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The Watchman.

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

VOL. 1.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1850

No. 6.

Poetry

DEATH AT SEA.

BY MRS. ARDY.

Slowly we gazed on the deck—what letter tears we shed,
As we sorrowed for the mate who was numbered with the dead;
We could not like the landsman—his cheeked grave-stone we saw—
No vestige marked his resting-place beneath the heavy dew.
When "mourning" was about the streets," when funerals
banes were wailed.
When dewy dawns are scattered on the green and quiet grave,
The mind may cling to outward signs—there may not
cannot lie.
The sense of total vacancy attending Death at Sea.
No change of land and heaven—no "there" cheer the languid view,
No face supplies the well-known one deprived from our crew;
We miss him at the night-watch, at the time of social mirth,
And sigh, when on the fore-castle we pass his vacant berth.
Yet, From these hours of dreariness may lasting good arise;
We are drawn to one another by more kind and friendly ties.
Often we speak of holy themes, light parting is suppressed—
Death still among us seems to stand, a day and awful guest.
And when the cry of "land" is heard, when grief and gloom are o'er,
And friends and kindred gladly though to greet us on the shore,
Let not the sailor's heart forget, "mid scenes of fatal gloom
The time of deep and solemn thought—the time of Death at Sea.

Miscellany.

From the *Circularist* and *an old Journal*—
OLD ENGLISH PROVERBS.

"A ROLLING STONE GATHERS NO MOSS."
"He that wavereth is like a wave of the sea,
let not that man think that he shall receive anything of the Lord."
The meaning of this proverb is but seldom perceived, though it is not applied less so often. It might be, and covers both nature and man's reproach. So long as the world contains their less boys who have the means and means of opportunity, rather than the strictness of persevering industry, and honest labor—so long as the Church fails to mourn over apostates whose first symptoms of apostasy are a protestation to be tossed about by every wind of doctrine, this proverb will bring its sting, but may be applied so as to bring conviction, if it does not lead to inquiry and reform.
The burial service declares that "man never continueth in one stay." So true is this that we need not wait for the silence of the grave to proclaim it; for scarcely our hour passes but it may be reiterated with a significant "that cannot fail to be a warning." See that young man—a year or two ago he commenced business—True; he had but little capital, yet character and friends gave him a credit of which he was justly proud. He opened a store. For the first few months he found full employment in executing the orders that flowed in upon him; but there came, as he might have expected, a season of less activity; his friends not having exhausted their supplies, made smaller purchases, and he, instead of being patiently and generously plodding on, began to think that his present business was not so advantageously situated as it might have been. His hours of what he regards a more eligible site, and enter upon it at must. True, his means are not adequate, but he flatters himself that the increase of his profits will soon enable him to rise superior to temporary embarrassment; he runs the risk—his embarrassments increase instead of diminishing—his profits his honor—his friends forsake him, and, to complete his disgrace, he is declared bankrupt. Allow us to trace his history a little further. He is not immediately seized; he had not had time to fall and risen to notice and worth again. One, who has stood by him through all his misfortune, suggests that he should seek a "subordinate post" for the establishment of some more successful firm; but he prefers a dangerous independence, and thinks he secures it when he accepts some

paltry travelling agency for mechanics or looks out for him in his, but his mistake and thus of that. Perhaps he has saved a trifle from the general wreck, and he embarks on partner in a sort of daguerotype business village, and here we leave him wandering I on village to village, forming habits of dissipation that will unavailingly for life, and expose him to eternal ruin—What a pity that he would not point to the friend who endeavored to dissuade him from his first change by whispering, "a rolling stone gathers no moss!"
How many are there who, though they may be in remarkable circumstances, gaining a respectable livelihood, and even in some cases laying by, year by year a little gain for support in sickness and age who lose their all, and have to drag through years of penury and toil, by suffering themselves to be allured from the comfortable little work that from trade-story industry they had called home, by some tide of change, some emigration scheme, which, like a prevailing epidemic, distorts the entire neighborhood, and then makes victims of those who thought the most secure. The Spaniards are not the only nation who reel in bad lucks, and who brave fortune and danger to gain imaginary Eldorado. A large portion of the human family, like an unwieldy army, are on a march. Countenance has driven them from the exhausted and worn southern lands of the east, to the extensive and untried grain-bearing soil of the west. The current that has thus set in, seems almost irresistible, and if the world, or rather, we are to leave a productive farm or abandon a flourishing business, and throw himself and his into the very centre of the current, without any wise design, or even a definite aim, we wish to remind him, that an acre in Middlesex is better than a principality in India, and that a "rolling stone gathers no moss."
This homely adage may be employed to reproach Reubenian Christians. Influenced in all their acts by an Athenian curiosity, and not by enlightened principles, they justly merit the personal application of Dryden's satire, "Every thing by turns and nothing long." We can scarcely enter a neighborhood which does not contain many who have sunk every part in those discords which schismatics and ultraists have ever delighted to inflict upon the Church of Christ. To such it matters not how wild or unorthodox the strain may be. If it only seem to be orthodox, and judging from their reverence, you would suppose that heaven depended upon the zeal with which they spread it abroad. These Gospel empirics, not content with making innocents of themselves by their extraneous, never their ever-changing, but to such grotesque, startling, and random strains, that the wavering and but partially instructed soul is often bewildered and turned aside thereby—Christian, remember that it is the "rolling stone"—the stone has no hold—but floods or even winds can move, that is here to day and gone where else to-morrow—that "gathers no moss"—that never receives the least addition, and which if it does not suffer positive loss, for ever remains bare and beautiful. The Church is made up of stones, and its stability and glory depend upon their being "living stones." Yet they are cemented to a foundation—a foundation elect precious and sound. No rolling stone can enter in upon this foundation; every monument that is made without the consent of the wise Master Builder, or without his positive command is virtually an abandonment of the oceans of grace—a separation from Christ—movement toward hell. Christian, before thou shalt dare to leave thy present fold for an ill-avenued one, it may be, a dangerous one, ponder well those words of James which we have prefixed to each year, in a spiritual sense, a "rolling stone gathers no moss."
YOUNG REYNARD,
Plymouth Hollow, Conn.

ROYAL REPROOF.

George III. ordered Mr S—, a tradesman of some eminence in London, to wait upon him at Windsor Castle, at eight o'clock in the morning of a day appointed. Mr S— was half an hour behind the time, and, upon being announced, his Majesty said, "Desire him to come at eight o'clock to-morrow morning." Mr S— appeared the next day again after the time, and received the same command. The third day he contrived to be punctual. Upon his entrance, the king said, "Oh! the great Mr S—! What sleep do you take, Mr S—?"
"Why, please your Majesty, I am a man of regular habits; I usually take eight hours."
"Too much, too much," said the king; "six hours sleep is enough for a man, seven for a woman, and eight for a fool—right for a fool, Mr. S—."

THREE GOLDEN RULES.
1. Be careful for nothing but in earnest prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known to God. 2. Be careful in the use of the Apostle's words, "Be careful for nothing"; 2. Be prayerful for everything, and, 3. Be thankful for anything.
1. Be careful for nothing. In this counsel it is not implied that believers are to be careless about everything and utterly indifferent, but only that they should not be over-troubled, even anxious and troubled about the "anxious things" that befell them. Whatever be their trials and difficulties, whatever their hardships and losses, they are to be calm and composed, and even sweetly pleased that, come what may, all must come well to them. Now why are they to be thus careful and calm—careful for nothing? There is one infinitely sufficient reason for this, and that is, their God and Father careth for them—My God shall supply all your need, according to his riches in glory, by Christ Jesus."
Others who, anxious though not about spiritual things, "He who spared not his own Son, but delivered him up for us all, how shall he not with him also freely give us all things?" Mark the words, "He spared not his Son" (though he spared the sinner), but gave him up to be crucified and to death: And for whom? Just among others, for those leaving, doubting believers. And when was this done? Not before they were reconciled and changed, but after—even when they were enemies. Oh! if believers would but think of this, they might well blush and be ashamed of their unworthy fears, and, banishing all unbelief away, learn to be careful for nothing."
2. Be prayerful for everything. Prayer is the Christian's vital breath—absolute essential to his very spiritual being. This is generally admitted, but it is not generally realized, even by Christians, that it is their duty and privilege to pray for everything to a throne of grace. While many admit the propriety of mentioning great and important things to God, they object to the praying of little things—such as little cares, little crosses, little difficulties, little temptations, and little burdens—to a throne of grace. But, blessed be God, he himself says, "Cast all your care on him, for he careth for you." Yes, all your cares—great cares and small cares, temporal cares and spiritual cares—cares for time and eternity—cast them all on him. In everything by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, we are to make our requests known unto God.
3. Be thankful for anything. We deserve nothing at God's hands, and should, therefore, be thankful for anything; yes, even for the very smallest mercies for the least un-merited. We cannot claim as much as a cup of cold water, or a breath of fresh air, as in any way due to us. The very commonest blessing of Providence are the fruits of Divine mercy, and not the purchase of human merit. We should not thank God, too, even in the greatest depths; for whatever be the depths into which we may have descended, we might have been in greater depths still—greater depths of sin, of sorrow, of afflictions. We might have been in the very depths of hell; and, therefore anything short of this demands our gratitude. Nay, not only should we be thankful in, but even for, these very depths. Often have believers there experienced the sweetest tokens of God's love. Their most fervent prayers have generally come from the depths; and it is by the depths of adversity they are graciously prepared for the heights of prosperity and glory that yet await them.
To be holy, happy, and useful, believers must be careful for nothing, prayerful for everything, and thankful for anything.—Rev. R. Macdonald.

JOSEPH THE SECOND.

It is well known that Joseph II. disliked parade and ostentation, and indulged his taste for simple and private habits. One day, when riding out in a small calèche, which he drove himself, and attended only by one servant, he was overtaken by heavy rain, and returned to Warsaw. He was yet at some distance, when a person on foot, who was also going that direction, hearing the noise, turned and made a sign to the driver to stop. Joseph stopped his horse. "Sir," said the traveller, who was a sergeant, "if it be not too great a liberty, I should be glad of a lift; you have room enough, and I should save my uniform, which I put on new this morning." "Let us save the uniform, my bravo follow," said Joseph, "please yourself here. Where do you come from just now?" "Ah, ah, where do I come from? I come from the house of a gamekeeper, one of my friends, who has given me a famous black Mast." "What had you then?" "Guess!"

"Nay, how can I guess—deed I could?" "Well done," yes, soup, and better than that." "Some chicken?" "The sergeant chuckled, and replied, "Better than that."—"A broast of real, then?"—"No, better than that."—"Well, then," said the fastidious sovereign, "I can guess no longer, I must give it up."—"Why, then, a pheasant, my worthy; a pheasant killed on the preserve of his Majesty. What do you think of that, ay?" cried the sergeant, slapping his unknown companion sharply upon the shoulder. "Ah! indeed?" replied he, "killed on the Emperor's preserve! it must have been all the better for that. I'll answer for it." As they approached the city, and the rain continued to fall, Joseph asked him where he wished to be set down. The sergeant made his excuses. "No, no," said Joseph; "your street?" and at length the sergeant informed his Majesty where he lodged, and begged to know to whom he was indebted for so many civilities. "It is now your turn," said Joseph; "Quest?"—"A military unit, I believe, say, a lieutenant?"—"Better than that," said the monarch. "A captain, then?"—"Better than that." He began to open his eyes. "Perhaps a Major still?"—"What?" said the poor sergeant, shrinking into a corner of the calèche, "can you be Field Marshal?" He signified a grave voice, and said, "something better still." "Ah! it is the Emperor!"—"Himself!" said Joseph, unbuttoning his plain coat, and showing his decorations. There was no room for kneeling in the calèche, and the poor fellow, in an agony, intended the emperor to let him alight. "No, no, no, no," said Joseph, "after having eat my pheasant you will be too lucky if you got rid of me so easily; I shall certainly see you to your quarters;" and thus continuing to tease himself, he drove him to them, after promising him to forgive him, or having made a poaching meal at his expense.

THE SCRIPTURES.

The inspired Scriptures derived their singular unity not only from all the doctrines forming upon a true and ever-during system of truth, but from all the rays of heavenly light converging upon one glorious and Divine Person, who is the sun and the center of the whole dispensation. "To Him give all the prophets witness." Whatever may be their theme in the first instance, it terminates and rests at last upon the advent of the promised Deliverer. Whether they sing of judgment or of mercy, they are carried forward to the great King, who shall break in pieces his enemies with a rod of iron, but who shall rule over his subjects with the sceptre of righteousness and peace. To Him give all the apostles witness. Their lives were spent in proclaiming His salvation; "their blood shed in confirmation of his faithfulness and truth." To Him give all his disciples witness in all ages in the world. To Him the true Church gives witness, acknowledging his omnipotence, to foreshow the trials that were to befall believers, and his almightiness to rescue them from all dangers, confessing that he is the First and the Last, that in his hand are the keys of life and death.—Douglas.

THE MEANNESS OF PRIDE.

Sir Lambeth Blackwell and the Duke of St. Albans arose which could outshine the other in parade and splendour. On one occasion, the Duke being engaged to give with the Knight, and him dressed in a most superb brocade of Lyons manufacture. Shortly afterwards, the Knight returned the visit, and the Duke had upon him to provide a suit of clothes of the same costly materials for the servant who waited behind his chair. On this subject, there is a good anecdote reported of Diogenes. Being over at Olympia, he perceived at that celebrated festival, some young men of Rhodes arrayed most magnificently. Smiling he exclaimed, "This is pride!" Afterwards meeting with some Lacedaemonians in new and splendid dress, he said "And this also is pride!" Diogenes, nevertheless, went not without his fable on the same vanity. Visiting Plato at his villa, and perceiving that the floors were beautifully sprinkled with carpets of the richest wool and finest dye, stamping his foot with sardonic scorn, he exclaimed, "Thus do I tread on the pride of Plato!"—"With greater pride!" mildly replied the discerning Plato.
Pain brings the rich man down to feel the brotherly compassion for the poor man in the same misfortune, raises the poor man to the level with the most trifling but well-timed acts of kindness.

The Press and General Review

THE PERSECUTING SPIRIT OF POPERY MANIFESTED IN EDINBURGH

From the Scottish Guardian.

Rome and the Cowgate of Edinburgh—who would not at once say, that we are fully beaten for the step that leads from the sublime to the ridiculous? But bigotry, like mercy, can pair the strangest of bed-fellows; and thus, in a conclave of priests near the Capitol, and a fry of wild Irish, in the Cowgate, there goes on at one and the same instant, a process, by which a common aim is pursued with the same cruelty, recklessness, injustice, and defiance of every divine and human sanction: so that, while Dr Achilli pines in the Inquisition, the agent of the Irish Mission is pelted off the pavement. True, the means by which the war is carried on are somewhat different, so that, what in the one case is a formal act of legislation, in the other is an Irish row; and while the Inquisitors are polishing their speeches, and preparing their racks and pincers, their followers, in the dingy recesses of Auld Reekie pursue the work more summarily, by cudgel and brickbat. But these latter are merely the skirmishers of the main army, who are doing their best upon the wings and outskirts of the enemy, while the regulars are marching in battalions to close conflict. Their cause is the same, their violence the same, and however differently armed and disciplined, they are contending for a common victory. They are warring, they will tell us, for the glory of God, and that this is to be accomplished by the ruin of Protestantism, in whatever form of violence and destruction. No faith is to be observed with heretics—no, nor yet mercy either.

Such were our thoughts on considering the particulars of a case of outrage committed upon an agent of the Irish Mission in Edinburgh. He had quietly descended into the Cowgate to collect a few children belonging to a Sabbath School, for a New-year's day soiree, when his motions were espied by two men, who instantly raised the war-hoop of, "To hell with the Irish Mission." This signal was enough; the man was instantly beset, dragged about, and pummelled so unmercifully by the wild occupants of that district, that but for a rescue brought by a few generous Irishwomen, and the manly interposition of two English strangers, the violence of these zealots might have terminated in murder. The case was afterwards brought to trial; but such was the system of intimidation pursued with the witnesses, and such the unscrupulous character of their testimony, that no conviction could be effected. And this is not a solitary case. It is but one of a long series of outrages which have had this hated Edinburgh Mission for their object and their victim. Full time, therefore, it is that we should look to that quarter of our metropolis in which such a spirit predominates. When throne and altar were to be trodden in the mire, and all rule and order flung into the chaos of the first French Revolution, the chief actors of the deed were the pikemen of the Faubourg St Antoine—the unbreeched, unwashed, and unshaven, who had roosted like night-owls in the crevices of the darkest and foulest street of Paris, and of whose very existence, the sunshine-loving inhabitants, who were the first to be swept away before the onset, had hitherto been unconscious.

TEMPERANCE IN VERMONT.

The Vermont Chronicle overflows with the report of the State Temperance Convention held at Windsor on the 16th ult. The reported proceedings indicate the existence of a very lively interest in the meeting, both by the numbers present, and the action taken. Hon Charles Adams of Burlington, President of the Society, presided; and the delegates comprised many of the best citizens of the State. Temperance affairs have reached a kind of crisis in Vermont, which justifies all the zeal and activity that is felt; and it is highly encouraging to see it met so promptly and courageously as it is. The friends of the cause have a large majority in the State, and yet through inaction, they are in danger of losing the advantage of their excellent law, which leaves the question of licensing the sale of intoxicating drinks to the hazard of an annual election. In 1847, when the first election under the law took place, there was something like 10,000 majority against licensing at all; and the grog shops were shut up throughout the whole state. The success was so complete that Temperance men became careless, and at the election the next year, it was claimed that there was a small majority in favor of licenses; and the flood-gates were re-opened. The friends and patrons of the rum sellers made the most of their opportunity, and there was scarcely pretence of restriction to the licenses granted. The evil cured itself; and the next year a large majority was secured for No License.

One great topic of the Convention was the reports of the practical effects of this system of no-licenses. The results, as detailed by intelligent men from every part of the State, are astonishing. We wish that every dubious friend of Temperance in this State, who fears the effect of a stringent law suppressing the traffic, could read these reports. They are decisive on the subject of the utility and benefit of a general prohibitory law. Judge Howe stated that in Rutland county the consumption of ardent spir-

its has diminished not less than twenty-five per cent. Mr Phelps of Waitfield reported that the sale in three towns since March, '48, equalled only about a gill to each inhabitant. In Burlington not a sixth part as much was sold as in the year that licenses were granted. In Windham county, the sales were reported to be not one-fifth of what they were under the license system in '48. It would seem that the ratio of decrease has kept pace with the energy with which the laws have been enforced. Prosecutions have acted like a charm, and show that there is at least one species of argument to which rum-sellers are open.

It was also a serious question whether the annual elections on this subject are beneficial. It was argued that proof enough had transpired of the utility of a prohibitory law, to make it permanent. It was accordingly resolved that if the next election (which takes place in March) shall show as decided a majority, for No License as the last election, a general movement shall be made to procure a permanent prohibitory statute, with appropriate penalties. Mr Adams was re-elected President, and a series of able and spirited resolutions were adopted, which bear the impress of deliberate determination and good courage. We hope New York will follow the example.—N. Y. Ev.

THE POST OFFICE AND THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

From the Montreal Witness.

If the newspaper press be valuable to the public it should be so considered in framing the laws which regulate the transmission of papers. We do not ask that newspapers should be carried free, because the public, in paying the cost of their transmission, would have to pay for bad as well as good, but we do say that a publisher should be informed when his papers are accumulating in any post-office, or are returned to the dead letter office. As the matter stands at present, we have actually sent five copies of the Witness to one office for half-a-year without having any means of knowing that they were all refused there from the beginning of that year; and some, we learn, have gone for a year to offices after they had been refused, but that refusal in no way made known to us. Now this is not only extremely annoying, but positively unjust, for the post-master in question may, in such a case, enjoy all the advantages of a subscriber without even paying postage, as he is credited with that when he returns the papers at the end of three or six months to the dead letter office. But when they are returned to that office do they go from thence to the publisher, even at the end of three or six months? Not at all. Unless they have been endorsed as from the office of publication, they will be all sold as waste paper, and the proceeds pocketed as a perquisite by some person connected with the office. It, therefore, results that the only means of ascertaining what papers are returned is to hunt round among the retailers in Montreal who buy waste paper from the post-office.

We do not blame the parties in charge of the post-office, either here or throughout the country for this state of things: generally speaking, we have found them, and especially the Deputy Postmaster General, remarkably attentive and obliging, but we most pointedly blame the system, which leaves a publisher in such an unjust and cruel position.

How very much better would it be, to copy the regulation, in this respect, of the United States post office, not for the purpose of fostering the press—it needs no fostering care on the part of legislators—but of rendering it simple justice.

That regulation will be best explained by the following copy of a notice received from an American post-office, in which the words printed in italics alone require to be written by the post-master, the rest being a printed form. Such a notice we believe it is the duty of every post-master to send to the publisher of any paper that may be lying dead in his office, and it is transmitted free.

"Post Office, Detroit, Mich.,
January 18th, 1850.

To the Editor of Montreal Witness.

SIR:—Your Paper addressed to F— is not taken from this office.

Yours, &c.,

A. S. WILLIAMS, P. M.

Reasons—Refused."

There is another point to which we would call attention, namely, the enormous expense of postage in remitting small subscriptions for a paper—an expense which often induces subscribers to delay remitting (in order to find others who will join them), to the great injury of the press. To obviate this difficulty, the United States, whilst postage was high there, authorised all Postmasters to enclose and frank remittances for newspapers and periodicals, provided the letter contain no matter extraneous to this business.

It is, perhaps, scarcely worth while asking this latter boon, as we shall surely soon have postage so low that it will not be felt as a burden on remittances; but some such regulation, as that first alluded to, we claim as a right from our legislature, now that it has the management of the post office, and trust the other papers of Canada will join us in the claim. At all events, many of them are, to our knowledge, interested in the matter to a very much greater extent than we are.

THE BIBLE IN SWITZERLAND.

From the N. Y. Evangelist.

We have recently had a demonstration of the world's hatred to the word of God at Geneva. The presence of thousands of refugees from all parts of Europe, has afforded great opportunity for the activity of the various religious Societies here. The agent of the Bible Society gave or sold as many as eighty Testaments to the Baden soldiers found here in the barracks. The Radicals, who are devout haters of the Free Church and all the Missionary Societies, went to the captain of these men, who by the way is a Jew; and warned him that the effect of reading the New Testament would be to make his men mean spirited and unfit for service. Upon this the captain took occasion to administer a sharp rebuke to his company in which he said many contemptible things against the New Testament, and taunted the men with the common slang phrases applied here to the Methodists—His speech was received with hisses; and immediately a quarrel broke out, which ended in scuffles and blows, and by the arrest of the lieutenant, who is still in prison. The few men who would gladly have received some instruction in the Scriptures, have since been so tormented by the ridicule of the Geneva radicals, that not one of them dares to show his Testament or go near the evangelists. In the Canton de Vaud, the persecution of the Bible agents by the authorities is open, and also in plain violation of the laws of the land. In Neuchâtel, also, the will of the authorities is the only law in religious matters. A clergyman is now under arrest there, for refusing to accept the appointment of chaplain in the army. He replied that as he was not salaried by the state, as he had formally withdrawn from the National Church, &c., he did not consider himself subject to the orders of the Government like the National pastors. The council of State would not admit the excuse: they said that every physician and every clergyman in the Canton is subject to the claims of the State for military service in his respective profession!—a totally new interpretation of the Constitution. So this liberal Government, as it calls itself, assumes the right to take any dissenting minister away from his people, or any physician from his practice, and send him to serve in the army! Affairs go badly in the Canton of Geneva also; the Radical Government has recently violated vested rights in a very gross manner, by seizing upon the charter of the savings' bank, of the Society for the Religious Education of Youth and several other foundations, on the ground that such corporations are aristocratic. The Government has taken the funds, and pronounced its intention to administer the affairs of these bodies after the most approved democratic fashion. This act is a severe blow to public morality, and an utter discouragement to any further foundations for benevolent purposes.

G. H. H.

THE NECESSITIES OF THE PROTESTANTS OF HUNGARY.

Translated in the Cu. Times by Dr. Merle D'Aubigne.

For months past, Hungary has rivetted the attention and the sympathy of Europe. With astonishment, it has beheld a people scarce heard of in recent times make head against the mighty armies of two powerful empires. The cry which she sent forth on her fall went to the heart even of those who condemned her, and the blood of some of her bravest defenders, shed on the scaffold, has every where awakened sad and generous emotion.

But the peculiar claims of Hungary upon the sympathies of evangelical Christians, are not sufficiently known. The Magyars comprise four millions of Protestants, and, but for unheard-of persecutions, almost all Hungary would have been Protestant.

The sufferings of Protestantism in France—the history of all the cruel edicts applied for by priests, granted by the civil power, and put in force by the dragoons, through the different quarters of that kingdom, have long had an abiding place in the mind of evangelical Christians; but, if the history of Hungary were known, the persecutions which our brethren in the faith have endured in these distant countries, would perhaps exceed in interest those of the Huguenots under the Valois and Bourbons.

At his coronation, every king of Hungary was obliged to take an oath of fidelity to a Constitution which guaranteed the equality of religious confessions. But, alas! what is a Constitution to the partisans of the Papacy? In 1669 (under Leopold II.), at the instance of the Jesuits, the evangelical ministers were cited to Presburgh, they were shut up in the dungeons of Tyrnau. Some were forced to recant, others were banished, others still, after frightful tortures, were sent in chains to the galleys at Naples, many were tortured to death. From 1702 to 1783, the evangelical churches of Hungary, with few exceptions, were without pastors. Though some districts, under the Turkish Government, enjoyed religious liberty, whenever they again became subject to their former princes, that liberty was anew withdrawn.

Evangelical Christians were excluded from offices of public trust, and, when they ventured to complain of this, were subjected to heavy fines or to corporal punishments. Did it happen that a Romish procession passed a Protes-

tant temple, and could get admission, the priest muttered some prayers, and by this process took possession of it in the name of the Church. Such a procession took place, on one occasion, at Vindisla. The Protestants, knowing that their adversaries might look with envy on their church, surrounded it with barriers forming on all sides a solid entrenchment, and themselves mounted guard inside. Suddenly the sound of chanting was heard: the great Popish procession drew near, the more zealous of the devotees attempted to throw down the barriers, a conflict ensued, and unfortunately the Papist fell dead. Immediately after, that neighborhood was subjected to military occupation, numerous arrests were made, and the venerable pastor M. Fabry, was, notwithstanding his innocence, himself put in letters in the prison of the Comtat. His unhappy wife rushed to Vienna, and threw herself, in an agony of grief at the feet of Maria Theresa. That process, however—unfortunately perverted by the Jesuits, though so mild and enlightened—repulsed her from her feet, saying, "Begone, Lutheran courtesan!"

Joseph II., by the edict of toleration, restored to the Protestants of Hungary their pastors and churches; but the oppression under which they had groaned for seventy years, rendered this benefit almost illusory. More than three thousand pastors were wanted at once. All that could be found were employed, and hence men were placed over new churches who were not worthy of the office. In process of time, a theological college, of a character to be deplored, was founded at Vienna. The Rationalism, worldliness, and immorality of the majority of the pastors, did more injury to the evangelical Churches of Hungary than persecution itself. The schoolmasters were still worse than the ministers. If a peasant had a son who was good for nothing, he devoted him to one of these offices.

In this state of things, a pious pastor of Hungary, actuated by that faith which worketh by love, besought of God to send a remedy for the misery of his people. He thought the first thing to be done was to obtain for the Protestants of Hungary the Word of God. The Holy Scriptures were so rare that when the father of a family died, it happened sometimes that the brothers, who had easily agreed about the partition of the worldly goods, contended eagerly for the Bible, and even appealed to the courts, which generally decreed that the sacred volume should circulate through the family, remaining three months in each house. The Magyar pastor at first obtained copies of the Scriptures from London, but the second parcel was seized at Vienna. "We want no packets from foreign societies," said the Minister of the Emperor to our brother "Well," replied he, "one mode of arranging the matter would be to print Bibles and Testaments in Hungary itself." The Minister consented to this. A printing-press was established for the purpose; and since that time (about ten years ago), 200,000 copies of the Scriptures, in six different languages, have been printed under the superintendence of our friend, and have been distributed among the different Magyar populations.

At the same time, the wants of the children and of the schools appealed as powerfully to the feelings of our friend. He resolved to do something towards remedying the deplorable condition of primary instruction, and he established an institution for schoolmasters. The buildings which it was necessary to erect required funds beyond his resources. Twice he thought himself on the point of seeing his scheme utterly fail. But one day, the proprietor of the place, noticing his grief, took up a pen and gave him an order to take from his forest all the wood required for the buildings. Another day, our brother having gone to Silesia to collect contributions, was presented to the King of Prussia, who was there, and that Christian and generous monarch, after inquiring how much he still required to complete the undertaking, gave him the amount.

The institution being established, pious and enlightened masters drawn chiefly from Prussia and Saxony, devoted to their work, and abstaining from all political matters, dispensed there useful and Christian instruction. A report of the state of the establishment, by Dr. Hagenbach and the Rev M. le Grand, appeared in the thirtieth circular of the Protestant Ecclesiastical Society of Bale.

One Christian enterprise led to another.—Hungarians, of a wealthy class, having visited the Magyar pastor's institution for schoolmasters, felt a strong desire that their children should receive such a solid and evangelical training. Space failed but they set to work anew, and soon about fifty young people were receiving, in a separate building a training very superior to that afforded by the colleges of Hungary. The pastor earnestly sought to do something towards training young Christian ministers capable of benefiting the Protestant Churches of their country, and already some of the young men brought forward by him are seeking, by the grace of God, to devote themselves to the ministry of the Word.

But it is the present state of the Magyar institutions which we are anxious to make known. The calamities which have fallen upon Hungary have smitten it also. More than once in the course of the year 1849, its pious directors have thought their work on the verge of destruction, but the Lord has come to their aid.

Family Circle.

PARENTAL DISCIPLINE.

"This regards the treatment of offences. For it must needs be that offences will come, and what is to be done with them? Here are two extremes to be avoided. The one is severity. You are not to magnify trifles into serious evils, and instead of a cheerful countenance, to wear a gloom, and instead of commending, to be always finding fault, and instead of enlightening everything around you like the weather in spring, to be a continual dropping in a rainy winter-day. Instead of making home repulsive, let it possess every attraction, and abound with every indulgence and allowance the exhortations of Scripture do not forbid. Instead of making a child tremble and retreat, gain his confidence and love, and let him run into your arms—'Fathers,' says the apostle, '(in this fault lies mostly with you sex.)' Fathers, provoke not your children to wrath, lest they be discouraged.' The other is indulgence—a foolish fondness, or connivance at things actually wrong, or pregnant with evil. This often shows itself with regard to favorites. And here, ye mothers, let not your good be evil spoken of. Do not smother your darlings to death with kisses, and let not your tender bosom be an asylum for delinquents appealing from the deserved censures of the father. The success of such appeals, with kind but weak minds, is very mischievous. It makes preferences where there should be an evenness of regard, and tends to check and discourage wholesome reproof, and 'he that spareth the rod hateth his son, but he that loveth him chasteneth him be stripes.' Chasten thy son while there is hope, and let not thy soul spare for his crying.' Here Eli failed; 'His sons made themselves vile, and he restrained them not.' Here also David erred; he had not displeased Achish at any time in saying, 'Why hast thou done so?' When the head of a family cannot prevent the introduction of improper books, the visits of mild or profane companions, the indulgence of ensnaring usages and indecent discourse, the putting forth of pretensions above his rank, the incurring of expenses beyond his income, —does he bear rule in his own house? Is it thus that he puts away evil from his tabernacle? Is it thus that he blesses his household?

"For what is Abraham commended? 'I know him, that he will command his children and his household after him, and they shall keep the ways of the Lord, to do justice and judgment.' Not that he was a tyrant, and terrified his family with the blackness of his frown, or the roughness of his voice. We no more admire a despot in the house than in the state; but he was decided and firm, not only telling his servants and children what they were to perform, but requiring and enforcing obedience by the authority of his station.

"Always bear in mind that your children are immortal spirits, whom God hath for a time intrusted to your care, that you may train them up in all holiness, and fit them for the enjoyment of God in all eternity. This is a glorious and important trust; seeing one soul is of more value than all the world besides. Every child, therefore, you are to watch with the strict care, that when you are called to give an account of each to the Father of spirits, you may give your account with joy and not with grief.

"Religious education should begin in the dawn of childhood. The earliest days, after intelligence is fairly formed in the mind, are incomparably the best for this purpose. The child should be taught as soon as he is capable of comprehending the instructions which are to be communicated. Nothing should be suffered to pre-occupy the place which is destined for truth.

"If the intellect is not filled with sound instruction, as fast as it is capable of receiving it, the enemy, who never neglects to sow tares when parents are asleep, will imperceptibly fill it with dangerous and noxious growth.

"The great truths of religion should be taught so early, that the mind should never remember when it began to learn, or when it was without this knowledge. Whenever it turns a retrospective view upon the preceding periods of its existence, these truths should always seem to have been in its possession; to have the character of innate principles, to have been inwoven in its nature, and to constitute a part of all its current thinking."

MINOR MORALS.

From the British Mother's Magazine.

Where a good old rule prevades the family, of "a place for everything and everything in its place," there is opportunity for feeding the beggar with the crumbs which fall from the rich man's table, ere they be wasted by the process of the natural decay. The naked may be clothed in the refuse of the wardrobe, and the tattered book impart precious lore, such as has been the first stimulants to some of our greatest authors. Even the broken toys will minister to the happiness and beguile the sufferings of some indigent child of affliction. The mental powers, unimpaired by fruitless toil, are ready to derive instruction from every favorable source, and the thoughts, free to plan the mode of benefiting others, may promptly embrace every desirable opening for usefulness.

But how are we to teach children to be neat? First, by setting them a good example in our own practice.

Secondly, follow up your precepts by enforcing them kindly and pleasantly, as well as firmly.

"I am tired of playing with these things, what shall I do now, mamma?" said little Jamie, jumbling his rattle together.

"You shall go for a walk with me presently," replied Mrs. Merton, "when I have put away all my work."

"I am afraid you will be a long time doing that, mamma, you have such a number of things spread out."

"True, I have been cutting out shirts, and pinafores, and frocks, but I shall have found places for them all by the time you have put your sheep and cows neatly into the box. You would not leave the poor things out of their homes, surely. Perhaps they would get lost or broken, and then you could not play with them another time."

"Oh! mamma, it is so troublesome to put them away."

"People must not mind a little trouble, my dear, especially if it is for their own good, and to save them greater trouble in the end."

Jamie did not much relish this doctrine, however, as he watched his mamma fold up each shirt and pinafore into a nice little bundle, and then arrange them in her work drawer. He rose and thought he would sort out his play things, and put the pigs into one corner of the box, and the horses into another, and he soon became so deeply interested in packing them up neatly, that he felt almost sorry to come to the last, till his mamma, shutting her basket, said, "Now, my boy, we will go."

"See how nice my box looks, like your drawer, does it not, mamma?"

"Yes, and how the room looks, and bed too, that grandma, could not say she thought an untidy little boy had been at play here."

The housemaid tapped at the school room door—"If you please, Miss H.," she said modestly, "may Miss Marianne come and put away the things she has left about her bedroom. Her mamma desired me not to touch them, and as I am going to sweep they will be spoiled by the dust."

Marianne blushed as her governess gave her permission to be absent for "ten minutes only," and on her return remarked, "I fear, my dear girl, this disorder will soon be productive of more mischief than untidy rooms and work boxes. Your hair and your dress are beginning to proclaim the habits of a slattern, and where such outward signs are visible, I am afraid the mind will soon exhibit a counterpart of heterogeneous rubbish likely to bury the few solid acquisitions you have gained."

"I hope not, Miss H., but I do certainly feel confused in my thoughts, and cannot learn my lessons so quickly, or remember them half so well, now my drawers and shelves are so untidy."

"Then I would advise you to try the experiment of setting them all to rights directly after school hours, and then keep them in order for the future."

"I wonder what made you so neat, Miss H.; but some people are naturally tidy."

"When I was a little girl, my dear, I despised neatness and order as much as you do, and often felt vexed and teased that so much was said about it at school. One day as we returned from a walk, our governess sent word she wished to speak to us in the schoolroom. We obeyed her summons, wondering what it was about, and in some trouble that we could not find sundry articles we had been using just before we went. The silence was profound as the door opened, and a large covered basket was brought in and placed upon the table. Presently, our governess appeared, and said she had felt so much confidence in our obedience to her rules, and she had so seldom found this confidence abused, that when some ladies called and wished to see the apartments devoted to her pupils' use, she had unhesitatingly conducted them round; but what was her mortification to find that every bed, chair, and table, bore evidence of our unwonted carelessness. She apologized for us, and since the visitors' departure gathered all together for us to recognize and own 'To our infinite dismay each one had been guilty of this unkind breach of our governess's trust.'"

"What did you all say, Miss H.?"

"We all expressed our sorrow, and willingness to endure any appointed penance; but she returned the stray articles to us, declining any punishment but the consciousness that she could not trust us again till we had proved our sincerity by a steady course of attention to her orders in future."

"How vexed you must have felt."

"Yes, but when our kind governess went on to explain and illustrate the reasons why she was so particular upon this point, and the influence it would have upon our characters and conduct in after life, we felt still more touched by her forbearance, and I am happy to say gave her no more occasion for the repetition of so serious a lecture."

"Gather up the fragments that nothing be lost," was one of the Saviour's axioms of wisdom in common life; and while so many of our fellow-creatures are perishing around us, it is criminal to waste an atom that can mitigate the distress of "him that needeth."

Geographic and Historic.

TYRE.

Tyre was the most celebrated city of Phœnicia and the ancient emporium of the world. Its colonies were numerous and extensive. "It was the theatre of an immense commerce and navigation—the nursery of arts and science, and the city of, perhaps the most industrious and active people ever known." The kingdom of Carthage, the rival of Rome, was one of the colonies of Tyre. While this mart of nations was in the height of its opulence and power, and at least one hundred and twenty-five years before the destruction of old Tyre, Isaiah pronounced its irrevocable fall. Tyre on the island succeeded to the more ancient city on the continent and—being inhabited by the same people, retaining the same name, being removed but a little space, and, perhaps, occupying in part the same ground—the fate of both is included in the prophecy. The pride and wickedness of the Tyrians, their exultation over the calamities of the Israelites, and their cruelty in and selling them into slavery are assigned as the reasons of the judgements that were to overtake them, or as the causes of the revelation of the destiny of their city. And the whole fate of Tyre was foretold.

Bishop Newton shows, at length, how the following prophecies were all exactly fulfilled, as well as clearly foretold, viz. that Tyre was to be taken and destroyed by the Chaldeans, who were, at the delivery of the prophecy, an inconsiderable people, and particularly by Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon,—that the inhabitants should fly over the Mediterranean into the islands and countrys adjoining, and even then should not find a quiet settlement;—that the city should be restored after seventy years, and return to her gain and merchandize;—that the people should in time forsake their idolatry, and become converts to the true religion and worship of God;—and, finally, that the city should be totally destroyed, and become a place only for fishers to spread their nets upon.

But, instead of receiving the whole of these, a few of the most striking predictions which were accomplished after the era of the last of the Old Testament prophets, and the fulfilment of which rests on the most unexceptionable testimony, shall be selected.

One of the most singular events in history was the manner in which the siege of Tyre was conducted by Alexander the Great. Irritated that a single city should alone oppose his victorious march, enraged at the murder of some of his soldiers, and fearful for his fame,—even his army's desparing of success could not deter him from the siege. And Tyre was taken in a manner the success of which was more wonderful than the design was daring; for it was surrounded by a wall one hundred and fifty feet in height, and situated on an island half a mile distant from the shore. A mound was formed from the continent to the island; and the ruins of old Tyre, two hundred and forty years after its demolition, afforded ready materials for the purpose. Such was the work, that the attempts at first defeated the power of an Alexander. The enemy consumed and the storm destroyed it. But its remains, buried beneath the water, formed a barrier which rendered successful his renewed efforts. A vast mass of additional matter was requisite. The soil and the very rubbish were gathered and heaped. And the mighty conqueror, who afterward failed in raising again any of the ruins of Babylon, cast these of Tyre into the sea, and took her very dust from off her. He left not a remnant of a ruin—and the site of ancient Tyre is now unknown. Who then taught the prophet to say of Tyre,—"They shall lay thy stones, and thy timber, and thy dust in the midst of the water—I will also scrape her dust from her. I will make thee a terror, and thou shalt be no more: Thou shalt be sought for, yet thou shalt never be found again?"

After the capture of Tyre, the conqueror ordered it to be set on fire. Fifteen thousand of the Tyrians escaped in ships. And, exclusive of multitudes that were cruelly slain, thirty thousand were sold into slavery. Each of these facts had been announced for centuries:—"Behold the Lord will cast her out—he will smite her power in the sea, and she shall be devoured with fire—I will bring forth a fire from the midst of thee—I will bring thee to ashes upon the earth. Pass ye over to Tarshish—pass over to Chilion. The isles that are in the sea shall be troubled at thy departure—Thou shalt die the death of them that are slain in the midst of the sea. The children of Israel also, and the children of Juda, have ye sold. I will return the recompense upon your own head."

But it was also prophesied of the greatest commercial city of the world, whose merchants were princes,—whose traffickers were the honorable of the earth,—"I will make her like the top of a rock. Thou shalt be a place to spread nets upon." The same prediction is repeated with

an assurance of its truth.—I will make her like the top of a rock; it shall be a place for the spreading of nets in the midst of the sea, for I have spoken it."

Tyre, though deprived of its former inhabitants, soon revived as a city, and greatly regained its commerce. It was populous and flourishing at the beginning of the Christian era. It contained many disciples of Jesus, in the days of the apostles. An elegant temple and many churches were afterwards built there. It was the see of the first archbishop under the patriarch of Jerusalem. Her merchandise and her hire, according to the prophecy, were holiness to the Lord. In the seventh century Tyre was taken by the Saracens. In the twelfth by the Crusaders—at which period it was a great city. The Mamelukes succeeded as its masters; and it has now remained for three hundred years in possession of the Turks. But it was not excluded from among the multitude of cities and of countries whose ruins and devastation, as accomplished by the cruelties and ravages of Turkish barbarity and despotism, were foretold nearly two thousand years before the existence of that nation of plunderers. And although it has more lately, by a brief respite from the great oppression, risen somewhat from its ruins, the last of the predictions respecting it has been literally fulfilled, according to the testimony of many witnesses. But that of Maundrell, Shaw, Volney, and Bruce may suffice:—

"You find here the similitude of that glory for which it was so renowned in ancient time. You see nothing here but a mere Babel of broken walls, pillars, vaults, &c. Its present inhabitants are only a few poor wretches, harbouring themselves in the vaults, and subsisting chiefly upon fishing, who seem to be preserved in this place by Divine Providence, as a visible argument how God fulfilled his word concerning Tyre." "The port of Tyre, small as it is at present, is choked up to that degree with sand and rubbish, that the boats of those fishermen who now and then visit this once renowned emporium, and dry their nets upon its rocks and ruins, can with great difficulty only be admitted." And even Volney, after quoting the description of the destruction of the city, and the annihilation of its commerce, a knowledge that 'the vicissitudes of time, or rather the barbarism of the Greeks of the Lower Empire and the Mahometans, have accomplished this prediction.—Instead of that ancient commerce, so active and so extensive, Sour (Tyre), reduced to a miserable village, has no other trade than the exportation of a few sacks of corn and raw cotton, nor any merchant but a single Greek factor, in the service of the French of Saide, who scarcely makes sufficient profit to maintain his family.' But though he overlooks the fulfilment of minute prophecies, he relates facts more valuable than any opinion, and more corroborative of their truth:—"The whole village of Tyre contains only fifty or sixty poor families, who live obscurely on the produce of their little ground and a trifling fishery. The houses they occupy are no longer, as in the time of Strabo, edifices of three or four stories high—but wretched huts, ready to crumble into ruins." Bruce describes Tyre as "a rock whereon fishers dry their nets."

It matters not by what means these prophecies have been verified; for that were as inscrutable, and as impossible to have been foreseen by man as the event. The fact is beyond a doubt that they have been literally fulfilled—and, therefore the PROPHECIES ARE TRUE. They may be overlooked—but no ingenuity can pervert them. No facts could have been more unluckily or striking—and no predictions respecting them could have been more clear.—Keith on Prophecy.

SUPERSTITION OF THE NATIVE INDIANS.

All castes have a superstitious dread of the hooting of an owl. The house we occupied at Nundidroog was very large, and as there was rather a scarcity of houses to accommodate all the officers, we gave up some detached rooms to two of them, Lieutenants S—and B—the latter whom was only doing duty with our regiment. We had several nights been disturbed by owls, and B—determined, if possible, to shoot one. Accordingly, in the evening, as soon as they began their melancholy note, he went forth with his gun and shot one in the leg. The poor thing was brought to me, and as I wished to tame it, he gave it to me. I placed it in a spare lumber-room; but it refused every kind of food, and seemed to be fast drooping. In the course of the day my butler, followed by the rest of the servants, came to me, and begged that the owl might be sent away; declaring that no luck would happen to me, or to any one, who kept such a bird; that heavy misfortunes would follow: that master and mistress and all would surely die. It was in vain to reason with them; they one and all determined to leave my service, if I kept the owl another hour. I therefore thought it best to comply with their wish, as I saw their minds were made up to go; so I sent in to Mr. S—to beg him to shoot the poor bird; it seemed evident that it was in misery, and could not live, even if set at liberty. Thus order was now restored in my establishment; the natives still, however, persisted in saying that some one would die in the house, and most likely Mr. S—, who had shot the bird.

• Volney's Travels, v. ii. p. 210. Steph. Dic. p. 2039. Mars. Can. Ch. p. 304, &c.—Strabo. † Magna vis saxorum ad manum erat, Tyro vetere presente.—Quint. Cur. lib. iv. c. 7—19. ‡ Huxus aggerabatur.—Ibid. cap. 11. Arrian. de. Ex. Al. lib. ii. c. 21—24. Quint. Cur. lib. iv. c. 7—19. § Volney's Travels, vol. ii. Pocock's Description of the East, b. i. c. 20. ¶ Ezek. xxvi. 4. 12 21.

Eccelesiastical.

For the Watchman.

CANADIAN WESLEYAN METHODIST NEW UNION.

LONDON SOUTH CIRCUIT.

The Missionary Anniversary was held in London on Sabbath the 10th instant. The Rev. H O Crofts preached in London, Morning and Evening, and the Rev. H Wilkinson of Waterford in the afternoon. Collections amounted to £6 5s. 0d. The congregations were very large. The Rev. B. Haigh preached on the same day. Missionary Sermons at Hall's Mills and Caldwell's, and the Rev. J Kershaw at Hawks's, St. Andrews, and Dundas. On Monday evening a Missionary Meeting was held at Abroys, which was addressed by the Revs H O Crofts, H. Wilkinson, B. Haigh, and J. Kershaw: collectors were appointed to canvass the neighborhood. On Tuesday evening, the Town Hall in London, was crowded to excess. Dr Salter was called to the chair which he filled with great ability. The Meeting was addressed by the Revs. B. Haigh, D. D. Rolston, H Wilkinson, R. Boyd (Baptist), H O Crofts; and Messrs. J. Coats, J. Sanders, A. Johnson, and W. Darvil. The speakers all did well; the Meeting was one of the best we ever attended. The choir added much to the success of the Meeting by several excellent pieces which were admirably sung. The collection amounted to £6 17s 6d. Though greatly disappointed by the absence of Rev. Mr McClure, who was announced in the handbills to preach morning and evening in London on the Sabbath, and to be at the Missionary Meeting; yet, the friends acted their part well; the collections are not quite so large as last year; but it is owing to the scarcity of money, just now, in these parts, and not to the absence of Mr. McClure. The Sabbath School children brought in their Christmas offering, to the Mission fund £13, making a total of £25 2s 6d. which exceeded by £2 2s 6d. the amount of last year. On Wednesday evening another Meeting was held at Hauls Mills, Mr. Watson was called to the chair, and the Meeting was addressed by Revs. J. Kershaw, D D Rolston, H Wilkinson, H O Crofts, and Messrs. Coats and Sissons. The Subscription amounted to £2 2s. 7d. It is the intention of the same brethren to hold another Meeting this evening at Caldwell's. It will rejoice many of your readers to learn that the contract is taken for the building of the new Chapel in London, and that the stones for the basement story are now being drawn to the spot. It will be built of stone 12 feet or the height of basement, and then of brick to the ceiling. It is to be 60 x 45; galleried on two sides and the front end, and to be ready for service by the first of September next.

The work of God is still progressing in the society; several conversions have recently taken place, and several additions have been made to the church. To Jehovah alone be the glory.

A CORRESPONDENT.

London, Feb. 14th, 1850.

For the Watchman.

MY DEAR BRO.—In accordance with my promise, I now send you a few particulars relative to my late missionary tour in the Trafalgar Circuit. On Saturday the 2nd. Feb., I left Toronto in company with Bro. Reed of Yorkville, and after a somewhat tedious, though comfortable ride of eight hours, over bad roads, got safely to Bro' Reed's father's, in Trafalgar, where I met from a kind family, a hearty welcome and much kindness; I was sorry to find old Mr Reed in so poor and precarious a state of health, may his affliction be rendered through the divine blessing, useful to himself and his family.

On Sabbath morning after breakfast, I left Mr Reed's and at 10 o'clock reached to a large and attentive congregation, in our Chapel at Bro. Bloomfield's, where I met Bro. Hales, who had come from Erin to meet and accompany me round his Circuit; in the afternoon Bro. Hales drove me across the country about 6 miles, to a commodious School room, where, considering the weather and roads, we had a good congregation of deeply interesting people to whom I preached the words of Salvation; from this we returned after preaching to Bro Bloomfield's, where we had a comfortable abode until the Tuesday afternoon.

On Monday forenoon a good deal of snow fell

which rather improved the roads, and in the evening we held our Annual Missionary Meeting. Bro. Hales in the chair, the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Reed, Bloomfield, Doel, Jr of Toronto, Watts, and myself, the meeting was very large, respectable, and attentive; the several addresses were highly interesting, the collections and subscriptions good. This is a very comfortable, good sized chapel, with grave yard; the friends have just put up a large and substantial shed, for their horses to find shelter while their owners are engaged in the Sanctuary. When the entrance from the road to the Chapel is completed, it will be quite a commodious, neat concern, very creditable to the parties who placed it there; on all of whom may the divine peace ever rest.

On Tuesday we proceeded to the village of Erin, a thriving little place on the banks of the river Credit; it is here Bro. Hales resides, his parsonage stands on a lot well chosen; the river Credit clear, and crowded in the season with its speckled tribes runs across one corner of this lot. Bro Hales is now engaged in getting up a few pounds, so as to leave the premises clear of all charges to his successors. I hope the friends will bear him out in his work, so that the whole may be secured properly to the Connection before Conference. From Trafalgar up to Erin, is a rough way, up many steep, difficult hills, and across some extensive swamps, but the whole country is rapidly getting into the hands of enterprising men, before whose sturdy strokes the forest is fast clearing away; and very soon what are now its difficulties, as a country, will become its beauties and advantages. Indeed now some of the forest and swamps, seen from the tops of those limestone ridges is grand and beautiful; when brought under cultivation it must still continue so, though the present grandeur makes a very different impression from its wildness, to what the future will do when those vast spaces studded with the habitations of man, shall wave majestically their ripening stores of golden grain as those valley and hill sides are pressed by the broad but gentle winds of the morning and evening breezes. Oh Sir, what a country will this one soon become! This anticipation presses so heavily on my penting spirit, that I can only find relief to my feelings by renewing my efforts, and urging others to do so too, so that with every advancing settlement a preached gospel may advance; that in every settler's log hut the comforts and hopes of that gospel may dwell, and that whenever we hear the sound of the wood man's axe, his accompanying voice may echo everywhere the songs of prayerful joyousness; the subduing love of Christ, and thus "grave reigning through righteousness, unto eternal life by Jesus Christ our Lord."

I took up my quarters in Erin under the hospitable roof of Bro Hales, the kind attentions of whose family I shall not soon forget. In the Evening we proceeded about 4 miles out of the town to a commodious school house situated in nearly the center of a large swamp consequently well sheltered, but in bad weather very difficult to get into; here we held a good Meeting, and had a tolerably good attendance, though not so good as was expected, owing to the sleighing being good, which took many of the farmers down to the front, with their grain; and as you know sir, when on such occasions the horses are from home, the women must stay at home.

On the Wednesday we drove across into Calton, 12, miles from Erin; where the Meeting was similarly affected by similar causes; we had, however, a good Meeting, the collections and subscriptions far better than I could have hoped for, the people were deeply interested and shewed us very great kindness.

On Thursday we returned over the ridges on our way to Chingacousy, where our Meeting was held in the Evening; the sleighing was very good until we got on the south side of the hills when we got into more mud than snow; however, notwithstanding this delay, we got in good time to our place, were first most kindly entertained, and then conveyed to the place of Meeting, a School House and Chapel—the place was very full of people, who listened to the end, with universal attention; we were here favored with the presence, and an excellent Missionary speech from Rev. Mr. Brown, an Episcopal Methodist, the Superintendent of this circuit, this was an excellent Meeting and good collection and contributions.

After this Meeting, the Brothers, Reed and Doel accompanied me to Dr. Todd's, in the

wagon with his family, a distance of 8 miles over very rough roads, it was late when we got here, and early in the morning when we left; we were consequently troublesome visitors, yet most kindly treated; after a drive in the wagon of 4 miles we got to the Tavern where the stage calls, on Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and with a little delay in Cooksville, we got all safe into Toronto about noon. I was very weary, but truly grateful to God for his goodness to me, and for that measure of success, with which He favors our beloved Zion, "peace be within her walls, and prosperity within her palaces" prays sincerely.

Yours in the gospel,

W. McClure.

Toronto, Feb. 19th, 1850.

REMITTANCES.

For 12 months Dr. J. Browne, G. Jones Esq., Capt. G. C. Fields, Messrs J. Harding, G. Haynes, J. Daniels, G. Hardbottle, J. Forest, A. Neff J. Nash.

For 8 months: (paid formerly) Messrs J. Hathaway, J. Baker, A. Begg.

For 3 months: Mr. G. Andrews.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—Rev. J. Jackson, 2; A Friend, 4; Mr. F. Jackson 3.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Several communications unavoidably deferred.

LETTERS RECEIVED.—Revs. F. Haynes, J. Jackson, T. Adams, T. Baxter Esq., Messrs S. Drille, J. Forest, A. Neff, J. Nash.

The Watchman.

Monday Evening, February 25, 1850.

Patrons sending any of the following Nos. of the Christian Messenger, New Series, to the address of "The Proprietor of the Watchman, Toronto, O. C." will confer a great favor, and will be remunerated for the same. Nos. 61, 62, 80, 85, 91, 93, 91, 100, 103.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.

From the birth of time to the present day every age has had its distinguishing features, and has left its monuments for the contemplation of future generations. The rise or overthrow of empires, the prevalence or suppression of knowledge, the composed reign of peace or the turbulent career of sanguinary conflict, dot almost every page of the history of our world. Mighty conquerors have gone forth in the pride of their strength, leading to the field of battle their vanquishing hosts. The opposing forces have joined issue and amid the groans of the dying, the mangled forms of the slain the earth heaved in human gore and the air itself rent with the successive reverberations of the mighty engines of destruction. Victory on the one side and defeat on the other, are intelligibly proclaimed. The boundaries and laws of nations are fixed, or their names blotted out; while the conqueror imagines his name inscribed among the brave, the victorious, of past ages. But were we to trace every monument erected from the creation down to the present day, none would be found standing out in such bold relief as THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST. Other monuments after the lapse of a few ages have been neglected, or, under the iron tooth of time have crumbled into dust. But the Church of the living God, has lived and triumphed over the powers of despotism, and the fires of persecution. Unimpaired in her vigor, the lapse of successive ages has produced no change in her character, her motives or her aims. The light of science has been eclipsed by the enlarged discoveries of succeeding ages, and the fires of genius extinguished; but the beacon lights of the Church have shone amidst the deepest gloom, and increased in splendor while every human light has waned or become extinct.

Does the reader inquire "what is the Church?" In reply, we shall not point to stately edifices nor to gorgeously arrayed priests; neither to pompous ecclesiastical parades, nor to unmeaning ceremonies. We would point to a society of human beings, united by the ties of fraternal affection and confidence; and allied by the still stronger ties of living faith and hope and love to the world's Redeemer. Find them where you will—in the fisher's boat, on the mountains brow, beside the gentle flowing waters of Siloam, in the lonely garden under open sky, in the common walks of life, or in the dedicated sanctuary,—the renewal of their hearts in the image of their Divine Master the purity of their lives, and the sacred disinterestedness of their benevolent exertions, bespeak their citizenship of a better world. Destitute of wealth or worldly influence, we see the nucleus of that Church cleaving to Jesus of Nazareth; and, at his command going forth to enlighten and bless mankind. Jewish Doctors, heathen Monarchs, and the common foe of God and man, sought to crush the growing Church; but, despite men and devils, it "stands as it ever hath stood." It has rolled on through passing ages, bearing down in its progress every stamp of opposition, and affording security and comfort to millions of our earth-born race. When its champions were doomed by their enemies to imprisonment, to exile, or to death, a momentary shout of triumph echoed from the persecuting crowd; and brief have been those apparent triumphs; and, while tending to invigorate and purify the Church they have promoted her extension and stability.

Mark the pathway of this divinely commissioned compact. Her history is diversified—sometimes she seems to enlighten every shore; but again she declines she has illumined are shrouded in deepest gloom: at one stage of her progress she enjoys the smiles of emperors and kings, while at another regal power is as a yep for her extirpation. Her palmy days have often been succeeded by a wilderness abode, and her greatest triumphs by the bitterest persecution. Yet with undaunted courage, fearing neither the frowns of men nor the malice of demons, the

Church of Christ has never ceased to wage war against error and sin, nor to promote the welfare of man and the glory of God. Patriots and Philanthropists, have in all ages gone forth with distinguished justice among their compatriots; and, in attempts to meliorate the condition of man, they have exhausted their noble powers. But these, compared to the Church, I de like the twinkling star—

"While through an arch of living fire,
The sun comes forth to view"

Here patriotism and philanthropy are swallowed up in the unbounded benevolence of christianity. For more than eighteen centuries, this divinely established community has diffused blessings to mankind; and her influence and operations, etc. on this degenerate age, affords ample proof that the benevolence by which she is actuated "operates unspent." To the Church the world is indebted for a thousand benefits; and it is desired to fill the earth with divine light, to introduce virtue and happiness and to elevate an innumerable host to the throne of God. Blessed community! infinitely more enviable than the dignity of crowned heads, or the renown of the successful warrior is the portion of thy children. "Yea, I had rather be a door-keeper in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness." Reader art thou a disciple of Christ, a living member of His Church? Remember that in no other position canst thou enjoy happiness, or indulge a rational hope of future good. And when the devouring fire of Jehovah's wrath shall enkindle upon the wicked throng, they, and only they, who have an interest in the blood-bought Church, shall enjoy security and happiness and heaven.

DUTY OF THE CHURCH IN RELATION TO THE PRESS.

The adversaries of truth, aware of the influence wielded by the Press, have availed themselves of its advantages for the dissemination of soul-destroying heresies. Not content with the diffusion of their sentiments, by the publication of voluminous works, every species of periodical has been employed to lacerate Society with their crude notions, and thus retard the march of gospel truth and holiness. From this crusade against Christianity, its Author and adherents, the champions of error are by no means willing to desist. Foiled in a thousand successive attempts to undermine the foundation of the christian's hope, the maligners of divine revelation have formed new plans of assault. Nor need the people of God imagine that the day has arrived when those who through their subtlety, would fain "change the truth of God into a lie" have abandoned their positions, or cast aside their offensive weapons. Frequently, indeed, have the adherents of truth erected trophies; but the final issue is still pendant; assault and resistance are still the order, and never will the final triumph be secured until divine light beams in every human understanding, until "all shall know the Lord, from the least even unto the greatest." But ere this state of things be introduced, access must be obtained to millions of benighted minds; those minds must be led through all the intermediate stages from "gross darkness" to "the perfect day;"—they must be exercised and fed and developed. The task is vast, almost overwhelming, but we have the command to enlighten and disciple all nations, and the assurance that our labors in this hallowed enterprise shall not be "in vain in the Lord." Nor is it proper for us to inquire, which of the various means calculated to promote this end must be employed and which may be omitted? The solicitude for human happiness which actuates the mind of the true disciple of the Redeemer, induces him to seek opportunities and to enlist every talent he possesses to bless mankind.

We would not, however, at present, attempt to investigate at large, the duty of the Church relative to the various means of usefulness at her command. We wish to confine our attention to the duty of Christians relative to the press. It is not probable that any will imagine that this potent means of promoting the intelligence, and the temporal and spiritual welfare of man should be abandoned by the christian. The amount of good accomplished by religious publications, human intelligences can never adequately estimate. Apart from the sacred volume, the unnumbered publications—literary, scientific, religious, which have gone forth into the world, shedding light upon the character and word of God, and elevating man in the scale of existence,—have exerted, and they still exert an influence, which nothing short of the developments of eternity can unfold. Not a tract, not a religious sheet, sent abroad in the world, the history of whose influence shall ever be completed. Beyond the lights and shades of terrestrial scenery, that influence will be developed in the destiny of beings, whom it has effected. All men cannot reasonably expect to dazzle the world with the brilliancy of their attainments, nor to inscribe their names in the niche of fame by discoveries or literary productions. But there are master minds, dormant it may be, among the mass, which require merely an *impetus*, a motive-power, to develop their energies and to cause them to render essential service to the cause of the Redeemer, the cause of humanity. And what means, we ask, more likely to evolve such energies, than the extensive dissemination of a sound, religious and general literature? To many, peradventure no present or eternal advantage might appear to accrue from the perusal of such publications; but while as in the case of all heaven's gifts to man, some pervert them to base purposes,—among a people whose minds drink in the genial influence of sound knowledge, neither in Church nor State will men of piety and stability and integrity be a desideratum. Behold! the great Protestant Reformer; a thirst for knowledge is created, in seeking to gratify which, a *little tract* directs him to the word of life as the fountain of knowledge and happiness. He drinks, and becomes the agent, under God, of leading millions to the same fountain. What songs of praises to Jehovah will that *little tract* be the means of calling forth, throughout eternity!

If in any nation under heaven, the civil and religious rights of the people are securely enjoyed, that nation must be intelligent; and for that stamp of intelligence which secures the interests of man, that nation is deeply indebted to the periodical press. To derogate the more voluminous

literature, with which christendom abounds, would be to say the least, an unworthy act. Yet it is unquestionable that the periodical press is better calculated to impart practical knowledge, and to prepare a man for actual service, than the more voluminous publications. Both are necessary; but periodical literature must act as pioneer to prepare the way, else large publications will never take effect on the masses.

The human mind receives the impress of truth gradually; and although for a time no manifest effect be produced, yet at the application again and again, and by the process of engraving, the result will ultimately meet your expectations. Thus in political and ecclesiastical affairs, the periodical press is not only the reflector but also the guide of public opinion. Reference, for sake of illustration, might be made to Great Britain, the United States, and our own Colony, but our space forbids amplification. Enough has been adduced to show the immense influence wielded by this kind of literature—an influence in which it is the privilege as well as the duty of every well regulated mind to have an interest. And if the mind be expanded by benevolence, enlightened by the truth and enabled to view the transactions of time in a correct light,—we can scarcely imagine how a rational being can willingly stand aloof from this mighty engine of the world's reformation. Contemplating the extent of the christian's obligations to God, the need there is for the diffusion of an unexceptionable religious literature, and the glorious reward attending the circulation of truth,—we think the position of that Church, or of that christian, who does nothing to promote this enterprise, quite anomalous. It cannot be urged that this duty devolves only to the few who are competent to write for the public eye; for no sphere of action affords more ample range for the enlistment of every class of talent, than periodical literature. Besides a christian's individual patronage, it is in his power to recommend those publications which are calculated to promote the interests of true religion, to those with whom he has influence. It is our happiness to be acquainted with a considerable number, both ministers and laymen, who, acting on this principle, render efficient service to the cause of truth. And we feel confident, that were christians to take the matter more fully into consideration, such instances instead of being, as at present, exceptions to indifference, would be the rule of action.

We feel it imperative, in this connection, to allude to the state of things in the Churches of Canada, relative to the Press. Several denominations have their organs; not one of which enjoys that extent of patronage which the numerical strength of the several religious communities might seem to warrant. How true that, "The children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light!" Politicians, scientific gentlemen, nay even infidels will combine heartily to sustain the periodicals which disseminate their peculiar views, while a religious denominational Journal is suffered to linger on a miserable existence. Advance, however, but one step farther and the worst feature of the case is developed. While every one admits the power of the Press, where is the denomination whose legislative assembly, be it council or conference, adopts any measures to promote the circulation of a wholesome literature, except it be decidedly denominational? We do not think, under the present state of things, that religious communities are under obligations to exhaust their funds to support periodicals; but we do think they ought to make united efforts to promote the circulation of religious literature among their several sects. If the Church be inactive, Satan and his fellow-helpers, will be energetic. If the Church supply not the world, especially the rising generation, with the means of promoting their intelligence and piety, the foul prince of night, will lead them through the mazes of romance and novel; and, unless miraculously rescued by Divine interposition, to infamy in time and perdition in the world to come. Is this a trust over which the Church may slumber? Could our sheet catch the eye of professors of Christianity who patronize publications, which at best, can never improve the condition, mentally, morally, or spiritually, of their readers, while religious periodicals are excluded from the domestic circle: we would entreat those individuals to "consider their ways" and in the light of eternity pass judgment on their conduct. Can it be said of such that they are doing "what they can" to enlighten and elevate the world? The number of religious periodicals issued in Canada is small, yet sufficiently diversified to enable most classes of readers to make a selection; and we think it highly culpable in a disciple of Christ who has the means of obtaining (and who in this country, has not?) a religious newspaper or magazine, to remain destitute. Political Journals have their proper sphere and their legitimate uses, but no intelligent individual can imagine them a substitute for religious literature. And it is painful to find from one to three or four political papers coming weekly to the dwelling of a Christian, while he can afford no money to purchase, no time to peruse a religious Journal!! Is it not the duty of gospel ministers, and of leading men in the Churches, to labor to remedy this mammoth evil?

REVIEW OF NEWS.

A great conspiracy against the Russian government has been detected, and the conspirators (principally military officers and government employes) banished or doomed to military service for different periods. The popular right to petition Congress, has been denied in the United States Senate, by an overwhelming majority. The petitions for the abolition of slavery were accordingly thrown under the table. It is said that the Nicaragua question is settled. The proposed Canal to be neutral, a port on the Pacific and another on the Atlantic to be free to all nations, and Tigre Island restored. It appears from President Herara's opening address to the Mexican Congress, that a state of quiet prevails throughout that Republic, save in Yucatan. A very destructive fire occurred in New Orleans on the 16th inst. Estimated loss \$405,000. His Excellency the Governor General, continues to dis-

mass parties in office who publicly identify themselves with the annexationist movement.

The Report of the Committee of the House of Industry, of this City for the past year, was presented to a public meeting convened in the City Hall, on the 21st inst. We have not room for its insertion this week.

The Eastern Provinces are taking a deep interest in the long-talked-of reciprocity, between the British American Colonies and the United States.

It is pleasing to find that the preparation of specimens in Canada for the great "Industrial exhibition of the whole world" which takes place in London, next year, is contemplated.

The Globe states that the government has no intention to issue "small notes, payable on demand," as rumored through the Country.

A serious riot recently occurred in the parish of St. George near Three Rivers, C. E. occasioned by the attempt to collect school rates.

Mr. J. B. Gough the celebrated Temperance Lecturer from the Eastern Provinces, delivered several lectures in St. Catharines last week. The Journal says "J. B. Gough stands out on the world's platform, as an extemporaneous speaker, the best the purest, and the most effective we ever heard." "Mr. Gough fully satisfied us that in impersonation he has no living equal." Certainly Mr. G.'s eloquence ought to be enlisted in the city of taverns.

General Intelligence.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.

A LEGISLATIVE ROW—A BARNBURNER AND HUNTER COMING TO BLOWS.

The House held an afternoon session to consider the slavery resolutions.

Mr. Burroughs spoke two hours in defence of his position, and in opposition to the resolutions submitted by Mr. Ford. During the course of his speech he gave the history of the Democratic caucus on this subject, and defended himself and associates who dissent from determination of the caucus. Their resolutions were not up to the spirit of the times, or the sentiments of the people, and no power could induce him to do less than to declare his opinion that Congress had power to exclude slavery from the Territories, and that it should exercise that power.

After he had closed his remarks, which were frequently interrupted from those who differed from his views.

Mr. Bishop, of Madison proceeded to give a history of the caucus also. He accused Mr. Burroughs of having, in caucus, voted for the caucus resolutions.

Mr. Burroughs denied that he had done more than vote that the committee might report them.

Mr. Story, of Dutchess, who was sitting two desks directly in front of Mr. Burroughs, and facing him, said in a low voice, so that Mr. B. who is a little deaf, did not hear him. "If you say you did not vote for the resolutions you lie!"

Mr. Burroughs, not having heard this remark, was proceeding with his reply, when Mr. Story repeated in a loud voice. "If you say you did not vote for those resolutions in caucus, you lie!" Mr. Burroughs immediately suspended his remarks. Hesitated for an instant, and seizing the tumbler on his desk, and threw it with all his force at Mr. Story's head. Fortunately it touched his shoulder, glancing off and striking the clerk's desk, missing the reporters in its direct range.

Mr. Story at once jumped up and rushed at Mr. Burroughs, but Mr. Goff, of Essex a strong-fisted iron worker, caught him by the coat collar and held him as he was rushing at Mr. Burroughs. Both gentlemen immediately apologised, and the House improperly excused them both.

Mr. Story spoke deliberately, and deserved the severest censure of the House; nor was Mr. Burroughs free from blame. A tumbler is a dangerous weapon, but the provocation was great. Luckily no one was hurt. The House soon after adjourned.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.—The following was the amount received for duties at the New York Custom House during one week in the month of January last. The amount we believe is larger than ever was received in one week before, and exhibits the city of New York in a most important light as the great importing city of the new World:—

Table with 2 columns: Date and Amount received for customs. Total: \$1,332,821 82

ACCIDENT.—At an early hour on Sunday morning last the roof of the north wing of the Lunatic Asylum at Beaufort fell in. It is said that it was lifted up by a gust of wind, when it dropped, changed position from A to V. The patients were sleeping in beds ranged around the walls, and so, as if miraculously, escaped unhurt. They were immediately removed with all care and attention to the new Asylum, where no such accident can happen to frighten poor creatures into their wits.—Quebec Gazette.

PIG IRON FROM SCOTLAND DIRECT TO DETROIT.—Michigan has been a large customer for Scotch pig iron. It has usually arrived at our city by way of the Erie canal, the freight increasing its cost over the Ohio and New York pig greatly. Just before the close of the navigation a cargo of Scotch pig was consigned to Mr. E. W. Hudson, commission merchant of this city, direct from Scotland to Quebec, and from thence shipped up the St. Lawrence to this place. The duties on it were paid at our custom house. We believe this is the first direct importation from Europe of the Scotch pig to this city, and is only the beginning of a large trade in this article, which will follow. The article is pronounced of a superior quality by our furnacemen, who have used it.—Detroit Tribune.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 6th has a batch of items from various points in South America, translated from Havana papers, but none of them particularly new or interesting in this quarter, except the following—which may be true, though it does not coincide very well with our recent advices by the way of Rio de Janeiro:—A courier from Buenos Ayres had arrived at Mendoza the preceding week, bringing the important news that Paraguay had been occupied by the army of Rosas under the command of Gen. Urquiza, 18,000 strong. It appears that the Paraguayan army numbered 30,000 men, but on reaching the frontier it disbanded, leaving the authorities no other alternative than capitulation. It is possible that this intelligence may contain many errors, but it is mainly true, as in Mendoza it was received with loud rejoicings and other manifestations of triumph.

CANADIAN SHIPS.—There are at present 130 vessels in the foreign trade owned in Bellast. (Ireland,) amounting to 53,759 tons register, the largest of which is the splendid ship Dalriada 1507 tons, built by Messrs. G. H. Parke & Co of Quebec last winter, and we believe the largest in the British merchant service, besides 321 vessels in the coasting trade.—Quebec Morning Chronicle.

OREGON.—We learn that Hudson's Bay Company through the British minister at Washington, have made an offer to the United States of all their rights and possessions in Oregon, for a million of dollars. The offer is before the Senate in Executive Session.

COBourg HARBOUR.—Last week, we stated, upon what we considered to be the best and most undoubted authority, that our townsmen J. M. Andrews Esq. had completed an arrangement with the Government, and had chartered the Cobourg Harbour for one year; but upon making further inquiries since, we find that we rather premature in announcing that Mr. Andrews had completed his arrangements with the Government. We are now authorized to state, that negotiations for chartering the Harbour have been going on for some time past, and the parties most interested therein expect to have them brought to a close in the course of a few days. We hope that this explanation, will satisfy our friends in Cobourg, as we had not the remotest intention of annoying them, nor stating anything regarding the Harbour, but what was perfectly correct, and strictly true.—P. H. Watch

SHIPWRECK—LOSS OF LIFE.

Boston, Feb. 12.

The steamboat Rhode Island was lost at sea on her voyage from New York to San Francisco; nine of the passengers and three of the crew escaped in a boat, and were taken on board of the schooner Mary Ann, of Thomaston, Capt. Crockett, from N. York for St. Johns, P. R., from which they were transferred to the whaling bark Richmond, which arrived at Providence yesterday morning.

The remaining passengers and crew, thirty two in number, were left on board the boat, which was in a sinking condition, and it is feared that they were lost, although they had one boat, and were cutting away the upper deck to make a raft, when last seen.

Three more were drowned in attempting to reach the boat—one of them was supposed to be Mr. Stemster, who had placed his wife in the boat and failed to secure his own safety in it.

When the men arrived on board the schooner there was a brig in sight, about four miles to the leeward. It is possible that they may have seen the wreck, or that the crew of the steamboat may have reached her on the raft which they were making. There is also hope in the fact that the spot is in the track of vessels on the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—We are sorry to hear that some of the Common Schools, in the country, are now closed, in consequence of the anomalous state of School Law. We would call the attention of the Rev. Superintendent of Education to this fact, and suggest the propriety of addressing a circular to every town reeve, enclosing information on the subject. We apprehend that the course taken by the corporation of Toronto, in voting a sum for Common Schools under the old law, is open to every municipality throughout the province.

KNOX'S CHURCH SOIREE.

We learn with pleasure that the above Soiree came off last evening with great success. John McMurrie, Esq. occupied the Chair. There were several hundred persons present and a large number of these were ladies, who seemed to take a great interest in the proceedings of the evening. After tea was served, Mr. McDougall, in the name of the young men attending Dr. Burns' Bible Class, read an appropriate address, and presented him with a splendid gold chain and seals, the workmanship of Rossin Brothers, of this city—along with a handsome writing desk, and a copy of the Ten Year's Conflict, by Dr. Buchanan, of Glasgow.

On the platform there were several clergymen and other gentlemen. The principal speakers of the evening were the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, Jesse Ketchum, Esq., J. C. Morrison, Esq., M. P. P., Dr. Willis, Rev. Mr. Geikie, and Rev. Mr. McClure. Besides the above named speakers, there were several clergymen who took part in the devotional exercises of the evening.—Globe, 9th inst.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—We observe that in the second address of Mr. Wetenhall to the electors of Halton, which appears in this day's impression, it is stated, "It is not true that the government is pledged to go to Quebec. The Government acted in accordance with the vote of the House of Assembly." This involves a contradiction, as the vote of the Assembly was that there should be alternate Parliaments, and it is well known to the public (having been officially communicated to them,) that the Government is pledged to go to Quebec. We have no doubt that this error has been in some way accidental, and that it will be explained by Mr. Wetenhall at an early day.—Globe.

GROWTH OF LONDON.—Two hundred miles of streets have been added during the last seven years. Villages which a few years since were ten or twelve miles distant are now part of the metropolis.

Montreal, February 18.

A fire occurred last night, which destroyed the Canadian Institute Library Governors office.

New York, February 18.

A tremendous freshet occurred recently in the "Tonabigbee" river. The water rose so high that steamers run over plantations, and the telegraph wires were submerged. It had rained during ten days and nights.

Detroit, Feb. 16, 1850.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION IN DETROIT.—The Boiler, in the Steam Foundry of Messrs. Brown & Mathews, exploded this (Thursday) morning, blowing the building to atoms, and burying beneath its ruins several persons. The Boiler was four feet in diameter, and sixty feet long. The scene around the disaster is said to have been truly appalling. A large crowd immediately assembled on the spot, and commenced removing the ruins, to recover the sufferers buried beneath. A number were badly injured, but no one instantly killed; although it is thought some of them will die. Two who were rescued from the ruins, were terribly mangled and almost lifeless. Both the proprietors were in the establishment at the time of the explosion, and were injured, but not seriously. The Engineer also escaped with a slight injury. Besides whom we have heard of no other sufferers.

In the Lower Provinces the cold has been very intense. At Fredericton, New Brunswick, on the 5th inst., the thermometer at the Government House sunk to 35° below zero; at St. John, it was 20°; at Calais, Maine, on the 6th, it is reported to have been as low as 36° below zero. At Quebec it seems to have sunk even lower than at Calais. Upper Canada seems the one exception to a winter of great severity.—Globe.

DIED.

In Kingston, on the 17th inst., Catherine, wife of Mr. Thomas McCutcheon, in the sixty-second year of her age.

Toronto Market Prices, Feb. 25.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price per unit, and other details. Includes items like Flour, Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats, etc.

ARRAIGNMENT OF PROF. WEBSTER FOR THE MURDER OF DR. PARKMAN.

The arraignment of John W. Webster, indicted for the willful murder of George Parkman, on the 23d day of November last, took place at 10 o'clock this forenoon, in the Supreme Judicial Court-Room, before Judge Fletcher—Mr. Webster was brought into court in custody of officers William Esbrook and David Patterson. At the opening of the court, the Attorney-General, Hon. John H. Clifford, addressed the court as follows:—

"May it please your Honor—The Grand Jury of this county presented an indictment at the last term of the Municipal Court, against John W. Webster, the prisoner at the bar, for the crime of murder, and by a provision of the revised statutes, that indictment has been certified up to this court. I now move, your Honor, that the may be arraigned upon that indictment."

The Clerk then called upon the prisoner to stand up, and hold up his right hand, and hearken to the indictment. The prisoner, during the reading of the first part of the indictment, manifested considerable emotion, evidently making an effort to stand perfectly firm. In reading the first count of the indictment, where it describes the manner of inflicting the mortal wounds, just as the clerk pronounced the words "with a certain knife, which he then and there in his right hand had and held," &c., the prisoner let his right hand fall and rest upon the railing in front of him, where it remained until the reading was finished.

At the close of the reading of the indictment, the Clerk asked—"John W. Webster, what say you to this indictment—are you guilty or not guilty?" To which the prisoner replied in a clear and distinct voice, "I am not guilty, sir." The Court then inquired of the prisoner if he had any counsel engaged to assist him in his defence; to which the prisoner responded, "I have, your honor—Mr. Sohier and Judge Merrick."

The Court then inquired of Mr. Sohier, and of the Attorney-General, if they had any particular wish as to the time for the trial. Both the counsel stated that it would be desirable to have the time of trial fixed for as early a day as possible, and that they would be ready at such time as the Court might direct.

Judge Fletcher then stated that he was directed by the Court, if no objection was made by the defendant, to assign Tuesday, the nineteenth day of March next, as the day for the trial of this case. To this the counsel for the defendant replied that they would be ready at that time. "The prisoner was then remanded. So that day was assigned for the commencement of the trial of this important case. The general appearance of the prisoner was much the same as before his arrest. During the arraignment, the Grand Jury, many members of the bar, friends of the prisoner, and several physicians and gentlemen of other professions, were present.—Boston Journal, Feb. 9.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

On the 1st of December, 1849, the Massachusetts school fund amounted to \$876,082; \$155,007 20 is in hand notes, on which interest accumulates until the maturity of the principal; and \$721,075 is in funded property of various kinds, yielding an income of about \$39,000. This amount is distributed to the towns for the support of schools. Appropriations for the support of teacher's institutes, normal schools, and for sundry expenses of the board, amounting to \$17,217 57, from the sales of public lands, set apart for the increase of the school fund, have been made. The total expenses of the three normal schools amount to \$5,968 01.

Boston raised by taxes for the support of the public schools, \$232,800; Salem, 18,613 75; Lynn, \$10,000; Charleston, \$24,955; Cambridge, \$18,249 62; Lowell, \$30,492 62; Worcester, \$13,300; Northampton, \$4,600; Springfield, \$9,630; Chicopee, \$7,400; Pittsfield, \$2,800; Roxbury, \$19,877 27; New Bedford, \$16,600.

The average amount paid by Hampden county for each scholar is \$2 83; Hampshire, \$2 45; Franklin, \$2 17; Berkshire, \$1 96. The average amount paid in the State is \$3 87. The aggregate amount raised by taxes in the State is \$830,577 33.

The entire number of children in the State between the ages of 4 and 16 years, is 215,926; mean average attendance at school, 134,734—There were last year 3,749 public schools in the Commonwealth, and 1,047 incorporated academies.

The ratio of attendance in the State is to the whole number of children sixty-two one-hundredths.

The number of scholars of all ages, in all the schools of the commonwealth, was, in summer, 173,659; in winter, 191,712. Average attendance in summer, 120,512; in winter, 142,967. The number of the children in the State under our years of age, who attended school, was 326; over sixteen years, 10,452. The number of teachers, including summer and winter terms, was, males 2,426; females 5,737. Average wages paid to males, including value of board, per month, \$34 02; females, \$9.

Fire—At two o'clock on Monday morning last, the church of the Church of England, at Frampton, was in flames and soon burned to the ground. We are informed that there is good reason for believing that it was designedly destroyed.—Quebec Morning Chronicle

EXPORT OF CATTLE—Large droves of cattle have, during the past week, passed through this city, en route to the neighboring state of New York. The Americans are "doing quite considerable of a trade" in this line.—Kingston Chronicle & News.

NEW ORDER OF KNIGHTHOOD—It is said that the Queen is about to institute a new order of knighthood, for persons eminent in literature, science, and art, to be called the "Order of Minerva," and to consist of twenty four knights.—English paper

THE FAMILY OF KOSSUTH.

A correspondent of the Daily News writes from Presburg on the 20th Dec. as follows.

A paragraph has gone the round of the German papers, giving the world to understand that the mother and children of Kossuth have been set at liberty; that upon leaving their prison at Pesth they came to Vienna in order to provide themselves with a passport to Turkey—The only word of truth in this story is that this "noble old mother," with her three grandchildren, left their prison at Pesth, but it was to enter a new jail at Presburg; and such a jail! When these helpless beings were consigned to the hospital of the Schlossberg; the cholera and typhus were both raging there, and "Death hustled from couch to couch tended the sick." The cholera and typhus have done their work, and death is not so busy now among the patients, the grandmother and the three little Kossuths are still there, thank God, all well. Yes, thank God, and not the Austrians, for that—Let us hope, however, for the honor of mankind, that the mother and children of Kossuth were not committed to a hole reeking with deadly infection, a hospital devastated with a double plague, with a death sign. No Government, not even the Austrian, could play the part of such a cowardly devil. That they are all well you may take my word; the physician who attends them just told my friend so. The children of Guyon are also there, behind that tall black wall, pierced with little square holes, that runs round the top of the central hill overlooking the town. You are not to understand that, because they are not in a prison hospital, they are in a ward mixed with either the crowd of sick or criminals. Their apartments are such as, separated from such a neighborhood, and unhaunted by such terrible associations, would probably content their modest wants. The children have a tutor appointed by the government. An attempt was made lately to induce Madame Kossuth by the offer of liberty and a comfortable residence elsewhere to leave the children, and with what success may be imagined. If she had been their mother, instead of their father's mother, the proposition could not have been rejected with greater scorn. Where the wife is remains to this moment a profound secret. The children consist of two little boys and a girl. The youngest boy is a charming little fellow, full of infantine malice. He says to the Austrian officers, "Wait, I will draw you papa's picture," and then he scribbles one of those native ovals which pass current with such artists for symbols of the human head divine, with a lot of scratches at one end for the beard. Sometimes he pretends to smuggle something in as he passes the sentinel who cries out, "Show me what you have in your hand sirrah!" The little fist after some sham reluctance, expands and shows—nothing! Then off he bounds in estacies of laughter, such as might have burst from Puck "when he, a fat and bean-fed horse beguiled, neighing in likeness of a filly foal." One can never look up at these dismal walls without thinking of the "noble old mother," and that pretty little fellow singing in his stony cage—Nor are these the only family at Presburg struck by the Hungarian calamity. There is the widow of Gen. Leiningen; there is the widow of Gen. Danjanich, free indeed, both to carry their sorrows and destitutions whither they please.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Toronto 16th Feb. 1850.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to direct Commissions to issue under the Great Seal appointing:

The Hon. William Hume Blake, Chancellor, The Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, Q. C. and M. P. P.; John Wilson, Esq. Barrister-at-Law and M. P. P. David Buchan, Esq., and

James Henry Richardson, Esq., M. R. C. Surgeons of England, to be Commissioners for visiting the "University of Toronto," in Upper Canada—also "Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School," at Toronto, under the Act 12 Viet Chap. 82.

His Excellency has also been pleased to appoint The Honorable William Hume Blake, to be President or Chairman, and John Burns, Esquire, to be Secretary to the said respective Commissions of Visitation.

His Excellency the Governor General has also been pleased to make the following appointments under the Act 12 Vic. chap. 82, viz:

The Revd. John McCaul, L. L. D., to be President of the "University of Toronto."

The Honorable Christopher Widmer, M. T. and M. L. C.;

The Hon. Henry Sherwood, Q. C. and M. P. P.; John Hillyard Cameron, Q. C., and M. P. P.; Joseph Curran Moisson, Esq., Barrister-at-law, and M. P. P.;

James John Hayes, Esq., M. D. and David Buchan Esq., to be Crown Members of the Senate of the "University of Toronto."

John Cameron, Esquire; William Preudfoot, Esq., Barrister-at-Law; John Roaf, Junior, Esquire, A. M.; Oliver Springer, Esquire, A. M., James Hallinan, Esquire and John McMurrich, Esquire, to be Collegiate Members of the Senate of the "University of Toronto."

The Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, Q. C., and M. P. P.; Joseph Curran Morrison, Esq., Barrister-at-Law and M. P. P.;

James Henry Richardson, Esquire, M. R. C. Surgeons of England, and

Thomas Ewart, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be Members of the "College Council of Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School," at Toronto.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint John Thexton, Esq., an associate Coroner, in and for the united Counties of Northumberland and Durham.

THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

A meeting to protest against this loan was held at the London Tavern on the 18th. Lord Dudley Stuart was unable to attend from illness, but sent a letter expressing his entire sympathy with the movement. Mr. Charles Gilpin took the chair. During his speech a call was made for "three groans for the house of Barings," but it was only partially responded to.

Mr. Cobden then moved the first resolution as follows:—"That the Government of Russia having proposed to raise in this country a loan of 54 millions, professedly for the purpose of completing a railway from St. Petersburg to Moscow, but really to replenish the Imperial exchequer exhausted by the expenses of the war in Hungary, this meeting is of opinion that to lend money to the Emperor of Russia, for such an object, would virtually be a sanction of the deeds of violence and bloodshed committed by him in Hungary, and to furnish him with temptation and the means of carrying on future schemes of aggression and conquest."

He pitied the mediant Czar obliged to come to this country with such a falsehood as that. The loan was for a railroad, when it was well known that all the materials for that railway were on the spot. His application was a testimony to the moral force of the peace party. Mr. Cobden opposed it on the ground of its immorality and insecurity. To prove the latter assertion he dwelt at some length on the Emperor's unpopularity with the nobility, the danger arising from any attempt at freedom on the part of the serfs, and in the event of the Emperor's death, the break-up of a system which his son would not be able to maintain. Mr. Cobden was convinced the original subscribers would not hold the bonds, but sell them immediately, and the general public would, as usual, be the sufferers. This money, which was to be wasted in warlike preparations, was too much capital extracted from England, for the purpose of being completely destroyed for all purposes of useful reproduction. As a political economist, he condemned all such transactions. It was commonly supposed that in the spring Russia would attack Turkey from the Danube; in that case we should have to defend the integrity of Turkey, and Russia would be fighting with our money. Mr. Cobden concluded by again denouncing the loan, and warning the public to have nothing to do with it. His speech was loudly cheered.—European Times.

PRIMOGENITURE.—The law of primogeniture has been abolished in every country, except England, Spain, and Portugal.—Guelph Adv.

FRANCE.

A most audacious attempt to rob the Bank of France was made on Thursday afternoon, about one o'clock. A number of individuals, some dressed as labourers and others having the appearance of gentlemen, entered the cash-office, and made a rush at the piles of gold and silver.—Quickly as the attack was made, an alarm was raised, and the guard arrived. Three of the robbers were arrested and conveyed to the Prefecture of Police.—Scot. Guar. Jan. 22.

GENERAL CAVAIGNAC.—The Evenement states that some excitement has been created in consequence of a meeting of Generals which took place on Sunday morning last week at the residence of General Cavaignac. It would appear that the meeting was called in consequence of an article which appeared in the Presse, reminding General Cavaignac of the declaration made by him in the tribune to defend the Constitution with his life, and that resolutions to that effect were adopted by the Generals at the meeting held on Sunday.

THE BONAPARTE FAMILY.—We find the following in the Siecle:—"If we are well informed, family affairs occupy a considerable degree of attention at the Elysee at this moment. The Minamine a question which he had himself submitted to the consideration of a commission composed of eminent lawyers, such as M. Dupin, senior, M. Portalis, M. Barthe, M. Troplong, &c. It is this—The Restoration, considering the treaty of Fontainebleau, corroborated by the will of the Emperor, secured to the Bonaparte family claims on the public treasury for considerable sums, which, with interest, would now amount to above twenty millions. The Restoration, considering the treaty of Fontainebleau as abolished both by right and by the events of war, paid no attention to the claim. At the time of the revolution of July, claims were sent in to the new government by the members of the Bonaparte family, who were then in exile; the Council of State were called on to examine these demands, and presented a favourable report. But the government of Louis Philippe did not think it its duty to attend to these claims, which are now again renewed.—

The commission to which Mr. Rouher has submitted the question is, it is said, inclined to regard the question in the same light as the Council of State of 1831, and it is on the opinion of this special commission that the government will present a bill tending to effect the reimbursement of the sums which may be due by France to the heirs of the Emperor, after it has been subjected to the examination of the Council of State.—Galignani's Messenger.

EXHIBITION.—Preparations are being made in France to join in the proposed general Exhibition in London, in 1851.

ROME.

CASE OF DR. ACHELLI.

We regret to learn that the expectation held out of this eminent man having been released from the dungeons of the Inquisition has not been realized. There is strong reason to believe that the Pope has positively refused to liberate him; and that France is not disposed to risk a quarrel upon a matter in which, as a people, they take little interest.—If these rumours prove to be authentic, the time has come when the liberty-loving people of Britain must arouse themselves on behalf of a man so well worthy of sympathy and support as Dr. Achelli.—Scottish Press.

TRINIDAD.

NAVIGATION LAWS.—By the last Navigation Act, the restriction which prevented goods and passengers to be conveyed from one part of any British colony to another, except in British vessels, was continued, except upon petition of the colonists, that they may be allowed to employ foreign vessels also. Such an application has been made to the Privy Council from the Island of Trinidad; and Friday night's Gazette contains a notification of its having been granted.

HONDURAS.

Boston, Monday, Feb. 11—4 P. M.

We have private letters from Honduras, via Havana, to January 16th, which announce that the feeling there was decidedly favorable to a satisfactory adjustment of the trouble with England. Col. Vaneourt and other English officers, who had been at Yucatan to meet the Indian chiefs, and negotiate a treaty of peace, had returned to Balize—having failed to accomplish the object of their mission—as the Indians demanded the unconditional cession of a part of the country, to be governed by them in perfect independence of the whites. A delegation of Indian chiefs were to come to Belize this month, to endeavor to conclude a treaty of peace.

LA PLATA.

The Observer announces negotiations for the pacification of La Plata will still be carried on under the combined influence of France and England, with no other aid than that afforded by the naval force at present on the station.

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 connexional organ, the Canadian Wesleyan Methodist New Connexion Church, will consider this Journal their medium of acquainting the public with their operations and progress.

Great care will be taken to render the Watchman not only unobjectionable, but interesting and instructive as a family newspaper. It is intended that this periodical shall maintain a position equally distant from the airy region of romance and the spiritless monotony of an uninteresting compilation. The following 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 this most important branch of Canadian industry.
- By engaging in this enterprise, the undersigned places himself under heavy responsibilities—moral, literary and financial; and he is fully aware that without divine assistance and the hearty co-operation of brethren in Christ and personal friends, those responsibilities will be extremely burdensome.
- The Watchman will be published every Monday evening, by and for the undersigned.

TERMS:

Annual subscription for a single copy, in advance, 10s. Ditto ditto, not in advance, 12s. 6d. 12 papers to one address, per ann., each, in advance, 8s. 9d. Each Agent furnishing ten subscribers, who pay in advance, will be entitled to a copy for one year gratis, and for every additional five pounds, remitted in advance, a copy of the Watchman will be furnished. Ministers of the Gospel, and other responsible parties, are respectfully requested to act as Agents. Communications to be addressed to T. T. HOWARD, 321, TORONTO, P. O., and invariably to be put unless from parties who act as Agents gratis or who furnish literary articles for publication. For rates of advertising, see last page. T. T. HOWARD, Proprietor and principal Editor. Toronto, Jan. 21, 1850.



DR. JAMES HOPE'S VEGETABLE PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS.

Dear Sir,—You may very safely and with every confidence recommend the above PILLS, as a very superior Medicine in cases of Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirits, with sensation of Fulness at the Pit of the Stomach, Pains between the Shoulders, Acidity in the Stomach and Bowels, Flatulency, Spasms, Heartburn, Dimness of Sight, Drowsiness, and the Distressing feeling arising from Debility and Indigestion. All these diseases have each something in common, each some principle of CONTINUITY, which, amid all their apparent variety, establishes their unity of type, one remedy alleviates or cures them all; and that remedy is DR. HOPE'S PILLS. They are the very best remedy, and can be taken at any time, without any danger from wet and cold, requiring no restraint from business or pleasure; they act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, giving strength to the stomach, and promoting a healthy action of the liver, by which they prevent and cure Jaundice and Dropsy, clear the skin, remove 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., TORONTO, 14th December, 1848.

Sir,—Having for a considerable time severely suffered from an attack of Rheumatism, in my right arm and side, I applied to one of our respectable Physicians; but his treatment was of no permanent benefit to me. I was, therefore, induced to procure a bottle of your IMPERIAL BALSAM, which has completely cured me, having now been perfectly free from any kind of pain for twelve months. You may use this communication as you think proper, and refer enquirers to Yours, very gratefully, GEORGE CLEZIE, Cabinet-Maker, No. 4, Adelaide Street, East. Price 2s. 6d., 3s. 9d. and 5s. per Bottle. The above Medicine is for Sale by S. F. URQUHART, General Agent, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

Dear Sir,—Being for the last four years subject to severe attacks of Rheumatism, Gout, or Rheumatic Gout,—I know not which; and having tried many remedies, prescribed by different parties, I have now no hesitation in stating that your Medicine, called SIR HENRY HALFORD'S IMPERIAL BALSAM, has stopped the complaint in the preliminary stages, four times over, in a few hours. Indeed, although you prescribe it to be taken four times a-day, I have never had to resort to it more than twice. Not only myself, but some friends to whom I have given some, were similarly relieved:—and in no case have I found it to fail. This is the first FALL, for four years, I have escaped the affliction, and which I attribute, under Providence, to the use of your Medicine. JOHN CRAIG, Painter and Glazier. 76, KING STREET, WEST, Toronto, 16th December, 1849.

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

DR. URQUHART: Dear Sir,—I hereby certify, that I have been afflicted with Rheumatism for fifteen years; for a considerable time I was confined to bed, and the greater part of the time I could not move myself; some of my joints were completely dislocated, my knees were stiff, and all my joints very much swelled: for the last three years, I was scarcely able to do three month's work without suffering the most excruciating pains. I was doctored in Europe by several physicians of the highest standing in the profession as well as in this province; I was also five months in the Toronto Hospital, and notwithstanding all the means used, I could not get rid of my complaint. Indeed I was told by a very respectable physician that I never could be cured, so that at the time my attention was directed to your SIR HENRY HALFORD'S IMPERIAL BALSAM, and Dr. HOPE'S PILLS, I was despairing of ever getting cured; when I called on you, I was hardly able to walk, and what was almost miraculous, in three weeks from my commencing to take your medicine, I gained fourteen pounds in weight; my health was much improved, and in about three weeks more my Rheumatism was completely gone and my health perfectly restored. I now enjoy as good health as any man in Canada. Since my recovery I have walked forty-six miles in one day with perfect freedom, and I assure you, Sir, that I feel truly thankful. You can make any use of this your please; my case is known to several individuals of respectability in this city their names you know and can refer to them if necessary. Yours, truly and gratefully, THOMAS WRIGHT.

Parties referred to, William Gooderham, William Osborne, Samuel Shaw, Esquires.

CLOTHING & DRY GOODS!!

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

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

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

Table listing ready-made clothing items and prices. Includes Men's Etoff Over-Coats, Pilot, Beaver, Whitney Traving, Shooting Coats, B. C. Sack and Tag, B. C. Frock & Dress, Cassimere Trowsers, Etoff & Tweed, Doeskin & Cloth, Buckskin, Moleskin, Men's Corduroy Trowsers, Vests, Boy's Vests, Trowsers, Coats, Red Flannel Shirts, Cotton, Cotton shirts, Linen Fronts, Cloth Caps, Glengarry Bonnets, Fur Caps.

Table listing dry goods items and prices. Includes 250 Saxony Wool Scarf Sharws, Velvet Bonnets, Cloaks, Prints (fast colors), Gala Plaids, Factory Cottons, White Cottons, Striped Shirting, Gingham (very heavy), Flannels (red & white), Blankets, Cotton Warp.

Shot, Checked, Striped, and Plain Alpacs and Orleans; Saxons; Plain, Checked, and Flowered Lama Cloths; Striped Crape 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 Specimen of Mechanical Dentistry— A SILVER MEDAL, value £2 10s., by a member of the Institute.

For the second best ditto— A DIPLOMA, by the Institute. For the best Specimen of Ladies' Needle Work— A WORK OF ART, value £2 10s., by the Institute.

For the second best ditto— A DIPLOMA, by the Institute. For the best Specimen of Modelling or Sculpture— A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.

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

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

Any further information may be had on application to the undersigned committee of management. J. E. PELL, V. PARKES, W. H. SHEPPARD, S. A. FLEMING and JOHN DRUMMOND, Wm. EDWARDS, Secretary.

Toronto, January 30th, 1850.

FOR SALE.

THEOLOGY, By the Rev. W. Cooke, 6s. 10d. The Principles of Total Abstinence, by the same author, 0s. 4d. Jubilee Sermon, by the same, 0s 5d.

Lecturers on Church Government, by Rev. T. Goldsmith, 7d. each, or 6s. the dozen. Discipline of the C. W. M. N. Connexion Church, 1s. 3d. each.

Class Books adapted to ditto, 1s. 3d. or 12s. 6d. the dozen. N. B.—As the supply of the above Works is very limited, those who wish copies for their own use, or for sale, should send their orders without delay.

T. T. HOWARD. Toronto, Jan. 21st, 1850.

The York Paper Mill.

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SCHOOL BOOK, ACCOUNT BOOK, PAPER AND STATIONERY WAREHOUSE, Yonge Street, Toronto; and King St. Hamilton.

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