions made on that occasion be lasting as the mind! Amen.—Communicated.

At his residence on Yonge Street, on the 13th instant, Henry Sullivan, M. R. C. S. England, Professor of Practical Anatomy in the University of Toronto, regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends, for his very many truly amiable and sterling qualities. He was a general favourite with the students of King's College. They have lost an able lecturer, and a kind friend in Mr. Sullivan.

On Monday, February 25th, Margaret, wife of Mr. Rice Lewis, Merchant, of this city, in the 39th year of her age, to the inexpressible grief of all her friends and afflicted family.

Toronto Market Prices, March 4.

Table with 4 columns: Item, S., D., S., D. listing prices for various goods like Flour, Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats, etc.

SLAVERY IN CANADA.

To the Editor of the British Whig

Sir,—In looking over some old papers a few days since, I discovered a document of rather an unusual character and appearance, and examining it, I found it nothing more nor less than a bill of sale of a human being!

I am Sir, your obedient servant, JOHN V. HART, M. D.

Kingston, Feb 7, 1850.

(copy)

Know all men by these presents, that I, John Magin, now of Niagara, have this day sold unto John Thompson Merchant of Montreal, on Negro Wench, Named Nello, about twelve years of age, for the sum of Seventy Pounds, New York currency, to me in hand now paid, before the delivery of said Wench, for which I do warrant and defend the said Negro Wench unto the said John Thompson, his heirs and assigns for ever. As witness my hand and seal this 8th June, 1781

Witness, (Signed) SAM'L THOMPSON, GEORGE MAGIN, L. S.

We copy the foregoing from the Whig. The Institution of Slavery existed in Canada at the time of the conquest. The 47th article of the Articles of Capitulation, on the surrender of Montreal to the British arms in 1760, continued the Slave system in the Colony, and it was then also in force in New York and other places, from which it had since been abolished.

Art. 47 "The Negroes and panis of both sexes shall retain their quality, of slaves, in the possession of the French and Canadians, to whom they belong; they shall be at liberty to keep them in their service in the Colony, or to sell them; and they may also continue to bring them up in the Roman religion."

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

We direct the reader's attention to the advertisement in another column, calling a public meeting to be held at Spencerville on Thursday, the 14th inst., and another at Beattoney's on Friday the 15th. We understand the object of these meetings is to get the opinion of the people respecting the propriety of issuing debentures to the amount of some thousands of pounds to make Macadamized, Plank or Gravel Roads from Kemptville to Prescott, from Merrickville to Maitland, from Smith's Falls to Brockville, and from Westport to Farmersville.

We are informed that the present rate of one penny in the pound, upon the rateable property of the Counties, if continued will pay all the expenses to which the United Counties are at present subject, and also the interest upon the sum required to be expended in forming these contemplated roads; and it is expected that a small toll upon each road will eventually liquidate the debt. If this be true, we think the sooner a commencement is made the better. But these estimates must be closely looked into. Many persons will be frightened at the idea of issuing money bills, and pledging the taxes as security, but they can never make any improvements without running in debt for a short time. To take advantage of the Ogdensburgh Rail Road, when it is completed, we must improve the leading highways into Prescott: and now that the prospect of getting reciprocal free trade with the United States is quite certain, the incentive to commence these Roads become much greater. The fact is, something must be done. Then let the people turn out and say whether they are willing to travel through the mud "knee deep" any longer or whether they will make the attempt to better their circumstances, and improve the value of their farms by making good roads.—Prescott Telegraph.

An extraordinary occurrence took place on board the Ayrshire, on her homeward voyage from Calcutta, in May last. Shortly after the ship had crossed the line Captain Browne, the master, had occasion to pull at a rope passing through a block which was badly secured with some rope yarn. Whilst tugging the rope the block gave way, and his own impetus suddenly carried him over the side. A noble Newfoundland dog which was a great favourite on board, with the generous instinct natural to his species, jumped in to his master's rescue, and, seizing him by the collar, brought him in safety alongside, when both were hoisted on board. It was only then that the danger to which the captain and his brave deliverer had subjected, became fully evident. A huge shark, which had been playing for some time about the ship watching windfalls, had marked the captain for its prey and was making towards him just as his four footed deliverer bounded to his assistance. They did not, however, escape altogether unscattered, for just as they were getting up the side their voracious assailant bit away half of the poor dog's tail. The gratitude of the captain for his double escape will be better felt than described, effected as it was in so providential a manner.

THE ARCTIC EXPLORATION

From the Pacific, via the Isthmus of Panama we have accounts of the highest interest in reference to the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, and most opportune must it be regarded that advices had been received in the very moment of the new expedition's departure. From Mazatlan, under date the 24th of November, we learn the arrival at that port, on the 12th, of Her Majesty's ship Herald, 8, Captain Collett, and also that of the British yacht Nancy Dawson, Captain Bill, with intelligence from Her Majesty's Ship Plover, at Behring's Straits. We learn that the Plover had previously penetrated as far as 73 deg. 10 min latitude in search of Sir J Franklin; and in company with the yacht named under the command of her noble spirited owners, the Plover's boats also penetrated along a vast extent of the coast of North America extending from Behring's Straits to the mouth of the Mackenzie river the scene of Sir J Richardson's exit into the northern seas during his late expedition. It appears that no traces of the missing navigators were discovered, and it is stated that the boats of the Plover consequently determined, in accordance with their instructions, to winter on the spot, attempting to reach one of the nearest traders' stations in the vicinity. According to our information, the private schooner-yacht then returned, her light draught having previously enabled her to explore in company with the boats, and with the Plover, re-entering Behring's Straits from the north: there the Plover took up her winter quarters, and subsequently the Herald and Nancy Dawson returned to Mazatlan. The commander of the Plover, it is stated, entertained great hopes of Sir John Franklin's safety, although we are not informed of the grounds upon which that expectation is based. It is to be regretted that the advices received are, in a measure, indefinite; and it is still more mournful to learn that the owner of the yacht which was nobly conducted along the Arctic coast from the promptings of a philanthropic spirit, should have subsequently closed his career at Mazatlan. It is stated that he had been previously engaged in a tour round the world, and suddenly altered his course to aid the search for Franklin's ships. The yacht had been put in charge of a sailing master from one of Her Majesty's ships at Mazatlan, and will be despatched home by the British Consul

The second tube of the Britannia bridge over the Menai Straits has been safely raised to its position, forming by its junction a continuous wrought iron highway 18,401 feet long, and between 5 000 and 6 000 tons in weight. It is expected that the first trial-trains will be sent through at the end of February.

The Port has published an Encyclical denouncing the revolutionary party as protestants and Socialists, and exhorting the Bishops and Clergy, supported as he hopes they will be, by the civil power, to use their utmost efforts for bringing the wandering sheep back to the fold.

A VISIT FROM THE INDIANS.

On Saturday last, the 16th inst., our Town was visited by forty-three Mowhawk chiefs from the Grand River, accompanied by a band of musicians of the same tribe, whose performance on their instruments astonished our townsmen. At 10 o'clock they proceeded to the residence of their Superintendent, Colonel Clench, whose untiring care for their interests has secured for him their esteem and confidence. On reaching his house they formed a line and the band struck up "Auld Lang Syne" When Col. Clench appeared at the door, they played "God Save the Queen." They then withdrew to his office and held a council, which lasted several hours, and from thence proceeded to New Oneida on the Thames, to hold a council with the Oneida Indians of that place.

We have not heard what subjects engaged the attention of the chiefs, but understand that the Council at New Oneida is to remove the tomahawke from each other's heads, as they express it, (that is, to make peace between them and the Oneidas who were allies of the Americans during the war of 1812) and the blood that was shed between them at that time is now to be wiped away; after which the Oneidas will be admitted into the confederacy, with the privilege of voting in council.—Lon. Free Press.

It is asserted in the "United Service Gazette" that the British Government purposes abandoning the West India colonies as military stations, in pursuance of the plan for diminishing the number of their troops. This arrangement will place six regiments at the disposal of the Government at home.

The war establishment of the Prussian army is as follows:—Infantry, 230,000; cavalry, 40,000; artillery and engineers, 12,000; 302,000; with field batteries in proportion. The standing army on the peace establishment amounted to 87,078; cavalry, 23,315; artillery, 5,915; engineers pontoon brigade, 2,621 Landwehr, first class, 98,310; total, 217,233.

The imports to Port Stanley during the past season were valued at £39,055 0s 3d., and the exports at £50,921 17s 6d. The principal bulk of the latter was comprised in 13,710 cwts. of Merchandise.

RECIPROCITY.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia is now in Session. On the 29th ult. the Hon. Attorney General rose to lay on the table of the House various minutes of conference on the subject of Reciprocal Trade with the United States.—he explained that the conference had taken place with the Hon. Mr. Latontaine and Hon. Mr. Merritt, from Canada, Hon. L. A. Wilnot and Hon. J. R. Porteflow, of New Brunswick; Hon. Messrs. Henshaw, and Thorntou, of Prince Edward Island and the Executive Council of Nova Scotia. A very important topic has arisen in this conference—that was the exclusive privilege over the fisheries of these Colonies, which was held by British subjects and which was required by the United States in exchange for Reciprocity. Canada was ready to give up all exclusive privilege—so was New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island because they contended that the rivalry of foreigners would tend to the greater industry of our own people & the greater prosperity of the country. On the part of Nova Scotia the Council had abstained from giving any opinion. Even the Fisheries of the Bay of Fundy, which were claimed by New Brunswick on behalf of British subjects exclusively, had been conceded to the Americans, and the only part now exclusively in the power of Nova Scotia was from the mouth of the Bay of Fundy round to Cape St. George, including Cape Breton. It remained to be seen what would be the views of this Legislature on the subject and he hoped the question would be taken up at an early day and disposed of in a manner that would reflect credit on the wisdom of the Legislature, and promote the permanent welfare of this country. The Act for the reduction of Judicial Salaries in this Province, passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, received the Royal Assent on the 8th of January and is published officially in last Wednesday's Royal Gazette. This Act does not apply to the present Judicial officers, but it limits the salary of future Chief Justices to £700 currency per annum, and that of the Master of the Rolls and Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court to £600 each. The sum of £250, travelling expenses of the Judges holding the Circuit Courts to be continued as at present.

EXTRACT OF A REPORT of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council on matters of State, dated the 20th day of January 1850, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 1st February, 1850:—

The Committee of the Executive Council, have had under consideration, on your Excellency's reference, a memorial from the Montreal Board of Trade praying that your Excellency may be graciously pleased to convene at the earliest possible day, the Provincial Parliament in order that the necessary action may be taken to establish the footing upon which our Coasting and inter-colonial Trades are to be permanently placed.

The memorial of the Board of Trade has reference to several clauses of the Imperial Act 12 and 13 Vict., cap. 29; and its object is to pray your Excellency to call the provincial Parliament together, with the view of exercising the powers with which it is invested by the Imperial Act.

The Committee of the Council after mature consideration of the subject, are of opinion that there is no immediate necessity for the intervention of the Provincial Parliament. It would not be expedient, in the opinion of the Committee of Council, to throw open the internal coasting trade to the Americans, unless there were some certainty that the Americans would act on the principle of reciprocity. The Committee of Council hope, that your Excellency will be able to obtain some information as to the views of the United States on the subject, prior to the meeting of Parliament. The committee of Council are not prepared at present in view of pending negotiations with the Government of the United States, to recommend to Parliament to adopt any measure with the view of placing the inter-colonial trade, on the footing of a coasting trade. With regard to the employment of such shipping in the conveyance of goods or passengers between any port of Canada, and all parts of the world. The Committee of Council are, however, of opinion, that irrespective altogether of the navigation laws, the prerogative of the Crown is sufficient to place restrictions on the navigation by foreign vessels, of a river flowing through the territory of Her Majesty, and the Committee of Council cannot advise your Excellency, as the representative of Her Majesty, to extend any privileges to American citizens pending the decision of the Congress of the United States, on the Bill for establishing reciprocal free trade between the two countries.

Certified, J. JOSEPH. (Signed) To the Hon. the Provincial Secretary.

BURNING THE DEAD.—An Association has been formed in the city of London to burn the dead. The members propose to consume with proper solemnities, such of their dead as shall leave their remains at the disposal of the Society.—Engl. Paper.

ELEVATION OF THE SECOND TUBE OF THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE.—We learn from the Menai that there is at length a complete roadway over the straits, the second great tube having been safely raised to its 100 feet elevation, and forming, by its junction with the other tube, a continuous rigid wrought iron highway, 18,401 feet long and between 5,000 and 6,000 tons in weight. The workmen are now engaged, day and night, in completing the junctions and adjustments. The greater portion of the permanent way and rails for the trains are laid. The grand approaches to the bridge at either end, where the colossal lions rest, are finished, including the continuation of the line of rail to the stations on each side at Bangor and Llanfair, and every exertion is being made to have the line complete by the end of February, for the first trial trains to go through.—Liverpool Advertiser.

BAVARIA.—THE JEWS.—We learn from the Munich papers that the proposal of the Bavarian liberals, to grant the Jewish subjects of that kingdom an extension of political

rights, has met with an obstinate and unconquerable opposition in the Chambers and in the country. Up to the 12th inst. no less than 316 petitions and bearing 51,315 signatures, emanating from 10,534 of their parish-guardians and mayors, (who signed in the name of their parishioners) have been laid on the tables of the Bavarian Chambers, including always a number of petitions on the same question which have been addressed to the King.

MARRIAGE WITH THE SISTER OF A DECEASED WIFE.—The commissioners appointed in England to see into the property of marriage with the sister of a deceased wife, have reported that they "find, from a mass of evidence, that marriages of this kind are permitted by dispensation or otherwise, in all the continental states of Europe."—Eng. paper.

THE SOLDIER AND THE ALBATROS.

The following most extraordinary circumstances furnished in a letter from an officer of the 83d R. Regiment now in India, to a friend in Montreal.—Whilst the division of the 83d Regiment, to which the writer belonged, was on its way to India, being at the time a short distance eastward of the Cape, one of the men was severely flogged for some slight offence. Maddened at the punishment, the poor fellow was no sooner released than, in the sight of all his comrades and the ship's crew, he sprang overboard.—There was a high sea running at the time and as the man swept on a stern, all hope of saving him seemed to vanish. Relief however, came from a quarter where no one ever dreamt of looking for it before. During the delay incident on lowering a boat, and whilst the crowd on deck were watching the form of the soldier struggling with the boiling waves, and growing every moment less distinct, a large albatross, such as are always found in those latitudes—coming like magic with an almost imperceptible motion approached and made a swoop at the man, who, in the agonies of the death struggle, seized it and held it firmly in his grasp, and by this means kept afloat until assistance was rendered from the vessel! Hardly as this story seems, the name and position of the writer of the letter, who was an eye witness of the scene, place its authenticity beyond a doubt. But for the assistance thus afforded, the writer adds, no power on earth could have saved the soldier, as in consequence of this tremendous sea running, a long time elapsed before the boat could be manned and got down—all this time the man clung to the bird whose flutterings and struggles to escape bore him up. Who, after this, should despair? A raging sea—a drowning man, and an albatross; what eye could see safety under such circumstances? or who will dare to call this chance! Is it not rather a lesson intended to stimulate Faith and Hope, and teach us never to despair, since in the darkest moment, when the waves dash, and the winds roar, and a gulph seems closing over our heads—there may be an Albatross near.—Montreal Transcript.

PROSPECTUS OF "THE WATCHMAN."

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

This Journal will vindicate the great principles of Protestantism; but especially that form of Protestantism termed dissent or non-conformity. The equal civil rights of the several sections of the Christian Church, the support of the Gospel Ministry by voluntary contributions, the introduction of lay agency into all the Councils of the Church, are some of the positions which will be advocated in the Watchman. Error and sin wherever existent or however high the earthly authority by which they may be sanctioned, will be fearlessly exposed; but party politics will never be admitted in the columns of the above Journal. The Watchman will not be the official organ of any religious community; yet the undersigned will feel great pleasure in inserting brief notices (if furnished) of the progress of evangelical denominations. Especially is it expected that in the absence of a connexion organ, the Canadian Wesleyan Methodist New Connexion Church, will consider this Journal their medium of acquainting the public with their operations and progress.

Great care will be taken to render the Watchman not only unobjectionable, but interesting and instructive as a family newspaper. It is intended that this periodical shall maintain a position equally distant from the airy region of romance and the spiritless monotony of an uninteresting compilation. The following plan of Departments has, after much consideration, been adopted.

- 1. THE MISCELLANY—containing original and selected articles—religious, moral, literary, scientific, &c.
2. THE FAMILY CIRCLE—in which the duties, responsibilities, advantages, &c., &c., of this most ancient compact will be discussed.
3. THE GEOGRAPHIC AND HISTORIC—which will furnish notices of the position, history, habits and customs, &c., of the various nations of the earth.
4. THE PRESS AND GENERAL REVIEW.—Here the sentiments of the leading periodicals on the great topics affecting the interests of the Church and the world, will be inserted; also occasional reviews of late works.
5. ECCLESIASTICAL.—or an index of the progress or decline of evangelical Christianity in the world.
6. THE WATCHMAN or principal editorial department—containing a faithful testimony for the truth, a solemn protest against the prevailing errors in the doctrines, practice, polity, &c., of professedly Christian Churches; also a review of news.
7. GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—containing Provincial, American, British and Foreign news. Special attention will be paid to the proceedings of the Canadian parliament.
8. THE AGRICULTURAL department will contain general selections, notices of the latest improvements, &c., in the most important branch of Canadian industry.

By engaging in this enterprise, the undersigned places himself under heavy responsibilities—moral, literary and financial; and he is fully aware that without divine assistance and the hearty co-operation of brethren in Christ and personal friends, these responsibilities will be extremely burdensome.

The Watchman will be published every Monday, evening, by and for the undersigned.



**TERMS.**  
 Annual subscription for a single copy, in advance, 10s.  
 Digits ditto, not in advance, 12s. 6d.  
 12 papers to one address, per annum, each, in advance, 8s. 6d.  
 Each Agent furnishes ten subscribers, who pay in advance, and will be entitled to a copy for one year gratis, and for every additional five pounds, remitted in advance, a copy of the Watchman will be furnished.  
 Ministers of the Gospel, and other responsible parties, are respectfully requested to act as Agents.  
 Communications to be addressed to T. T. HOWARD, 321 Toronto P. O., or at his residence at 2 - 1/2 - 1/2 - less 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.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**SIGN OF THE BIG GREEN T.**

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DO NOT MISTAKE

**J. SWAIN & Co's**  
 CHEAP, GENUINE  
**TEA AND GROCERY STORE,**  
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**NOTICE THE BIG GREEN T OVER THE DOOR!**

ALL who wish to lay out their money to the best advantage are invited to call and examine their Goods, as they are determined that no House in Toronto shall undersell them.  
**J. SWAIN & Co.** Sign of the big Green T, Mammoth House, opposite the Market, King Street Toronto.

**NOTICE!**—The Subscribers have just received, from New York and other Markets, in connection with their own HYGIENIC MEDICINES, a choice selection of Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Genuine Patent Medicines, &c., all of which can be had, on the Second Story, over their Grocery Establishment, both Wholesale and Retail.

**J SWAIN & CO.**  
 Mammoth House, opposite the Market,  
 Toronto, January 21, 1850.

**Wm. McDougall,**  
 ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, CONVEYANCER, &c. &c.  
 TORONTO, CANADA WEST,  
 Office, King Street, Two Doors West of  
 Yonge Street.  
 Toronto, Jan. 21. 1850.

**JAMES FOSTER,**  
 BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT,  
 No. 4, City Buildings, King Street,  
 TORONTO.  
 January 21st, 1850.

**BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETY.**  
 UPPER Canada Bible and Tract Society, No. 74,  
 Yonge Street, Toronto.  
 JAMES CARLESS,  
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**JOHN TYNER,**  
 BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER  
 NO. 83, YONGE STREET,  
 Sixth Door North of Adelaide Street.  
 Toronto, January 21, 1850.

**N. R. LEONARD,**  
 House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter; Gilder,  
 Glazier, and Paper, Hanger; Looking-  
 Glass and Picture-Frame Maker,  
**DEGS** respectfully to inform his friends and the Public, that he continues in his old stand on Yonge Street, second door South of Queen Street; where he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Looking-Glasses and Picture-Frames, and a quantity of Paper Hangings.  
 N. R. L. embraces this opportunity of expressing his thanks to his Friends and the Public for the share of patronage he has hitherto received; and, by constant attention to the orders of those who may favor him, he hopes to secure, as formerly, in the various parts of his business, public support.  
 N. B.—A fresh supply of Paper Hangings, of various Patterns, English, French and American, cheap for cash.  
 Toronto, Jan. 21st, 1850.

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

Dear Sir,—You may very safely and with every confidence recommend the above PILLS, as a very superior Medicine in cases of Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of Fullness at the Pit of the Stomach, Pains between the shoulders, Acidity in the Stomach and Bowels, Flatulency, Pimples, Heartburn, Dimness of Sight, Drowsiness, and the Distressing feeling arising from Debility and Indigestion.  
 All these diseases have each something in common, each some principle of CONTINUITY, which amid all their apparent variety, establishes their unity of type. one remedy alleviates or cures them all; and that remedy is **DR HOPE'S PILLS**  
 They are the very best remedy, and can be taken at any time, without any danger from wet and cold, requiring no restraint from business or pleasure; they act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, giving strength to the stomach, and promoting a healthy action of the liver, by which they prevent and cure Jaundice and Dropsy, clear the skin, remove Sallowiness and Pimples, purify the Blood, brace the Nerves, and invigorate the whole system. Females at a certain age should never be without them.  
 BUTTLER & SON, Cheapside, London.  
 From what I know of the above PILLS, I can unhesitatingly recommend them as a valuable Medicine, especially for the diseases mentioned above.  
**S. F. URQUHART**, YONGE STREET, TORONTO,  
 General Agent in British North America.

**SIR HENRY HALFORD'S**  
**IMPERIAL BALSAM,**  
 FOR  
**THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM,**  
 ACUTE OR CHRONIC,  
**RHEUMATIC GOUT, NEURALGIA,**  
 AND  
 DISEASES OF THAT CLASS.

THIS extraordinary and potent compound is made according to a favorite prescription of the above eminent Physician. Sir Ashley Cooper, also, frequently referred his students to the compound as eminently calculated for the cure of Rheumatism, and other diseases of that class,—its ingredients are entirely from the Vegetable Kingdom, and if any medicine could legitimately be denominated a specific, this remedy is preeminently entitled to that appellation. But the Proprietor does not believe in INFALLIBLE SPECIFICS for the cure of any disease; yet his confidence in this medicine is such from personal knowledge, as to supply it, when taken under his own supervision, on the condition of "NO CURE NO PAY." Its success, in almost every case where it has had a fair and honest trial, fully confirms its general reputation, of being the very best medicine in the world, for the cure of RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, &c., &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, 60, 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 its 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 months' 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 four 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 by their names, you know and can refer to them if necessary.  
 Yours, truly and gratefully,  
**THOMAS WRIGHT.**  
 Dr. Parties referred to, William Goodrich, William Osborne, Samuel Shaw, Esquires.

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THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to intimate to their Friends and the Public generally, that they have commenced Business as **MERCHANT TAILORS**, and will keep on hand a very large Stock of

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

The Corner of King and Church Streets, joining the Court-House.  
**GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.**

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Men's Stoff Over-Coats, from 20s 0d upwards	Men's Corduroy Trowsers from 7s 6d upwards
do Pilot, do do 12s 6d do do	do Vests do do 4s 4d do do
do Beaver, do do 25s 0d do do	Boy's Vests do do 3s 0d do do
do Whitney Travn'g do do 45s 0d do do	do Trowsers do do 6s 3d do do
do Shooting Coats, do do 16s 3d do do	do Coats do do 10s 0d do do
do B. C. Sack and Tag do do 39s 0d do do	Red Flannel Shirts do do 4s 4d do do
do B. C. Frock & Dress do do 32s 6d do do	Cotton do do 2s 3d do do
do Cass-mere Trowsers do do 13s 9d do do	Cotton shirts, Linen Fronts, do do 4s 4d do do
do Bl. T & Tweed do do 8s 9d do do	Cloth Caps do do 7d do do
do Doeskin & Cloth do do 13s 9d do do	Glengarry Bonnets do do 7d do do
do Buckskin do do 20s 0d do do	Fur Caps do do 3s 9d do do
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**DRY GOODS:**

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

Shot, Checked, Striped, and Plain Alpacas and Orleans; Saxony; Plain, Checked, and Flowered Lama-Cloths; Striped Crap-Cloths; Plain and Shot Cobourgs; Camelion Stripes and Checks.  
 Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery, Fringes, Flowers, Muslins, Veils, Collars Velvets, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Muffs, and Boas.  
 The Subscribers would say to all, come and see the Goods and the Prices for yourselves.  
**NO SECOND PRICE.**  
**BURGESS & LEISHMAN,**  
 The Corner of King and Church Streets, joining the Court House.  
 Toronto, January 21st, 1850.

**TORONTO**  
**MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.**  
 Incorporated by Act of Parliament.  
 Under the Patronage of His Excellency the Gov.-General.  
**ANNUAL EXHIBITION.**

**THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION** of Objects of Science, Art, Manufacture, &c. &c., will be held in SEPTEMBER next, commencing one week after the close of the Provincial Agricultural Fair, and will continue for three weeks.  
 The following is a LIST of PRIZES which will be awarded:—  
 For the best specimen, combining Ingenuity and Mechanical Skill:—  
 A GOLD MEDAL of the value of £12 10s., given by His Excellency the Governor General.  
 For the second best do—  
 A WORK OF ART, value £5, by the Institute.  
 For the third best do—  
 A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.  
 For the best Specimen of Decorative Art, manufactured in the Province—combining taste and original design—  
 A WORK OF ART, value £4, by the Institute.  
 For the second best ditto—  
 A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.  
 For the best Geometrical colored Mechanical Drawing, by a Mechanic or Mechanic's Apprentice—  
 A WORK OF ART, value £3, by a member of the Institute.  
 For the second best ditto—  
 A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.  
 For the best Original Water Color Drawing—  
 A WORK OF ART, value £3 10s., by the Institute.  
 For the second best ditto—  
 A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.  
 For the best Specimen of Mechanical Dentistry—  
 A SILVER MEDAL, value £2 10s., by a member of the Institute.  
 For the second best ditto—  
 A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.  
 For the best Specimen of Ladies' Needle Work—  
 A WORK OF ART, value £2 10s., by the Institute.  
 For the second best ditto—  
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