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# The Watchman.

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

VOL. I.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, MONDAY, MAY 6, 1850.

No. 16.

## Poetry.

### CHRIST AND THE LEPER.

BY THE HON. EDMUND PHIPPS.

Loathsome, an outcast, doomed to solitude,  
Or, worse than solitude, to share the fate  
With loathsome outcasts like himself; he stood  
A leper, all alone, without the gate;  
When, lo! the Master comes: where all of late  
Had been despair and hopeless misery,  
Beamed a bright ray upon his darkened state;  
At once he felt a great High Priest was nigh,  
A priest who could be touched with his infirmity.  
Approach he dares not—"thou canst make me clean,  
Lord, if thou wilt!" This was his only plea;  
"I will," the gracious answer naught between  
The promise and the omnipotent decree  
Of "Be thou clean!" Spotless at once and free  
From taint, his weary heart he could divest  
Of its whole burden: in society  
Free from the ceaseless mingling, or to rest  
Mid beings, long unseen, whom he had loved the best.  
Fancy would vainly strive to paint his grief  
When suffering his earnestness of prayer  
For help, or the glad joy of his relief:  
But we may know and feel it; we may share  
Each of these varying moods; this deep despair,  
This earnest longing to be healed, this joy,  
When made the subjects of His heavenly care.  
Who is there, gracious Lord, that might not cry—  
"Such leprosy is mine, such need of thee have I!"  
Behold me with the leprosy of sin,  
Tainted like him; condemned to herd with those  
Who with fair outside, are more foul within  
Than he whom thou didst heal: to seek repose,  
And seek it all in vain, as one who knows  
He must be exiled from the blessed scene  
Of saints made perfect; such my weight of woes!  
My want, my hope, my faith by thee are seen:  
"Look on me!—if thou wilt, Lord, thou canst make me  
clean."

## Miscellany.

### WHAT DOEST THOU HERE ELIJAH?

(From the Chicago Prairie Herald.)

It appears from the record of events in the life of Elijah that after he had slain the prophets of Baal, the woman Jezebel wished her husband to seek his life. The prophet fled into the wilderness a day's journey. The Lord showed him wondrous things, miraculously supplying his wants; and after this he went and hid himself in a cave, and the voice of God came to him and said, "What doest thou here Elijah?"—The prophet said he had felt deeply the disrespect shown to the Lord of Hosts. His covenant had been forsaken, his altars thrown down and his prophets slain. He thought he was alone as a worshipper of Jehovah, one whose life they sought. God called him out and manifested his power, and speaks as if he were chiding his minister for his unbelief, and shows him that it was not by thunder, tempest of earthquake that he influences men's minds, but by the still small voice of truth. Elijah again returned to the cave, and while he stood there the voice of God came to him—"What doest thou here, Elijah?" He returned an answer much as before. But the Most High had need of him, and he accordingly called from his retirement to go on one of his errands.

Occasionally the professor finds himself by his own voluntary act in the midst of political strife and turmoil, a zealous partizan, a busy member of committees whose object is, often by means which ride rough shod over scruples, to elect vile men to offices of trust. When it is so and there is no time for the prayer meeting no time for teaching of the family, no time to assist in the proper business of the church, it would be well of some, perhaps called officious yet faithful friend would say, "What doest thou here?"

Sometimes, too, the christian is found at the periodical dinner, and gives all the weight of his example to the use, often involving the abuse of intoxicating drinks. The christian world is now more awake to this point, but many may yet be found in these circumstances to whom it would be well if conscience would suggest the question, "What doest thou here?"

To the young female whom the attraction of the ball room, with its tinsel glare, has fascinated, and to which, in spite of the expressed wishes of a too yielding parent she has resolved that she will go, it will be well indeed if the voice of God would come and overpower the music as it arose with its voluptuous swell, so that she would almost believe that the

words were articulated in her ear, "What doest thou here?"

To the young man whose imagination sometimes sours towards the dignity of the position of the christian minister or the missionary, and who is able fluently to express his thoughts in the debating society on questions not directly bearing on the religious well being of man, but who yet continues to educate herself merely with a view to future eminence in some one of the varied wealth producing businesses of the world, the enquiry may be addressed, "What doest thou here?"

To the young man or young woman who is personally acquainted with the truth and able to communicate in the Sabbath school the Bible class, or from house to house giving instruction orally or by means of the tract, and endeavoring to win wanderers back to the Saviour, and those who have never known him to come and sit at his feet to such perfering the personal gratification and comparative comfort of the interesting book on the Sabbath afternoon, the question may justly be submitted for consideration, "What doest thou here?"

In the early days the prophet was called upon to occupy the high places of the field, and not permitted from considerations of fear, or because he might despair of the success of his mission, to withdraw from the conflict and retire to the cave, unless the voice of God distinctly told him to do so. The word most frequently was, "Go and proclaim in the ears of the people." The Most High declares that he arose early to send his messengers. "Go preach to Nineveh," was said to Jonah. The prophet for a time feared and struggled hard to avoid the message—but God insisted. If then in those days he called on his minister to "quit them like men and be strong" with the prospect of danger, and to be "full of faith and of the Holy Ghost," even when all around seems to bow the knee to the image of Baal, surely now when there is a war of opinions, and we almost suppose that the battle of Armageddon is being fought, the prophets, of God should know their place and beware of giving too much time either to society or the study, lest the still small voice of the Master reach them, "What doest thou here?"

Sometimes men may be found who have had themselves put into the priest's office for a piece of bread, shepherds who value the flock only from the fleece that can be obtained from them, dumb dogs that cannot bark, lying down, loving to slumber. Prophets whom God has not sent, who prophesy falsely, saying, "peace, peace, when there is no peace," men who preach not Christ but themselves, or another gospel which is not another. When it is so, and we consider the value of the interests at stake, that souls pass into eternity cheated into the belief that all is well, who inevitably all is lost, it seems as if all creation might become vocal as one passes into the sacred desk to utter his inanities, and drive him from it with the loudly reiterated question, "What doest thou here?"

The Bible is full of questions, but perhaps in practical bearing few go beyond this one.—While applied to the conscience it will keep us at work when other retire to the cave and say, "I pray thee have me excused." The question seems to imply that there is a place for every one, and can never come amiss to him who is always at it. It is recorded of one that he "by transgressing felt that he might go to his own place." The Saviour to his sorrowing disciples said, "I go to prepare a place for you." How widely apart the two places.

Art thou in thy place? Is there no need of a "What doest thou here?" If thou art yet a worldling, following the path of the children of disobedience, which leads further and further astray, oh listen, as in tones of love and mercy the still small voice presses on you the question, "What doest thou here?"

Art thou a christian, yet a wanderer, a straggler, following afar off? Art thou amongst the unruly who need to be warned: Will ye also go away?

F. F. B.

### THE PAST.

O, my friends I think sometimes, could I recall the days that are past, which among them should I choose? Not those "merrier days," not the "pleasant days of hope," which I have so often and so fondly regretted, but the day of a mother's fondness for her school-boy. What would I give to call her back for one day on my knees to ask her pardon for all these little asperities of temper which from time to time have given her gentle spirit pain; and the day, my friend, I trust will come when there will be time enough for kind offices of love if

Heaven's eternal years be ours. Hereafter her meek spirit shall not reproach me.

O, my friend, cultivate filial feelings; let no man think himself released from the kind "charities" of relationship—these are one of the best foundations for every species of benevolence. I rejoice to hear by certain channels that you, my friend, are reconciled with all your relations. 'Tis the most kind and natural species of love, and we have all an associated train of early feelings to secure its strength and perpetuity.—*Lamb.*

### SCRIPTURE ILLUSTRATION.

"Gath."—1 Sam. xxi. 10.

This was one of the five principalities of the Philistines. No trace of it now remains, and even its site has been matter of controversy. Calmet, and others after him, conjecture that Ekron and Gath were at the opposite extremities of the land of the Philistines—the former to the north, and the latter to the south. This conclusion is chiefly founded on a construction of the texts, 1 Sam. v. 8, 10, and xxvii. 52, to which we see no occasion to subscribe; and it is thought to be supported by the mention which Jerome makes of a Gath between Eleutheropolis and Gaza. But even this would not make Gath the southernmost city of the Philistines. Besides, Jerome says that there were different Gaths in the neighborhood; for, speaking of Janah's birth-place, he says it was called Gath-Opher, to distinguish it from other places of the same name near Eleutheropolis and Diospolis; and which of these he understood as the Philistine city is clear from his conjectures, in his comment on Jer xxv. 20, that as Gath is not mentioned with the other Philistines states, it was probably at that time incorporated with Ashdod. He therefore understood Gath to be nearer to Ashdod than any other of the Philistine cities; and therefore he points to the same place as Eusebius, who says that Gaza was four miles from Eleutheropolis, on the road to Lybda. This was in the tribe of Dan, and therefore has the support of Josephus, who distinctly says that Gath was in the tribe of Dan. This is the position usually given in maps, and we apprehend that none could be found more in unison with the general bearing of the Scriptures. Let us take the instance of the migrations of the ark while in the hands of the Philistines. It was first taken to Ashdod, and was from thence carried to Gath, which this account makes the nearest to Ashdod of all the Philistine towns; and its removal to the nearest town is certainly more probable than that it was taken to the most distant town of all, which Calmet's account supposes Gath to have been, without touching at the intermediate towns of Askalon and Gaza on its way. Then, again, the ark was removed from Gath to Ekron, which the common account makes to have been the nearest town, except Ashdod, to Gath; whereas the other account absolutely makes the ark in this removal traverse the whole length of the Philistines' country, from Gath, the most southern town, to Ekron on the most northern, with the same silence as before concerning the intermediate towns. For these, and other reasons, we subscribe to the opinion which places Gath at no great distance from Ashdod.—Four miles from Eleutheropolis, on the road to Diospolis, of course makes Gath more inland—more towards the frontier of Israel than any other Philistine town, and was perhaps about twenty-five miles west of Jerusalem.—*Pictorial Bible.*

### NOBLE SENTIMENTS.

In a discourse delivered in Brooklyn, on Thanksgiving day, by the Rev Henry Ward Beecher, will be found the following bold and admirable sentiments.—"It is not in the discovery of new and before unsuspected religious truths, that we expect progress; but in very unexpected practical applications of the long known and simplest truths of the Bible. The world is able to hear the doctrine of Christ; but nothing would convulse it so soon, or so profoundly, at this day, as to insist upon the utmost practical fulfillment of that doctrine. It is sufficiently difficult to inspire men with the idea of high spiritual truth; but this is much easier than to procure their practical assent to the golden rule. The most radical book on earth is the Bible. Let the absolute requirements of the New Testament be peremptorily laid upon business, pleasure, social usage, political economy, and the whole of public procedure and it would be like the letting loose of tornadoes in the forest.

Let an angel of God come down to measure the ways of men, and to change all that disagreed with the golden rule, in the family, in the shop, in the ways of commerce, in so-

cial and political life, and the clangor of resistance would fill the heavens! What has been the occasion of all the heat and fury which has gone forth on the Slavery question, but the simple endeavor to procure for a despised class the simplest element of justice? Yet our ears are annually vexed with redundant arguments or eulogies of Fourth-of-July justice. The whole mighty fermentation of England—the irrepressible throes of Italy, are but the result of the simplest truths of the New Testament. Let rulers who love absolute authority cast the Bible out of their dominions. It is as full of revolutions as heaven is of stars. Little by little it leavens the lump. Each encroachment upon embodied and organic selfishness brings on a battle. Behold, indeed, the axe is now laid at the root; and every tree which bringeth not forth good fruit shall be hewn down and cast into the fire.

### SCRIPTURE ILLUSTRATION.

"Bring ropes to that city," &c.—2 Samuel xvii. 13.

The exaggerated, hyperbolic style which Hushai, here and elsewhere, judges to be calculated to win upon Absalom, shows that he perfectly understood the sort of man with whom he had to deal. In the present instance it is possible that there was some exaggerated reference to a mode actually adopted in the siege of towns. Hooks or cranes were thrown upon the walls or battlements, with which by means of attached ropes, they were sometimes pulled down piecemeal into the surrounding trench or ditch. The language of Hushai is of stronger import than this, and seems intended to convey the idea, that with such vast power as Absalom could command, the mere manual force of his troops would sweep the strongest town from the face of the earth. It is in fact a true Oriental style of speaking of or to a prince. Forbes, in his "Oriental Memoirs," has a passage which, as he states illustrates this. In describing the manner in which the choppers or heralds proclaimed the titles of Fuzzy Singh, the Maharatta chief, as they marched before him, when he visited the British camp at Brodera, he says:—"One of the most insignificant looking men I ever saw, then became the destroyer of nations, the leveller of mountains, the exhauster of the ocean. After commanding every inferior mortal to make way for this exalted prince, the heralds called aloud to the animal creation, 'Retire, ye serpents; fly, ye locusts; approach not, guanas, lizards and reptiles, while your lord and master condescends to set his foot upon the earth.' Arrogant as this language may appear, it is less so than that of Oriental pageantry in general. The sacred writings afford many examples of such hyperbole. None more so than Hushai's speech to Absalom." Indeed, Hushai's speeches to him furnish a choice collection of such Orientalisms. Absalom is to collect an army "as the sand that is by the sea for multitude;" which army is to light upon David and the faithful few "as the dew falleth on the ground;" and is to pull towns with ropes into rivers "until there be not one small stone found there."—*Pictorial Bible.*

### EXEMPLARY PATIENCE.

At a session of the court, Judge Olin was violently attacked by a young and very impatient attorney. To the manifest surprise of everybody present, the Judge, heard him quite through, as though unconscious of what was said, and made no reply. After the adjournment for the day, and when all had assembled at the inn where the judge and many of the court folks had their lodging, one of the company, referring to the scene at the court, asked the judge why he did not rebuke the impertinent fellow. "Permit me," said the judge, loud enough to call the attention of all the company, among which was "the fellow" in question, "permit me to tell you a story. My father when we lived down in the country, had a dog—a mere puppy, I may say. Well, this puppy would go out every moonlight night and bark at the moon for hours together. Here the judge paused as if he had done with the story. "Well well what of it?" exclaimed half a dozen of the audience at once. "Oh, nothing—nothing whatever! The moon kept right on, just as if nothing had happened."

DYING SAINTS.—"Let him only fear death who must pass from this death to the second death."—*Cyprian.*

"I am not afraid to look death in the face: I can say, 'Death, where is thy sting?'—Death cannot hurt me."—*John Dodd.*

Family Circle.

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

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

Mrs. Lundy had been up for half an hour, busy about one thing and another, when Mr Lundy rubbed his eyes open, and concluded, after thinking over the matter some five or ten minutes, that it was time for him to be getting ready for breakfast.

"I wish you would get me some hot water, Agnes," he said to his wife. "I must shave myself this morning."

Mrs Lundy was busily engaged in dressing a little resisting urchin.

"Yes, dear," she replied; "in a moment" "I wish you would get it for me now, Agnes, I can't finish dressing until I shave."

The wife put down the child, and went for the hot water. When about half done shaving she turned to his wife, who was leaving the room, and said.—

"I wish you would tell Bill to clean the old pair of boots. My new ones hurt me."

"Agnes! Ain't you dressed yet?" exclaims her husband, coming to the chamber door, with his watch in his hand. "It is ten minutes past eight now. I've been ready and waiting for you more than half an hour."

"I'll be along in a minute"

"A minute! Yes I know what your minutes are. I'm sure you've been up long enough to have dressed for breakfast a dozen of times."

"You forgot that I had all the children to dress," replied Mrs Lundy.

Silenced, but not convinced, her husband goes grumbling down stairs, and recommences walking the floor.

Go up and see if your mother isn't most ready. I'm in a great hurry this morning," said Mr Lundy to one of the children.

I'm coming, he hears on the stairs, from his wife.

"I'm glad of it," he rather gruffly responds. "I know your minute wouldn't be much less than half an hour. I wish you would try to be more punctual; this ever being behind time annoys me terribly."

There were some meek words said about the time it takes to dress and see after so many children; but they made no impression upon the mind of Mr Lundy.

"These sausages are done to death," said Mr Lundy.

The wife remained silent, but looked worried.

"Mere dishwater," said Mr Lundy as he set down the cup, with an expression of disgust on his face. The coffee was not to his liking.

"I wish Agnes, you would look a little after Sarah in the morning. We haven't had any thing fit to eat at breakfast time for a month."

I don't know how I can do more than I do Mr. Lundy. I'm sure I've not had a moment to breathe since I got up."

"Still, I think you might spare a moment or two to see if things were going right in the kitchen. Comfortable meals are half the comfort a man has at home."

Mrs Lundy sighed, but answered nothing to this ungenerous remark.

"Your head looks like a perfect mop, Agnes," said the husband, as he leaned back, to pick his teeth, after having finished his breakfast, and made a more careful observation of his wife's appearance. "You are getting downright careless about your person."

Mr Lundy did not expect any reply to this and he was not disappointed.

"The children will be late at school," calls out the punctual Mr Lundy.

Just then his boots were brought in.

"Why didn't you black the old pair as I said?" he asks of the boy impatiently.

"I didn't know you wanted the old pair," replies the boy.

"Didn't Mrs Lundy tell you that I wished them?"

"No sir"

"Well, I do. Go and brush them as quick as you can. I ought to have been at the store long ago."

Mrs Lundy who is coming down stairs with the children, at last ready for school, hears what has been said to the boy, and is thereby reminded of her neglect in not having informed him that her husband wanted his old boots.

"I declare, Mr Lundy, I forgot to tell William," she says. "I have so much to think about and see after."

"No matter—I'll attend to it myself next time. If you want a good servant, serve yourself," coldly replied Mr Lundy.

The children off to school, Mr Lundy about taking himself off also, says, as he stands with his hand upon the door:

"I wish, Agnes, you would see that Sarah has dinner in time. You now how it annoys me to wait"

"I will try to have it got ready," replies the wife, an expression of pain and lassitude passing over her face.

"Are you not well Agnes?" Mr Lundy asks.

"No," she replies, "I've been suffering with a dreadful tooth ache all the morning, and I feel as if every nerve in my head were alive."

"Why don't you have that tooth out? I had to have every tooth in my head extracted."

Mrs Lundy turns away with a feeling of discouragement. She is heavily burdened, and has no true sympathy.

Mr Lundy walks towards his store, health in every vein, and vigor in every muscle, and his wife goes wearily up to her chamber, half mad with pain, and every nerve excited and quivering.

Arrived at his store, Mr Lundy smiles and chats and pays three or four checks, and pays two or three bills. These acts, with general supervision of what is going on, make up the sum of his doings, and bring him, with a good appetite to the dinner hour, when he sets off for home, allowing himself just the number of minutes required to walk there, and expecting to hear the dinner bell tinkle as he opens the street door of his house.

After Mr Lundy left for his store, his wife took the baby and carefully washed and dressed it, during all the time of which operation its loud piercing screams rang wildly through her head, and caused both tooth and head to throb as if beaten with a hammer. After that, she had to dress herself and go to market. Walking in the open air had made her tooth ache worse instead of causing the pain to abate. When she came home, she was so completely exhausted that she was compelled to lie down for an hour. This brought 12 o'clock when Maggy, Willo and Marry came bounding in from school, hungry and impatient, and the mother had to see about getting their their dinners, and attending to their numberless little wants, until it was time for them to go to school again.

Half past one came, and two was the regular dinner hour. Remembering her husband's last words about punctuality, Mrs Lundy went into the kitchen to see what progress the cook was making. She found Sarah paring the potatoes, and looking as unconcerned as if it was yet two hours to dinner time.

"Your dinner will be again too late," said Mrs Lundy. "Why is it that you keep things back in this way, when I have told you over and over again, that we wish dinner punctually at 2 o'clock."

"My fire got down," replied Sarah indifferently.

"Why did you let it go down?"

"It got down ma'am," answered Sarah, with a toss of her head.

Well satisfied with former experience, that dinner would only be retarded by any efforts she might make to hurry Sarah, Mrs Lundy retired and waited with a kind of nervous excitement the return of her husband.

Punctually at two she heard the street door open, and Mr Lundy's decided step along the passage.

"Is it possible! Too bad! too bad!" she heard him say as he paused, on his way up stairs, at the dining room door, and saw that even the table was not set. "I wonder what good it is for a man to have a house, if he can't have things as he pleases."

"I declare Agnes! I'm out of all patience!" he said on entering her chamber a few moments afterwards.

"I told you when I went away this morning that I wished dinner at a punctual hour, and there isn't even the sign of its being ready. It really looks as if it were done on purpose."

If I had the cooking to do, you should never wait a minute. But I can't always make servants do as I please, replied Mrs Lundy.

"That's all nonsense. I don't believe a word of it. I wonder how I'd get along in my business if I were to let my clerks do as they liked. I have a certain order in my business, and every subordinate has his duties, and knows they must be done. Reduce all your household matters to a like order, and keep every one strictly to his duty, and you'll have things right but not without."

Mrs Lundy feared her husband; or, rather dreaded and shrunk under his displeasure. If she had been more independent and spirited she would have silenced, instead of borne his selfish complainings. But she was a meek, patient, suffering woman, who rarely spoke of what she felt, or resented an indignity. She did not reply to her husband's dogmatic and dictatorial words any further than to say, in a subdued manner,—

"If you had ignorant, careless, self-willed girls to deal with, instead of intelligent clerks, you might find it as difficult as I do to have all things kept in order."

"Send them away if they don't do as you wish. I'd never keep a girl in the house an hour, if she didn't do everything as I directed."

"You don't know anything about it Mr Lundy. It is easy to say, send off your cook if she is ten or twenty minutes late with a meal, or serves it up badly, or does any other thing that is disorderly or objectionable."

Mr Lundy met this with one of his sweeping specimens of argumentation, that completely silenced his wife.

"Bat," he said impatiently, "I can't wait your cook's movements, my business must be attended to." And away he flounced from the house.

In ten minutes the bell rung.

"Tell Sarah that Mr Lundy couldn't wait and that I don't want any dinner," said Mrs Lundy to the waiter.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Geographic and Historic.

ANCIENT BRITAIN AND ITS INHABITANTS AS DESCRIBED IN THE ANCIENT CLASSICS.

There are four ports at which voyagers generally cross from the mainland to the island. These are at the mouths of the river Rhine, the Seine, the Loire, and the Garonne; but those who cross from the country about the Rhine do not sail from the Morini, who border on the Metapians, where also is Iutium, which the divine Cæsar used for a port when he crossed into the island. He set sail by night, and reached his destination the next day about ten o'clock, having accomplished a voyage of three hundred and twenty furlongs. He found the corn still in the fields on his arrival. The island is for the most part flat and woody, but there are many strong places on the hills. It is said to be very populous, and the climate everywhere cold, as lying so far towards the North Pole. It produces corn, cattle, gold, silver, and iron; which also form its exports together with skins, slaves, and dogs of a superior breed for the chase. The Gauls use these dogs in war, as well as others of their own breed. Britain is said to be inhabited by indigenous tribes, who retain traces of ancient manners. In some respects they are similar to the Gauls, but more simple and barbarous, or removed from the cunning and vice of men of the present day; their food is plain and inexpensive, and very unlike the luxury which wealth creates. The men are taller than the Gauls, and not yellow haired, but more corpulent. And this is no instance of their stature: I saw at Rome eight young men who were six inches taller than the tallest natives, but they were distorted in their feet, and not a good figure. Though the country abounds in milk, there are some among the natives who do not know how to make cheese; and they are neither acquainted with the use of gardens, nor understand other branches of agriculture. In gathering in the produce of their corn fields, they cut off the stalks of corn and store them up in thatched houses; and out of these they pluck the old ear from day to day, and use them to make their food. They have several kings and chief tains amongst them, and are in general peaceably disposed towards one another. They mostly use chariots in war, as some of the Gauls also do, and as the ancient Grecian heroes are said to have done at the siege of Troy. Their towns are the hills, on the tops of which they enclose a large space with felled trees; and within this fence they make for themselves huts composed most of reeds and logs, and sheds for their cattle; but these establishments are not permanent. The sky is rather stormy and cloudy; and in fine weather there is a mist which lasts some time, so that the sun is only seen for about three or four hours a day. But this is also the case with the Morini and Menapii, and other tribes in their neighbourhood. The divine Cæsar crossed over twice into the island; but he speedily returned without effecting anything of consequence, or penetrating far into the country; or he was prevented by disaffection and quarrels among the Gauls, and also his own soldiers; besides which he lost many of his ships by the high tides which prevail here at the full moon. He defeated the Britons in two or three battles, though he carried over only two divisions of his army; and he brought away hostages and slaves, besides other booty in abundance. At present, however, some of their princes have sent ambassadors to cultivate the friendship of Augustus Cæsar, and deposited offerings in the Capitol, and so brought the whole island to be in friendly connexion with the Romans. They pay tolls of a trifling value on all exports to Gaul, and imports from thence; these are in general ivory bracelets, necklaces, glass vessels, and such like small wares. Thus there is no necessity for garrisoning the island; for it would require at least one legion and some cavalry in order to gather tribute from it, and so the expense of the army would be equal to the income; or tolls must be lessened if taxes were added, besides the dangers which would be encountered if force were used. Let us now speak of the tin which it produces. The inhabitants of Britain, who live near the Bellerian promontory, are peculiarly hospitable, and, from the great resort of foreigners, more, polished in manners. They prepare the tin, and show much skill in working the earth which produces it. This being of a stony nature, and having earthy veins in every direction, they work their way into the veins, and so by means of water separate the fragments. These they bruise into small pieces, and convey to an island which lies in front of Britain, called Ictis, for at the great ebbs of the tide the channel becomes dry, and they carry over the tin in large quantities on waggons. There is a singular circumstance connected with all the neighboring islands that lie between Britain and the continent of Europe. At high tides they are islands, because the intervening channel is full of water; but at the ebb the sea withdraws, and a large space is left uncovered, so that they look like peninsulas. From Ictis the tin is purchased by native merchants, and transported to Gaul; and finally is carried by land through Gaul, a journey of thirty days, on pack-horses, to the mouth of the Rhone. This account of the tin may suffice at present.—Dr. Giles' History of the Ancient Britons.

SCENES IN MEXICO.

(From a Correspondent of the Episcopal Recorder.)

Having a few moments to spare, and as I cannot interest you with any moving incidents of military enterprise and adventure, I shall try to gather something from the still life and customs of the strange people I am among, that may serve to exhibit their character and habits.

I first mention the singular spectacle exhibited in the streets of Saltillo, on a Sunday morning in the month of July last of a chicken, decorated like one of our own military heroes carried in procession, and followed by a band of music. That bird, I have since learned from a gentleman who attended the sports of the evening, belonged to one of the priests of the city, and was bought by him in person upon a wager of fifty dollars, which he lost—his chicken being killed. He had others, however, with which he proved more fortunate, and came off winner, in the end some hundred and fifty dollars. I am told that he steals all his chickens himself, and has the reputation of being the most skilful fighter in Saltillo. The gentleman, who gives me this information, attended Church in the morning, and saw the same priest full robed, and administering to his deluded and misguided people. About the same time that these sports of the pit were going on, I witnessed one of the most pompous funerals I ever saw. It was the funeral of a child. The corpse was carried on a bier, and was completely hid under the mass of artificial flowers with which it was decorated. At the head of corps something like an arch was formed, rising to the height of about three feet, wreathed with flowers, and enclosing in the centre a small image of the Virgin Mary. Immediately in advance of the corpse were the priest and two attendants, the latter accoutred in red flannel frocks and pointed brimless caps, and near by the side two miserable, ragged, and filthy looking beings, the one with a burning brand, and the other a bundle of rockets, which were set off by the former almost as fast as the latter could hand them to him. The crowd that followed was very motly, consisting of mean looking men and women, and ragged boys, and had more the appearance of a mob than a procession. Here and there, however, I could see some few, of genteel exterior, and among them several women carrying vases of flowers. These funerals, I presume, are quite expensive, and I have no doubt are made a source of handsome profit to the priesthood. I did not follow the procession into the Church, and consequently can give no account of the ceremonies there.

A marriage in high life was to have taken place in the principal Church of the city a few mornings since at eleven o'clock, and I had determined to attend it, but for some reason it did not come off as expected. The priests here I understand, ask a fee of a hundred dollars to marry a couple properly, so as to secure a prosperous and happy marriage. The price is certainly moderate enough, if the security to be obtained by it is worth anything.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PAST AND PRESENT STATE OF ENGLAND.

If we would study with profit the history of our ancestors, we must be constantly on our guard against that delusion which the well-known names of families, places, and offices, naturally produce, and must never forget that the country of which we read was a very different country from that in which we live.—Could the England of 1685 be, by some magical process, set before our eyes, we should not know one landscape in a hundred or one building in ten thousand. The country gentleman would not recognise his own fields. The inhabitant of the town would not recognise his own street. Every thing has been changed save the great features of nature, and a few massive and durable works of human art. We might find out Snowdon and Windermere, the Cheddar Cliffs and Beachy Head. We might find out here and there a Norman minister or a castle which witnessed the wars of the Roses.—But with such rare exceptions, everything would be strange to us. Many thousands of square miles which are now rich corn land and meadows, intersected by green hedgerows, and dotted with villages and pleasant country-seats, would appear as moors overgrown with furze, or fens abandoned to wild ducks. We should see straggling huts-built of wood and covered with thatch where we now see manufacturing towns and seaports renowned to the farthest ends of the world. The capital itself would shrink to dimensions not much exceeding those of its present suburb on the south of the Thames. Not less strange to us would be the garb and manners of the people, the furniture and the equipages, the interior of the shops and dwellings. Such a change in the state of a nation seems to be at least as well entitled to the notice of a historian as any change of the dynasty or of the ministry.—Macaulay's History of England.

A COMPARISON.—In England, there is a population of 7,000,000 who can read and write, and the letters which passed through the Post-office last year were 356,000,000. In the United States, with a population of 2,000,000 capable of reading and writing, there were only 62,000,000 letters during the same period.

The Press and General Review

HISTORY AND APPEARANCE OF DR. ACHILLI.

Foreign Correspondence of the N. Y. Evangelist.

Paris, February, 1850.

Dr. Achilli appears to be between 45 and 50 years of age, is tall in stature, with black hair and eyes; his countenance, habitually calm and thoughtful, is at times covered with piercing glances, which illumine his strongly marked physiognomy. He replies willingly, and with unwearied patience, to the questions with which he is assailed concerning the events of which he has been a witness, but he seldom speaks of himself and his sufferings, and avoids putting himself forward as a martyr in the good cause. We have seen him many times, both in private and before large assemblies; everywhere his humility is apparent, and his imperfect pronunciation of our language, adds a charm of originality to all he utters. The study of the Bible, and that alone, has enlightened him. Before leaving the Romish Church, he had held no communication with Protestants; he had never read even a Protestant book. As professor, he was charged with the refutation of heresies. In studying them, says he, after each lesson, I exclaimed, "So far, well!" But again I said, "This is bad, very bad." Far from being convinced by his own Romish arguments, he felt his reason and his heart agreeing with the Protestant errors he was trying to refute.

A Protestant Pastor, who resided for a long time in Italy, told us that many years ago he heard a Dominican friar preach with great energy in a Catholic church, against the mass and other vain ceremonies. He was at that time ignorant of his name, and now he discovers in the celebrated Achilli, the unknown priest, who exposed secrets in the sanctuary of error.

"I am Republican as well as Christian," (said Achilli to us) "The Roman republic was a good little republic, and let not the Pope flatter himself with recovering his power. The prestige is destroyed forever. The Romans cannot forget that they have once borne the yoke of the priesthood; and the Bible, which has been scattered among them, will have its course. Oh, if you knew how I love my poor fatherland I love it as one loves his birthplace—as one loves a suffering object whom he wishes to rescue, and yet is forced to abandon."

The Bibles which Dr. Achilli had for distribution, are deposited with the American Consul, who protects them against the fury of the priests. All that have been seized, have been burned. It seems that among the higher clergy many eminent men have adopted the principles of Liberalism, which if they are sincere, will conduct them to Christianity.

Achilli has great hope for his unhappy country. It is thence, says he, have sprung the shadows which have darkened the world, thence also should issue a great light. The Romans, indignant at the French republic for coming to suppress theirs in its birth, have always made a distinction between it and the French nation, for which they preserved all their sympathy. While the battle was raging on the walls of the Eternal City, there was dancing and rejoicing within the city. It seemed like a holiday. The Papal Government being re-established by foreign bayonets, Achilli was informed by his friends that he was running some risk; but he thought best not to follow their counsels, and hoped still to be useful to his countrymen. St. Paul, said he, lived two years in Rome; I asked God to allow me to remain there one year, and he granted my request, but I did not anticipate that one-half that period would be passed in the dungeons of the Inquisition.

Married in the month of June, Achilli was arrested one month after by the sbirri of the Government, and thrown into the Castle of St. Angelo, whence he would probably never have been released, but for the intervention of the French. The Cardinal Vicar took the trouble to come frequently himself to be assured that his prisoner was well guarded, and the bolts well secured. The emissaries of the clergy came several times to confer with him, and endeavored to induce his return to the Church.—Escape from prison could be effected only by means of stratagem; for during three months the delegates of the Evangelical Alliance had used every means in their power to effect the same object, but without success. He was brought out under guard of a picket of hussars, to give testimony in a certain trial. The first day some unexpected difficulty prevented the execution of the project of the French General, and Achilli returned once more to his sad prison. On the following day, while they were conducting him again before the same Council of War, he was hastily clad in the uniform of a chasseur, and found himself in the house of the English Consul, from which he immediately departed in the guise of a courier of the English Government. Arriving some days since in Paris, here he has been rejoined by his wife, Dr. Achilli intends soon to proceed to London, where he will be received by numerous friends, and with that admiration, so often pernicious when lavished upon those who have attracted public attention by some brilliant act, or some great misfortune. God keep him humble! You will doubtless be interested in knowing

the opinion entertained by Achilli, concerning the prominent actors in the brief and astonishing drama of the Roman Revolution. Mazzini inspires him with the most profound admiration. He believes that there is in this man a future Christian. In one of his speeches to the Roman people, Mazzini, said, "If you drive out the Pope at one door, you must bring in Jesus Christ through the other." These are but words, and we know how often the name of Jesus has been profaned to the support of radical doctrines; but the conduct of the Roman triumvir has not belied his words. He lives in poverty at Geneva, who once had the control of the treasure of the city of the sovereign pontiffs. Garibaldi also left Rome without money to pay his journey. Achilli often asks his hearers to pray for poor Italy. This prayer naturally escapes from the hearts of those who love truth and liberty. Thy kingdom come, O Lord, upon that land of slavery and of darkness.

RECEIPTS OF THE PROPAGANDA.

From Evangelical Christendom.

There exists at Lyons a Romanist Society for the Propagation of the Faith. It embraces in the circle of its cavity, all the countries subject to the dominion of the Roman pontiff. It makes collections not only in France, but in Italy, Spain, Portugal, Austria, among the Roman Catholics of England, Holland, Russia, the United States, South America—in one word from one end of the world to the other—Well! The whole receipts of this Society during the last year amount to about £113,600 sterling.

It is important to notice this sum. The advocates of Popery speak often with disdain of Protestant charity. They maintain in a determined tone that protestantism has killed the spirit of sacrifice, that the disciples of Luther and Calvin are influenced by narrow individualism, that generosity and devotedness are contracted in the reformed communities, &c., &c., whilst the Roman Catholics are models of liberality, self-denial, and renouncement of worldly goods, and accept willingly the privations of property, to obey the voice of the Church.—This is very beautiful on paper, and the supporters of this statement have a marvellous abundance of words and rhetorical figures. If a cause could be gained by phrases or invective they would certainly have the palm. It is very unfortunate for them that arithmetic contradicts all their assertions. Arithmetic is a very exact science, and does not admit of mistakes. Compare, then, skilful advocates of Romanism, the sum of your collections for missions with that of Protestant communions: it is a small calculation, very easily made. You raise, in all the countries dependent on the holy chair, 2,845,691 francs. Something, I do not deny. But if you add together the sums collected for the same object by the different societies of England, France, Switzerland, and America, you will have a sum five or six times greater.—There is one British Missionary Society which has itself received almost as much as you have in the whole world. Be, then, more modest, ye great defenders of the Roman faith; examine scrupulously the facts; and especially do not so loudly accuse Protestants of cupidity or avarice. Before taking the mote out of your brother's eye, take the beam out of your own eye.

EPIDEMICS.

Continued from page 116.

The facts to be noticed here are—first, the connexion of Cholera with "a humid haze with bog-like smell," corresponding with the "stinking mists" remarked during the progress of the epidemics of the middle ages; and, second, the circumstance that it was soon after midnight, or at 3, a. m. when the crew of the Samson were attacked; while fourteen men who had been employed in the daytime in the docks, amid fetid exhalations, under a hot sun, continued well. Here we have again the most decisive evidence, not that fetid exhalations are harmless, as Mr. Martin would seem to infer, but that they are least hurtful when most rapidly disengaged and expanded by the action of heat; and that in their effects upon human beings, their malignity depends upon the accidents of temperature and winds that may cause them to sweep along the surface of the ground in a concentrated form. For aught that can be shown to the contrary, the "humid haze" seen by Mr. Martin may have been impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen exhaled the day before from the very dock he has described.

The presence of aqueous vapor appears to be one of the essential conditions of all epidemics; but the effect is not produced by aqueous vapor alone, for an ordinary Scotch mist will hurt nobody; the vapor must be impregnated with poisonous gases. It, then, naturally produces the same effect upon the lungs as poisoned water upon the stomach; and here it may be observed, that the numerous cases, quoted by the registrars and the Board of Health—as for example, the deaths in Wandsworth-terrace—cholera has been directly induced by the contamination of a spring or well with a neighboring sewer. No matter whether the elements of putridity enter the system in a gaseous or a liquid form, they will in either case produce a like result.

It has been remarked that the summer of 1849 was not one of great humidity, but, on the contrary, an unusually dry season, less rain falling in latitude south of 53, than in the average of seasons, but more rain than the average in the north of England. A warm and dry season, however, is the one most favorable to the process of exhalation; and in marshy districts, and on the banks of rivers there is always a sufficiency of aqueous vapors to arrest the upward course of deleterious gases, and to hold them in combination. \* Although the season was warm and dry, Mr. Glaisher, of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, tells us that the period from August 20th to September 15th, when the cholera was at its height in London, "was distinguished by a thick and stagnate atmosphere, and the air was for the most part close and oppressive." He adds, that the movement of the air at the time was about one-half its usual amount.

"On many days when a strong breeze was blowing on the top of the observatory, and over Blackheath, there was not the slightest motion in the air near the banks of the Thames; and this remarkable calm continued for some days together, particularly from August 19 to 24, on the 29th, from September 1 to 10 and after September 15. On September 11 and 12 the whole mass of air at all places was in motion, and the first time for nearly three weeks the fogs at Hampstead and Highgate were seen clearly from Greenwich. After the 15th of September to the end of the quarter the air was in very little motion.

"From the published observations of the strength of the wind daily at all parts of the country, it would seem that the air has been for days together in a stagnant state at all places whose elevation above the sea is small."

The fall of rain in August was less than has fallen in any August since the year 1819; but heavy rains set in at the close of September, and whether or not from their influence in precipitating noxious vapors, and so purifying the air, the epidemic immediately decreased in violence, and shortly after disappeared.

Another peculiarity of the late season has been an unusually small development of insect life. A snow storm and severe frost, the last week in April, would seem to have destroyed the ova and the larvæ of many of the insect tribes. The turnip-fly was missing in many districts, to the great relief of farmers, and butterflies were scarcely seen. This militates against the theory which attributes epidemics to "mists of animalcule"; a notion which has no other foundation than the fact that immense flights of locusts, and sometimes a rain like drops of lood (the red color given by animalcule), have been occasionally observed at periods preceding pestilence.

An analogous theory produced some impression in the alleged discovery by Mr. Britain and Mr. Swayne, of cholera fungi in the intestinal canal: but many of the fungi described have since been found to exist in every stale loaf; and an able report, presented to the Royal College of Physicians, has shown that the evidence is totally insufficient to establish fungi as a cause of epidemics; although every form of disease may lead to the production of fungi of a peculiar character, as a subordinate symptom.

Another theory has attributed cholera to a deficiency in the atmosphere of ozone, a volatile product of hydrogen and oxygen, but with a larger proportion of oxygen than in water.—Ozone has a deodorizing property, and is generated by electric action, and by combustion; on which account the exemption of Birmingham from cholera has been said to be occasioned by its great fires; but although the beneficent influence of fires to those who are within their influence, is not to be doubted, several towns in which the furnaces are as numerous as in Birmingham suffered severely; especially in the epidemic of 1832. Birmingham probably owes its comparative healthfulness to the dry and porous red sandstone on which the town is situated. The ozone theory, however, deserves some countenance from the fact that the season has been characterized by a low amount of electricity. This was observed by M. Quetelet at Paris, and by Mr. Glaisher, at Greenwich; and Dr. Adair Crawford states, that during the prevalence of cholera at St. Petersburg in June 1848, that "the electric machines could not be charged, and to a great extent lost their power," and that "the disturbed condition of the electricity of the air was also indicated by the peculiarly depressed and uneasy state of feeling which almost every body complained of; more or less some entirely losing their sleep; others slept more heavily than usual."

The Telluric theory is founded upon the observations of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, as frequently accompanying epidemics, and from the death of fishes in great numbers, as if from the escape of gases, which have sometimes been seen after subterranean disturbances, bubbling up through the water. This subject is handled with great ability by Mr. John Parkin, in his treatise on the 'Remote Cause of Epidemics'; and we incline to the opinion, that the true cause of the changes in the condition of the atmosphere which produce epidemics, may be found in those internal commotions; but not so much in the escape of any subterranean gas, as from the variations they produce in the currents of electricity, of which at present we know little or nothing. Some new agent, which is only occasionally present, there must of course be to produce a sudden vitiation of the air, in the same place where human beings, a month or two earlier or later, might breathe with comparative, if not perfect safety. Sub-

terranean disturbance producing an altered direction of the electric currents, is perhaps the simplest hypothesis by which the phenomenon is to be explained, and it is that which best agrees with the important fact, that the intensity of the morbid influence, alike in cholera and in marsh fever, is greater by night than by day. The following remarks upon this head are by Dr. Kelsall:—

"Any one who has witnessed the fearfully rapid course of blue cholera, can scarcely fail to be struck with the similarity of the disease to the symptoms of poisoning by some energetic agent; in fact, the patient appears to suffer from the effects of some specific volatile poison. Experiments have not supported the opinion that any peculiar electrical condition of the atmosphere has existed sufficient to generate a poison during the prevalence of the epidemic, but none have been instituted to ascertain the electrical condition of the earth's surface as the same period. It is true that, according to present theories, any electrical condition of the earth is supposed to influence that of the atmosphere, but such may not be strictly the case; and now, with this *petitio principii*, if it be permitted to suppose an electric current traversing the earth with some yet unknown relation to the magnetic meridians, the generation of a specific poison might be thus imagined.

"Cyanogen, prussic acid, strychnine, morphine, picrotoxine, and other vegetable poisons are compounds of the four elementary gases, oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, and nitrogen, chemically united in various different proportions, each possessing widely different properties—the vegetable electricity of the laurel, the upas tiente, the poppy, the cocculus indicus, and the cinchona officinalis—each acting on these elements during the growth of the plants, to elaborate their several active principles.

"A little variety in the proportions of the union of these four elements, produces vastly differing properties in the products—for example, the elements of quinine are 20 atoms of carbon, 12 of hydrogen, 2 oxygen, and 1 of nitrogen; and strychnine, a substance very different in its properties, is composed of 30 atoms of carbon, 16 of hydrogen, 3 of oxygen, and 1 of nitrogen.—

Quinine is composed of C<sup>20</sup> H<sup>12</sup> O<sup>3</sup> N  
Strychnine " C<sup>30</sup> H<sup>16</sup> O<sup>5</sup> N  
Morphine " C<sup>17</sup> H<sup>6</sup> O<sup>13</sup> N  
Picrotoxine " C<sup>12</sup> H<sup>7</sup> O<sup>6</sup>  
Hydrocyanic acid " C<sup>2</sup> H N

"The substitution of phosphorus, sulphur, &c. for one or more of these elements, would also be productive of other poisonous agents.

"The requisite for deleterious products being constantly at hand on the surface, or immediately below the surface, of the ground, if there always existed a power which should cause their chemical combination, the inhabitants of the land would never be free from the effects of some resulting poison. The vicinity of drains and fetid stagnant water is found by experience to be more favorable to the development of the cholera poison than dry open situations; but the drains, cesspools, and putrid grave-yards of London have from time immemorial omitted the gases before alluded to, with sulphur and phosphorus, which in ordinary years have not resulted in the formation of this peculiar miasm, and there must be some reason why it should be so during the summer of 1849. A telluric electrical cause would account for the anomaly. In ordinary years the requisite elements are being constantly evolved, but remain inert because they are dissipated and blown away in the state of simple mixture: this year, if chemically united in certain unknown definite proportions, by the power of electricity, they may result in the formation of a volatile poison.

"But, although low and dirty localities evolve the requisite gases in greater abundance than cleanly situations, and so produce a greater amount of the miasm; still as these gases must be present more or less everywhere, cholera would be liable to appear in every situation where the electrical stream should pass through and this is borne out by the fact that no locality seems absolutely and entirely exempt from the visitation of cholera. If Birmingham or other places have enjoyed immunity from the disease, it is because the electrical current has not approached them.

"If it be allowed that the symptoms of cholera are caused by the absorption into the blood of a specific volatile poison through the medium of the lungs, then, in proportion to the quantity of poison inhaled, will be the malignancy of the consequent effects, which are abortive efforts of the nervous system to eject it from the circulation along with the serum of the blood, which is poured in immense quantities into the intestines, so that the patient may (in a manner) be said to bleed to death; and those slight cases of cholera, called choleraic diarrhoea, are occasioned by the absorption of small doses of this unknown poison, of which the system can rid itself with comparative facility. It may be that the flocculent deposit in the watery fluid ejected from the bowels is the poison itself in combination with particles of serum, which it has coagulated.

"There may probably be this analogy between the poison of cholera and that of common marsh fever. In swampy districts the electricity accompanying the sun's rays, or the ordinary electricity of the atmosphere, may act on the gaseous elements evolved by the swamp

and cause the chemical union of two or more of them in certain definite proportions, and thus produce a peculiar volatile poison, difficult or impossible to obtain by analysis, because it is composed of the same elements as the atmosphere air which holds it in solution—i. e., oxygen and nitrogen, with perhaps, carbon or hydrogen in such infinitesimal quantity (as an atom or two of either) as to escape appreciation; such a poison may occasion the phenomena of intermittent fever. But if a stream of electricity traverse the surface of the earth, either more powerful or of greater or less tension than that which elaborates the poison of marsh fever, then a different poison—i. e., it may be composed of the very same elements, but combined in different atomic proportions) may be generated. In both cases the phenomena of the diseases consisting in abortive efforts of nature to rid herself of the noxious material."

TO BE CONTINUED.

Ecclesiastical.

Canadian Wesleyan Methodist N. Connexion Church.

REV. SIR,—With much pleasure I have read the notices of Missionary meetings held in various parts of the country by the Ministers and friends of the Methodist New Connexion which have been presented to the public through the columns of the Watchman; and the more especially, as, while they indicate stability and progress in the financial interests of the denomination, they also furnish evidence clear and strong, of an increased determination on the part of its membership and friends to maintain its whole Itinerant force effectually in the field. Some of the circuits have indeed, come nobly forward to the truly benevolent and Christian work of contributing liberally to the sustentation of the Mission cause. To all who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, it is, it must be—gratifying to observe that notwithstanding the scarcity of the circulating medium, and the unwhitney prices realized for all descriptions of agricultural products, the reported returns to our Mission Fund, in many instances, are quite an advance of the preceding, and in a commercial point of view, more prosperous years. This is as it should be; it is perfectly in keeping with the spirit of the age in which we live—an age emphatically of progression and improvement. I hope Sir, that when the returns from such of the circuits and stations as have not yet reported, shall have come in, it will be seen that this disposition to Christian liberality has not been confined to certain localities, but has prevailed, and actuated the entire Body. This becomes us as a people professing godliness—professing to be the imitators of "Him who for our sakes became poor;" and who, while his tabernacle, was with men, "went about doing good." This duty is, I conceive, as clearly discoverable in the scriptures as is clearly enjoined upon every member of Christ's mystical body as any other, nor do I, nor can I believe that the Great Head of the Church will favor with His presence and blessing any member of it, or any branch of it that continues indifferent and inattentive to this duty. "Freely ye have received, freely give." "He that sows bountifully, shall reap also bountifully; " for God loveth a cheerful giver." Let then the citizens and friends of our Zion all come willingly forward in this matter to the assistance of God and of his religion; let both the Ministry and the Laity and with their means and their fervent continued prayers, and the New Connexion, now rightly esteemed by some, as a weekly on the ground of its comparative smallness, will lift itself among the thousands of God's Israel; and continue to shed on the growing, the extending population of our Province, the healthful, conservative influences of christianity as long as the sun and moon shall endure.

I am happy to be able to say, that our brethren and friends on the Waterford circuit have not been inactive, while others elsewhere, have been "up and doing." Our Missionary services came off in January. In all, they were three. At Watford, J. L. Green Esq., an obedient, and "proven" friend presided with his accustomed unbanity and cleverness. The speaking exercises were well performed by Rev'ds. A. Slaght and J. E. Ryerson; (Baptists); and Brethren Haigh and H. O. Cross. Proceeds of the meeting £3 10s 6d., which our enterprising collectors have since increased to nearly twice that sum.

At Windham, "Old Chapel," our excellent brother, O Blake Esq., was called to preside. Addresses were delivered by Brethren Haigh, Wilkinson, Jackson, and our excellent chief Superintendent. The attendance here was small, as is generally the case; this is owing to the fact that the majority of the inhabitants in the vicinity of the Chapel, are attached to other denominations. Proceeds here £2 17s 9d.

At the Windham North Plains School House, our excellent brother Jno. Wallace Esq., took the chair. This meeting was particularly interesting and profitable. The speakers who were the same as at Windham Chapel, addressed the crowded and deeply attentive audience to most happy effect. When the subscriptions were called for the numbers and friends vied with each other in manifesting their liberality. The wish to give was general, and at the close showed the handsome sum of £7 12s 6jd.

The total then collected and subscribed this year, is £14 0s 10d. which is more by some pounds than was ever promised before in any preceding year. "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name give glory, for thy mercy and for their truth's sake." Psalm cxxv. 1.

Waterford, April 27th, 1850.

Education in Rome.

The present Cardinal Vicar Patrizi, availing himself of the absence of Pius IX., and carried away by his ignorance and superstition, is exerting himself to restore the persecutions of the middle ages. His Eminence has lately caused a female child of eight years old, the daughter of a respectable French merchant, to be turned out of a school because she is a Protestant, and when the governess remonstrated, and observed that as no religion but the Roman Catholic was taught, a child of her age was more likely to be converted than to convert, this sensible obser-

vation had no weight on His Eminence, who insisted on this un-Christian act of severity with a remark, that as the child was a heretic, it contaminated the school! Thus there are no means of educating Protestant children in this country. The Jesuits, I understand, are writing the biography of the life and character of Dr. Achilli, which will probably appear in the Tablet.—[Cor. of Chronicle

The Watchman.

Monday Evening, May 6, 1850.

DUTY OF THE PRESS WITH REGARD TO PENDING CHANGES—

STATE PATRONAGE, ITS INFLUENCE ON THE CHURCHES, AND ITS APPROACHING ABOLITION IN CANADA.

The power of the Press is already admitted in every civilized land. Whether, observing the weapons of war, or the effects it produces, we cannot fail to discover its mighty influence, its vast resources. It is, however, to be feared that to too great an extent the desire to wield the power of the Press for the production or prevention of changes, preponderates above the determination to employ that power in preparing the minds of mankind for changes, which from present appearances are inevitable. Thus should not be the case; and we consider the individuals who resist what the indications of Providence shew to be unavoidable, and those who toil to precipitate communities or nations into changes for which the state of society renders them unprepared—equally culpable. The order of nature, of Providence, ought in these matters to be followed—first preparation for change, then change itself.

Every portion of the civilized world is undergoing revolutionary tests. Change seems the order: and already have the venerated models of antiquity been abandoned, while the ruthless hand of innovation has reduced ancient stability and grandeur to the status of modern oscillation and expediency. Resistance is out of the question. Of this the throne of Louis PHILIPPE and the vacant PAPAL CHAIR, furnish intelligible evidence. In the British realm, the superior intelligence which pervades the legislators and rulers as well as the governed, has happily saved the empire from those fearful alternatives to which other countries have been driven. But who we ask, can be so blind as to overlook the fact that, so far as human frailty is concerned, even Britain owes the stability of her institutions and governmental fabric, to her intelligent compliance with the demands of the times! In every part of the British Colonies this wise policy has secured, with trifling exceptions, peace and contentment; while the turmoil and agitation of revolutionary movements have rent the surrounding nations. As a part of the empire upon which THE SUN NEVER SETS, the inhabitants of Canada must feel this to be true.

Here, then, even in Canada are existent amid changes, undeniable, extensive; and we feel it to be an imperative duty devolving on the members of the Press, faithfully to devote their energies to prepare the public mind for those pending changes, which we apprehend no human foresight or policy can prevent. Among these the long agitated question of religious equality in its fullest extent, is evidently near a crisis which will forever banish from this fair Province the remnant of exclusiveness and dominancy hitherto vouchsafed to a few sections of the professedly Christian Church. Some may doubt the correctness of our views; but we have no hesitation in stating that, present movements indicate the speedy settlement of the Clergy Reserves, Rectories, College and Church endowment questions,—placing the denominations at present privileged by government in common with all the rest of the sections of the Church on a true VOLUNTARY BASIS. That we may be mistaken is possible; yet we think time will prove that we have reached the point where every effort should be put forth to prepare the people of Canada for such a state of things. Surely this preparation will not be promoted by those bickerings which too frequently disgrace and sever in affection, the several sections of the Church. Parties who desire these changes feel deeply: they consider themselves gravely injured by the preference heretofore shewn towards a few denominations; yet we do not think this fact warrants the indulgence of bad feeling or the use of opprobrious epithets. To those subjects we may on other occasions direct attention; the object, however, at present is to exhibit two or three suggestions, calculated to allay the dissatisfaction of those communities, whom the pending changes would disrobe of certain privileges previously enjoyed.

On this subject we observe, that the union of Church and State, or the support of the former by the latter, is not essential to the character, doctrines, finances, or success of the Church. This is a broad assumption; and one which doubtless will be denied by some. Denial, however, does not meet the case; evidence is necessary, and if the evidence cannot be produced the denial goes for nothing. To resort to the New Testament, or to the records of the Primitive Church, will be in vain. Not a line in all the sacred canon will sanction the belief that alliance with or support by the State is an *essentia* essential to christianity; but it does inform us of the

existence of a Church, pure in doctrine, its ministry supported by voluntary contributions and enjoying unparalleled success, long ere Constantine breathed the vital air, before Church and State were allied. This undeniable statement of fact is worth more than a thousand vague denials; added to which an impartial glance at the subject cannot fail to convince the intelligent reader that if Jesus Christ intended to commit the keeping of the doctrines, the modelling of the character, the promotion of the success, or, even the secular support of his Church, to the princely hand of Cesar, he would have given definite intimation of his intention. But we search in vain for anything to warrant such an assumption. What then, we ask did the primitive Church lack, which might be deemed essential? Though destitute of affluence she enjoyed prosperity; though despised and persecuted she was honored and approved by her divine master. Could princely patronage have increased the dignity of that benevolent, that devoted band? And as to the secular support of the ministry, with the exception of a few who enjoy fat livings, it is undeniable that Dissenting ministers in Britain are more liberally supported than the greater part of the ministers of the establishment. But when we contemplate the large, influential and wealthy congregations in connection with the Episcopal Church in Canada, our minds are immediately impressed with the fact that were the ministers of that Church thrown upon the liberality of their hearers an ample support would be obtained. Already the progress of the fund for the endowment of an Episcopal University furnishes an index to the liberality with which the members of that Church would contribute to supply the lack attending the withdrawal of State support.

We observe farther, that cases abound in which State patronage, instead of proving advantageous, has been painfully detrimental to the interests of the Church of Jesus Christ. Our limits prohibit lengthy extracts confirmatory of this position; but we cannot refrain from citing a passage or two from reliable authorities. The first is from Dr. Campbell's Ecclesiastical History. He observes:

"Men have been very long in discovering, and even yet seem scarcely to have discovered, that true religion is of too delicate a nature to be compelled, if I may so express myself, by the coarse implements of human authority and worldly sanctions. Let the law of the land restrain vice and injustice of every kind, as ruinous to the peace and order of society, for this is its proper province; but let it not tamper with religion, by attempting to enforce its exercises and duties. These, unless they be free-will offerings, are nothing; they are worse. By such an unnatural alliance, and ill-judged aid, hypocrisy and superstition may, indeed, be greatly promoted, but genuine piety never fails to suffer."

The next, and only additional passage for which we have space, is taken from MOSHEM.

"No sooner had Constantine the Great abolished the superstitions of his ancestors, than magnificent churches were every where erected for the Christians, which were richly adorned with pictures and images, and bore a striking resemblance of the Pagan temples, both in their outward and inward form. Of these churches some were built over the tombs of martyrs, and were frequented only at stated times; while others were set apart for the ordinary assemblies of Christians in divine worship. The former were called Martyria, from the places where they were erected; and the latter Tituli. Both of them were consecrated with great pomp, and with certain rites borrowed mostly from the ancient laws of the Roman pontiffs.

But our wonder will not cease here; it will rather be augmented when we learn, that, at this time, it was looked upon as an essential part of religion to have, in every country, a multitude of churches; and here we must look for the true origin of what is called the "right of patronage," which was introduced among Christians with no other view than to encourage the opulent to erect a great number of churches, by giving them the privilege of appointing the ministers that were to officiate in them. This was a new instance of that servile imitation of the ancient superstitions which reigned at this time; for it was a very common notion among the people of old, that nations and provinces were happy and free from danger, in proportion to the number of fane and temples, which they consecrated to the worship of gods and heroes, whose protection and succour could not fail, as it was thought, to be shed abundantly upon those who worshipped them with such zeal, and honoured them with so many marks of veneration and respect. The Christians unhappily contracted the same erroneous way of thinking. The greater the number of temples was, which they erected in honour of Christ, and his chosen friends and followers, the more sanguine did their expectations grow of powerful succours from them, and of a peculiar interest in the divine protection. They were so weak as to imagine that God, Christ, and celestial intelligences, were delighted with those marks and testimonies of respect, which captivate the hearts of wretched mortals.

The Christian worship consisted in hymns, prayers, the reading of the scriptures, a discourse addressed to the people, and concluded with the celebration of the Lord's supper. To these were added various rites, more adapted to please the eyes, and strike the imagination, than to kindle in the heart the pure and sacred flame of genuine piety. We are not however to think, that the same method of worship was uniformly followed in every Christian society, for this was far from being the case. Every bishop consulting his own private judgment, and taking into consideration the nature of the times, the genius of the country in which he lived, and the character and temper of those whom he was appointed to rule and instruct, formed such a plan of divine worship as he thought the wisest

and the best. Hence that variety of liturgies which were in use, before the bishop of Rome had assumed the supreme power in religious matters, and persuaded the credulous and unthinking, that the model, both of doctrine and worship, was to be given by the mother-church, and to be followed implicitly throughout the Christian world."

Then follows a catalogue of evils which have not yet ceased to curse the Church, and all of which followed in the wake of the patronage of CONSTANTINE. Thus, with a regular downward progress the Church was gradually disrobed of her glory and strength, until the light of truth was wholly banished from the mass, and the power of godliness exchanged for unmeaning forms and ceremonies, of human invention. In this state the venerable Luther found the church—a state which resulted from the ruinous alliance of the Church to the Civil government; and shall the lovers of christianity clamor for the continuance of this alliance? Already both in Britain and Canada, this subject is receiving an amount of attention hitherto unknown; and should a few more cases occur similar to that of GORHAM vs. THE BISHOP OF EXETER, little doubt exists of an effort being made within the establishment, if not to sever the connection, at least to correct the encroachments of the State upon the rights of the Church.

With these considerations before our minds can an intelligent Churchman for a moment indulge the idea that the appropriation of the Clergy Reserves and Rectories to general Education; and the subversion of the former Charter of the University of King's College,—will in the slightest degree operate against the piety or the usefulness of the Episcopalian Church? We are not astonished at the intensity of feeling with which these subjects are approached, both by Churchmen and Voluntaries. The one party consider themselves about to be despoiled of a boon they have long enjoyed; the other party view the enjoyment of this boon so long, as an outrage on those equal rights which every subject in the realm should in common enjoy. It would be well, however, were these important subjects discussed with greater candor and less excitement. As we stated at the outset, we consider these changes inevitable; and it is the imperative duty of the Press to prepare the public for the transition. Effort should be put forth to convince Episcopalian that the withdrawal of State patronage from the Church will not prove detrimental to her interests; (a statement of which we have no doubt); but that on the contrary it will awaken greater zeal and conduce to unprecedented activity and prosperity.

REVIEW OF NEWS.

The Steamers *Cambria* and *Canada*, from Liverpool, arrived at New-York May 3rd; although the former sailed a week before the latter. The news per the *Cambria* is uninteresting. When the *Canada* sailed, markets rather dull—probability of a change of ministry reported. Denmark is likely to be the scene of hostilities on account of the Schleswig Holstein quarrel—Diplomatic relations resumed between the Porte and Austria—The Grecian troubles likely to be amicably adjusted—British Arms in the East defeated by the Hill tribes—An outbreak between the Hindus and Musselman population of Nagpoor has led to the destruction of the City.

The Steamer *Washington* from Bremen arrived at New York the 4th inst.; for particulars see report elsewhere.

A number of persons were recently killed and a number more seriously wounded in New-York, by the fall of two buildings—the Chemical Bank and the Bonded Warehouse; and both the result of extreme carelessness.

The differences between the American and British Governments, respecting the Nicaragua affair is likely to be amicably adjusted.

The Slavery question remains to be decided in the United States Senate. It is said Mr Clay intends proposing a compromise.

Mr Ross is elected M. P. for the County of Megantic, C. E.

The Hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere of Kingston, was appointed to the office of Chancellor of the University of Toronto, on the 1st inst. The appointment will probably give pretty general satisfaction.

An announcement has been made that a Steamship will ply regularly between this City and Hamilton on the SABBATH DAY, during this season. The *Globe* protests against this iniquitous arrangement and we shall feel astonished if other Journals do not pursue the same course. Such disregard of divine authority and law should not be suffered in a christian land.

Several regim. Boats from Montreal have entered our port, creating considerable stir.

The Assizes for this County were opened this day by Chief Justice Robinson.

We are unable to furnish particulars of the Bible Society Meeting held the 1st, or the Mechanics Institute Festival the 3rd inst.; as we were present on either occasion. We understand the former was exceedingly interesting, as was doubtless the Bible Society Meeting.

The Provincialist newspaper, published first at Cobourg, and afterwards at Hamilton, has merged into the North American.

The Rev. W. M. Clark has kindly consented to attend the Tea Meeting to be held at Bloomfield's Chapel, Trafalgar Circuit, on the 16th inst.

A meeting of parties favourable to the alienation of the Clergy Reserves and Rectories from the purposes to which they are at present applied, is announced for the 8th inst.

Since our last issue we obtained a glance at the first number of 'The Wesleyan Reformer and Zion's Herald,' a new periodical published in Montreal.

General Intelligence.



ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CAMBRIA.

NEW YORK, MAY 1, 1850.

The Steamer Cambria arrived at Halifax on Monday, which port she left at 6 P. M., on the same day.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.--Cotton advanced 1/4. Corn lower. Flour steady. Coffee lower.

FRANCE.

The political news from the continent is unusually quiet. Order prevails throughout France.

GREECE.

The Greek question has not been adjusted. In the event of the failure of the friendly offices of France, there is every reason to apprehend a serious difficulty between England and Russia.

ATHENS.

No authentic advices of a later date than March 25th have been received from Athens, at which time the result of the meeting held two days previously between Baron Gros and Mr Wyse, had not transpired.

THE NEW POSTAL TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The postage on all letters from the United Kingdom, as well as those passing through England from the United States, and elsewhere, is to be reduced from 20d. to 6d.

Arrival of the Canada.

NEW YORK, 3rd May, 9 A. M.

The Canada arrived at Halifax yesterday.

The Niagara arrived out on the 16th. Her news caused an advance in cotton of 1/2, with sales 60,000 bales, of which speculators take 10,000.

Flour was dull and in favour of the buyer. Baltimore was quoted at 23s.; Philadelphia, 22s. 6d.

Yellow corn exhibited no change. White was lower, and selling at 27s. a 27s. 6d.

Coffee unchanged and dull.

Bacon active at easier rates.

Pork quiet.

Beef in fair demand, and prime parcels advancing.

Lard dull, but prime tallow improving.

Money market buoyant. Consols closed at 96.

American securities advanced. United States Six's 1868--110 a 111; New York State five's, 97 1/2 a 98 1/2; City five's, 95 a 96.

From the manufacturing districts, accounts are more favourable.

ENGLAND.

The probability of a speedy change of ministry is increased this week by a signal defeat on that portion of the Chancellor's budget which proposes a reduction of the duty on stamp, from one-half per cent to half a crown, upon all engagements under £50.

The Government have introduced a bill for prohibiting intra-mural interments.

The new measure for regulating the mercantile-marine of England, is meeting much opposition in and out of Parliament.

The Bishop of Exeter has brought the Gotham case before the Courts of Law.

IRELAND.

There is nothing to report except favourable weather for the agriculturists.

DENMARK.

The probability of a speedy settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein quarrel is growing daily more remote, the army of Schleswig-Holstein are making active preparations for deciding matters by hard knocks.

FRANCE.

The proceedings of the Assembly are devoid of general interest. The public mind appears almost wholly engrossed with the pending elections, and serious apprehensions are entertained for the result, and for the maintenance of public order.

TURKEY.

A letter from Constantinople of the 6th, says:--"Diplomatic relations have been resumed by the Porte and Austria."

GREECE.

The Borsenhall has advices from Athens of the 4th inst., stating that the Conference had been continued, and the British fleet fired a salute on the anniversary of the Helene Insurrection.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The overland mail arrived on Monday bringing dates from Bombay to the 16th March, from Calcutta to the 7th, and Hong Kong to the 27th February.

The expedition under Sir Colin Campbell sent from Leshwar against the hill tribes, had been defeated with a loss of over 100 men.

The Hindoos and Mussulman population in the City of Nagpoor, had risen against each other under the influence of religious fanaticism, and their city had been totally destroyed by fire.

Arrival of the Washington.

New York, 4th May, 2 P. M.

The steamer Washington arrived here this morning. She left Bremen on the 15th and Southampton on the 17th. She brings one day's later news; she has also brought a valuable cargo, and 150 passengers. She has beat the Canada one day sailing time.

By Electric Telegraph to the London Times.

Paris, 19th April, 1850.

The order party in the departments have obtained a signal triumph in the election of a member of the Council general, to replace Ledru Rollin.

A man named Louis Pilet, was arrested in Paris on Wednesday morning, and handed over to the Sardinian authorities. He was charged with a murder committed in Savoy, as long ago as 1820.

A letter from Nantes of the 15th, announces the loss of the mail boat between Belisle and Quiberon, with 18 passengers and crew.

The "Democrat" of Angiers, has been seized by order of the Attorney General, for an article on the catastrophe which befel the battalion of the 11th Regiment of the line. A public letter from Orlans states that an insurrection had broken out in that portion of the Moorish territories adjacent to the French possessions in Algeria.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

A frightful catastrophe has occurred at Angiers, which was lately the scene of a tumult and disorganization. The 3d battalion of the 11th Regt. marched across the suspension bridge which leads to the town. The staff had reached the left pier close to the chateau, when suddenly the chains were heard to crack, and broke down, and upwards of 600 men, armed with bayonets and sabres, were plunged into the river, swollen to twice its usual size by the recent heavy rains.

THE NICARAGUA TREATY.--From the developments which have already been made, it appears that the principal stipulations of this treaty are as follows, viz:

- 1. Great Britain is permitted to become equally interested with the United State in the construction, uses, and enjoyment of the proposed canal.
2. In consideration of which, she stipulates to relinquish her sovereignty over the Mosquito coast.
3. To relinquish her protectorate over the Mosquito King.
4. To relinquish all her possessory right over that coast.
5. And finally, to relinquish all right to establish forts and garrisons in that country.

Thus, without relinquishing a single right or position to which she had any just claim, Great Britain becomes an equal copartner with the United States in the projected inter-oceanic communication having equal rights, privileges, benefits and interests with this government in that great American enterprise, which is more important to this country than the whole world besides.

We cannot agree with the Union that the United States will lose anything by joining terms with England in the constitution, use, and protection of the canal; on the contrary, we think that by virtue of such co-operation, the canal is much more likely to be constructed, and to be profitable to the stock-holders, and much less likely to be embarrassed by national differences and collisions, than if it were in the exclusive possession of any one nation.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1850.--I have reason to believe that Mr Clay has faith in a compromise--and it is more than likely that he will propose--

First--To admit California as she is, securing the public lands to the Union.

Second--To make all the great basin of the Colorado country and Salt Lake one territory.

Third--One territory of New Mexico, and to buy the eastern boundary of Texas for a sum of money, say from ten to fifteen millions of dollars.

Fourth--To provide for the division of Texas, with two or more slave States.

All these are to go in one bill. Another bill may be recommended, for fugitive slaves; and still another, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr Clay will make a report upon the whole subject. Upon this he is now intently and earnestly engaged. When the members of the committee now absent shall return, they will meet in council and examine the plan. In eight or ten days, we may expect the report.--Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

Great Ploughing Match Between Scarborough & Vaughan.

The great Ploughing Match between the farmers of these two fine townships came off yesterday, near Thornhill. An immense concourse of people assembled to witness the scene; it is said that from three to four thousand persons were present on the field at one time.

- SCARBORO.
\*J. Patton
\*John Cash
\*John Patterson
Thomas Crane
\*James McCowan
Joshua Listley
\*Robert Gilchrist
\*William Weir
Wm. Wakefield
John Crane
\*P. Flemming
G. Burke
Walter Hood
William Hood
\*James Weir
\*John Crawford
\*George Evans
A. Thompson
John Wakefield

VAUGHAN.

- \*John Torrance
Duncan McLean
Samuel Mueselman
Archibald Campbell
John Campbell
David Jeffrey
\*James Somerville
\*Duncan Campbell
Joseph Frank
James McNair
Wm. McNair
Robert Thomson
Allan McLean
Peter Frank
Henry White
\*David Smeil'e
\*Walter Dalziel
\*John Lawrie
George Charlton
\*John Cumpton.

Those marked with a star, are old countrymen, mostly Scottish and Yorkshire men; the others are Canadians, mostly very young men; we believe that they were not inferior to their competitors from beyond the Atlantic.

The ploughing, we believe, was capital; and so equal was the contest, that it was with the utmost difficulty a decision could be come to by the Judges. After long deliberation, however, they came to the determination that Scarborough had won the match.

- JUDGES.
Vaughan.
George Harrison.
Robert Blaia.
Robert Beath.

- UMPIRES.
Archibald Cameron, Toronto.
Benjamin Jennings.
\*George Anderson, Whitby.

The prize was £100; of the amount £50 is retained as a fund for future matches, part of the remainder is used to pay expenses, and the rest divided among the ploughmen.

After the match was concluded His Excellency proceeded to the residence of Dr. Durie, from which he returned after luncheon to the village of Thornhill, to attend the public dinner.

The dinner table was laid in a very large building erected for the occasion adjoining Sheppardson's Inn. The number of guests was very large, the display of viands was ample, and of good quality, to which excellent justice was done.

E. W. Thompson, Esq., officiated as President. He introduced the standard toasts, the "Queen," "Prince Albert and the Royal family," in his usual happy style, and they were responded to with the utmost enthusiasm. He then rose and proposed the health of His Excellency the Governor General. He said, His Excellency had always shown the utmost interest in the promotion of agriculture.

Lord Elgin rose to return thanks. He said that he was truly grateful to them for the manner in which they had received the toast. It had afforded him much gratification to be present that day to witness the excellent ploughing, which would confer credit on any county in Great Britain; to witness the fine show of stock, by which he was completely taken by surprise; and lastly to see so large an assemblage of the yeomen of the country. He had always been in favour of meetings of this kind, and he was likewise always in favour of there being a dinner. (Cheers) He should tell them that when their President called to invite him to be present on this occasion, he said nothing about the dinner, but he (Lord E.) got a placard for himself and found that there was to be one. There were three inducements he found from the placard, all of them important by themselves, but taken together irresistible: first, good cheer; second, good company; and third, no politics. (Cheers.) It was, in his opinion, very desirable and important that agriculturists should be assembled on occasions like the present, for they were not thrown together by their business, like other classes of the community; it was advisable to make meetings among them to compare notes, to give the result of their experience to each other.--The agricultural was a peculiarly social profession, it was, if he might use a word much disappled now-a-days, a fraternal occupation. In almost all other pursuits if a man makes a discovery, he secures a patent to keep it from his neighbour, but the man who makes two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before, calls all around him to observe how it was effected that they may go and do likewise. The one perhaps never was a time when there

were so many proofs of this fact as at that moment. In each county in England there were several persons engaged in agricultural experiments, quite as much for the benefit of their neighbours as for their own. Their efforts, indeed, conferred more benefit on the farmer, for they had the result of the experiment without the expense, the flower without the thorn. His Lordship then proceeded to speak of the reports of the Commissioners of the London Times on the state of agriculture in England, and particularly on the care of stock. He then said that he had been asked to propose a toast which he would certainly have asked permission to do, if he had not been called upon. He supposed that all were agreed that a straight, clean furrow was the basis of all good husbandry, and he was sure they would all join in good wishes for the well-being of the men who had done their part so well to-day.--(Cheers.) He was glad that he was not one of the Judges on the occasion; he would have had the utmost difficulty in coming to a decision. In walking over the ground during the day, a gentleman had remarked to him that the ploughmen were all Scottish and Yorkshire men,--when one young man who heard it, and a very fine fellow he appeared to be, called out in reply that they were the sons of Scottish and Yorkshire men, that the Canadian sons always beat the fathers. I liked to hear it, said His Excellency--shall I tell you why? I too have a son a native of Canada, who, I trust, if he do nothing better, will at all events excel his father. His Excellency sat down amid loud and long continued cheering.

Several other toasts were given and responded to, and the assemblage dispersed.--Globe.

RIVER NEWS.--Longueuil ferry-boats commenced their regular trips on Monday last; and on the same day the steamer Montreal arrived in port from Sorcel. The Montreal will leave for Quebec to-day at noon. Intelligence of the arrival of the Jacques Cartier at Three Rivers, has been received in town. Jacques Cartier reports having passed through the lake without much difficulty, and that in the shallowest part of it, there is full 15 feet of water. The battures were covered with ice.--Mont. Gazette.

Remittances.

Paid to end of Vol. 1.--Rev. J. C. Watts, E. Van-Norman, H. Trout, Esq., Dr. Todd, Messrs. O. Todd, E. Boggs, F. McKenny, W. May, S. Foster, G. T. Fitzgerald, J. Fitzgerald, F. Fitzgerald, J. Howard, T. S. Howard (bal.) A. Landon, J. Stephens, H. Phillips, (per Mr. Haskett); J. Dandy, D. Vandusen, N. Howell, W. Young, G. Bundy.

Paid for six months.--Messrs M. Tallman, J. Landon, J. Nelles.

Paid for three months.--Mr. B. Wilcox, T. Browne, W. B. Conger, half qr.

LETTERS RECEIVED.--Rev. F. Haynes, J. Hales, J. Smith, H. Wilkinson, J. Towler, J. C. Watts, N. C. Gowen, J. Cummings Esq., Messrs T. S. Howard, R. D. Wadsworth, R. DeCeu, A Subscriber.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.--Messrs T. S. Howard, 7; In this city, 3; Rev. E. VanNorman, 1; N. C. Gowen, 1; Mr. R. DeCeu, 2;

TO CORRESPONDENTS.--Rev. H. W. The Watchman has been forwarded regularly to the address of Mr. R. Wilcox, Simcoe P. O.

BIRTH.

In this City on the 6th inst, the wife of the Rev. T. T. Howard, of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 3rd ult., by the Rev. H. Wilkinson, Mr. D. H. Butler to Miss S. J. Sinden, both of Windham.

On the 4th ult., by the same, Mr. J. Loucks to Miss A. M. Bennett, both of Charlotteville.

At the Waterford Parsonage, on the 28th ult. Mr. A. O. Young to Miss S. Widner, both of Windham.

DIED.

At his father residence in Windham on the 17th inst, Mr. Sylvanus Colver, in the twentieth year of his age. "The righteous hath hope in his death."

Also on the 24th inst, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of D. Disbro, aged 24 years.

Toronto Market Prices, May 6.

Corrected weekly for the Watchman.

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

DREADFUL STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

The Belle of the West Burnt—One Hundred Persons Lost—Horrible Suffering of the Emigrants, &c., &c.

CINCINNATI, April 23.

The Ohio river has again been the scene of a most dreadful and heart-rending catastrophe, and (with the exception of the explosion of the steamer Moselle at this port) the most fatal that has ever occurred in this section of the country.

This morning the steamboat Belle of the West, while on her way down the Ohio, one mile below Warsaw, Ky. caught fire, and was almost wholly consumed, together with everything on board.

She had on board, when she left Cincinnati, a great number of emigrants bound for California, about one hundred of whom are supposed to have been either drowned or burned to death.

The scene is described as having been one of the most truly agonizing ever witnessed. The few who were saved had left here in company with their boyhood and bosom friends—friends whose interests were blended into one—for the land of golden promise.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Madison, Indiana, April 23.

From the officers of the steamer Wisconsin and an eye witness of the burning of the Belle of the West, we gather the following:—

About half an hour after midnight, this morning, the steamer was discovered to be on fire in the hold, and was immediately run ashore near Warsaw, and made fast.—Up to this period the flames had not yet burst forth, and the after hatch was opened for the purpose of getting water into the hold; but such was the rapid headway of the flames, that all efforts to check them proved wholly fruitless, and in a few minutes the entire boat was a mass of fire.

The total number of passengers on board was 400; among whom were two California companies, and thirty families who were removing to the West.

At the time of the deck falling in, a lady and gentleman with a child in his arms, were standing between the chimneys. There were also on board a large number of horses, which were mostly all burned to death, and those that were not, were so badly burnt, that they were obliged to be killed, to put them out of their misery.

CHANGE IN THE LICENSE LAW.—We learn, with no small degree of satisfaction, that a movement is on foot to place our License Law on an entirely new footing. This is a subject of immense importance to the welfare of society.

THE ST. LAWRENCE HALL.—This new public building, erected on the site of the old City Hall, is fast approaching towards completion.

AWFUL EXPLOSION.—Cleveland, Sunday, April.—From Mr. Vorce Clerk, who arrived here this night, we learn the following particulars of the steamer Anthony Wayne.

sons got ashore in her. After six hours' exertions, Capt. Gore, James Edgcomb, First Mate, and Mr. Vorce Clerk, were saved. J. L. Moore, first, and Edward Burdell, second Engineer are both lost.

Monday, 9 o'clock A. M.—One of the vessels which went out took from off the Hurricane deck some 30 passengers, 6 dead. D. A. Eddy is safe.

NEW YORK, April 26. P. M.—The building adjoining Barnum's Museum, in Broadway, and formerly occupied by the Commercial Bank, fell this morning, and buried several persons beneath the ruins.

STEAMBOAT ARRANGEMENTS.

We stated a few days ago that a Convention of the steamboat proprietors was about to meet at Kingston to make arrangements about the business of the season.

Permission having been granted to certain persons indicted for murder at the Bytown riot of the 17th September last, to traverse the indictment to the present Assizes in this District—the case came on at 3 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday last.

GOLD AND GRAVES.—The New Orleans C. cent says:—A gentleman who has just returned from California, having been absent from the States about fourteen months, states that when he reached California, curiosity led him to visit a grave-yard, where he found only 11 graves; nine months from that time he followed the last remains of a friend to the same grave-yard, and during the time intervening between the two visits there had been no less than fourteen hundred persons interred in the same yard.

The London (C. W.) Times states that a person answering to the description given of Patrick Doyle, one of the three miscreants who committed a diabolical murder in the township of Marjona, in January last, was arrested at St. Thomas, on the 25th instant, and conveyed to London Gaol, where he now is.

It is stated that a gigantic steam hammer, weighing 6 tons, is in process of manufacture at Liverpool for an establishment in this city.

The new ocean steamer Atlantic has no wooden boats, but five galvanized iron ones. She is also to have one of those invaluable "Life Cars," so as to be able to communicate with the shore under all circumstances.

It is stated that a species of vegetable has recently been discovered, which points to the pole with the same unerring certainty as the magnetic needle.

A sum of £36,324 was expended in the construction of eight new, and maintenance of other light-houses, on the coast of Ireland, during the year 1849.

The agricultural commission of the Times have recently visited the Duke of Wellington's Strathfield estate, and report his Grace a truly liberal and model landlord.

A gentleman who has kept a record of the weather, says that the present month, thus far, has been the coldest April we have had in some twenty years.

Father Matthew was presented with seven hundred and fifty dollars, by a number of gentlemen of temperance in New Orleans, on the 15th inst., in token of their respect for the man and his cause.

ABUNDANCE OF NEWS.—Six steamships are on their way from Europe, namely, the "British Queen," from Hamburg, the 2d; the "Cambria," from Liverpool the 13th; the "City of Glasgow," from Glasgow, the 16th; the "Helena Sloman," from Hamburg, the 15th; the "Canada," from Liverpool, and the "Washington," from Southampton, the 20th instant.—N. Y. Herald, 26th.

At Liverpool Assizes on Wednesday, Rev. Moorhouse James was found guilty of a misdemeanour in having refused to solemnize a marriage because the intended bridegroom was unconfirmed.

RETRENCHMENT.—The British Whig states that reductions are about being made in the Customs Department at Kingston—the salary of the chief officer at that port is to be \$2400 instead of \$4,000, as heretofore.

THE FIRST BOAT OF THE THROUGH LINE.—The Comet Capt. Taylor, leaves Kingston for Toronto and Hamilton, at 12 o'clock noon, to-day. This is the first boat of the new line, and will be followed in due succession by the New Era and Passport, as fast as they can be got ready.—Kingston Whig, April 22.

The Directors of the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain Railroad have raised the fare to St. Johns 25 per cent. This has excited so much dissatisfaction that a large majority of the passengers go by second class cars, though it sometimes occasions them no small inconvenience.

DEFALCATION.—It would appear by the Pilot, that Mr. Glackmeyer, the Secretary or Treasurer of the "Quebec Fire Loan," has recently absconded with a portion—amount not yet ascertained—of the funds entrusted to him.

FIRST ARRIVALS FROM CANADA WEST.—The steamer Bytown, and barges Oxford and Wellington, to McPherson, Crane, & Co., arrived in port on Tuesday evening. They brought 1950 barrels of flour, 4,140 bushels of wheat, and 9 barrels of pork.—Montreal Herald.

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.

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 the most ancient compact will be discussed.
3. THE GEOGRAPHIC AND HISTORIC—which will furnish notices of the position, history, habits and customs, &c., of the various nations of the earth.
4. THE 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 of principal editorial department—containing a faithful testimony to the truth, a solemn protest against the prevailing errors in the doctrines, practice, polity, &c., of professedly Christian Churches; also a review of news.
7. GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—containing Provincial, American, British and Foreign news. Special attention will be paid to the proceedings of the Canadian parliament.
8. THE AGRICULTURAL department will contain general selections, notices of the latest improvements, &c., in this most important branch of Canadian industry.

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

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

TERMS: Annual subscription for a single copy, in advance, 10s. Ditto ditto, not in advance, 12s. 6d. 12 papers to one address, per ann., each, in advance, 8s. 9d. Each Agent furnishing ten subscribers, who pay in advance, will be entitled to a copy for one year gratis; and for every additional five pounds, remitted in advance, a copy of the Watchman will be furnished.

Ministers of the Gospel, and other responsible parties, are respectfully requested to act as Agents.

Communications to be addressed to T. T. HOWARD, Box, 321, TORONTO, P. O., and invariably post paid, unless from parties who act as Agents gratis or who furnish literary articles for publication.

For rates of advertising, see last page. T. T. HOWARD, Proprietor and principal Editor. Toronto, Jan. 21, 1850.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO BECOME SUBSCRIBERS TO THE WATCHMAN.

The PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE is to assemble on the 14th of May; and we imagine from the almost restless anxiety which the public mind has evinced relative to the assemblage and work of our Legislators at the ensuing session of Parliament, that every one will be desirous to know, at least weekly, what the people's Representatives are doing.

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

Any person remitting 10 dollars (post paid), will receive eleven copies of the Watchman from No. 15 to the end of Vol. 1, addressed separately, if required. For the accommodation of Subscribers who have taken the Watchman from the commencement of the Vol., the advance term is farther extended to the 1st of next month.

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THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Objects of Science, Art, Manufacture, &c., &c., will be held in SEPT. 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.—
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- For the second best do—
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- For the third best do—
- A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.
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- For the second best ditto—
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- A DIPLOMA, by the Institute.
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- 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 SET OF MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, value £3, by a member of the Institute.
- For the second best ditto—
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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.

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

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

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Toronto, March, 1850.

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

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

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

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Agricultural Societies, and those persons who obtain paper through the society, are excluded from the above. As we have no travelling agents, the offers are open and accessible to all, with the exception just mentioned. No papers will be sent unless the subscription accompany the order, until the smallest number (50) is realized; after that one-half the price may be retained by the competitor till the completion of the list which he intends to forward. Who will try? Where is the township of Canada West in which no young man can be found willing to spend two or three weeks this winter to win at least the \$25 prize?

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

For the Watchman.

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

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

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

**THE WATER CURE JOURNAL**

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

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**Agricultural.**

**ORNAMENTAL TREES.**

One of the most popular lady writers, who, judging from what she has written, has lived among plain farmers in the western country, has said that most settlers in a new country consider a tree as their natural enemy. This is true, we confess, to some extent. The earlier settlers in clearing their fields generally slay every thing before them; for if a tree should occasionally be left for shade or ornament, it would be saved with difficulty during the scorching fires that follow afterwards. But when the farmer removes his old log-house, to give place for his new mansion, neatly painted and adorned with bright green shutters, then the dock, the birch, the briars, and brush-heaps should be routed from his door-yard, and some kind of ornamental shrubbery planted instead. Every portion of our country has some such suitable trees indigenous to the soil. The maple and hound are very hardy trees, and every where obtained in our latitude. The lilac is pretty, and dozens of other kinds procure with little trouble. By way of variety, and to enliven the scene a little, a few evergreens should be interspersed. The balsam fir is one of the most beautiful of this class. Evergreens, if transplanted are not apt to live unless extra care is taken. The surest way is to dig them with as much earth adhering to the roots as possible, and place them immediately in an old tub, half barrel, or something of the kind, then filling it up with the same earth from which the shrub was taken, and thus removed home and placed tub and all, in the holes prepared for them. Afterwards the tub or box containing them can be knocked to pieces, that the roots may spread. Don't forget to water the plants occasionally if the weather should be dry. The trees should be placed on the outer margin of shrubberies for the beauty and protection.--*Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper.*

**LIME.**--One farmer saved his clover from destruction by the slug, or small snail, on land bearing a wheat crop, by a slight dressing of powdered lime, scattered through a clover seed machine late in the evening, when insects were busy at work. Lime would be frequently useful if applied in this manner. Sown in moderate quantity on light land, it will bring in white clover; it is said, also, that it will destroy the fungus which causes the rot in potatoes.

**VEGETABLE SLUMBERS.**--Mr. Lindley, a celebrated London Professor, says, "there is not a single gardener who is master of his profession, who does not know how injurious a high nocturnal temperature is to plants. The converse of nights is to plants what sleep is to animals. This law may, to some extent, be violated for a time, but the plants cannot, on pain of loss of life, be deprived of their proper period of repose."

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**NOTICES.**

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

**THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT MEETING** will be held (D.V.) in the C. W. Methodist New Courton Chapel, Maletown, on the 31st May and 1st June, 1850; commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M. Preachers and Representatives are requested to bring their Circuit Books and other necessary documents, and to be punctual in their attendance.  
T. RUMP.

N. B.--Preachers and Representatives for the Annual Conference will [D.V.] proceed from Brockville by Steam Packet, June 1st, to Toronto.  
T. R.  
North Augusta, April 13th, 1850.

The following Works received at the **BOSTON BOOK STORE**, No. 1, Wellington Buildings, King Street.  
**THE LIFE OF JOHN CALVIN**, Compiled from authentic sources, and particularly from his Correspondence, by Thomas H. Pyle, Esq., Price 5s.  
**REFLECTIONS ON BUTLER'S ANALOGY**, PALEY'S EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY, AND HILL'S LESSONS ON DIVINITY, with two INTRODUCTIONS, and FOUR ADDRESSES, DELIVERED IN THE NEW COLLEGE, EDINBURGH, by the late Thomas Chalmers, D.D., L.L.D., Price 5s.  
**NOTES, EXPLANATORY AND PRACTICAL ON THE GOSPELS**, designed for Sunday School Teachers, and Bible Classes, by A. A. Barnes, Esq., in two vols. Price 3s 6d.  
**MORNING AMONG THE JESUITS AT ROME**, being Notes of Conversations held with certain Jesuits, on the subject of Religion in the City of Rome, by the Rev. M. Hobart Seymour, M. A., Price 3s 6d.  
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All these diseases have each something in common each some principle of CONTINUITY, which, amid all their apparent variety, establishes their unity of type, one remedy alleviates or cures them all; and that remedy is **DR. HOPE'S PILLS.**

They are the very best remedy, and can be taken at any time, without any danger from wet and cold, requiring no restraint from business or pleasure; they act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, giving strength to the stomach, and promoting a healthy action of the liver, by which they prevent and cure Jaundice and Dropsy, clear the skin, remove Sallowness and Pimples, purify the Blood, brace the Nerves, and invigorate the whole system. Females at a certain age should never be without them.

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

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do Shooting Coats, do do 16s 3d do	do Coats do do 10s 0d do
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do B. C. Frock & Dress do do 32s 6d do	Cotton do do do 2s 3d do
do Cassimere Traversers do do 13s 9d do	Cotton shirts, Linen Fronts. do do 1s 1d do
do Etoff & Tweed do do 8s 9d do	Cloth Caps do do 2s 9d do
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Gala Plaids do do 11d per yd. do	Blankets do do 12s 6d per yd. do
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Shot, Checked, Striped, and Plain Alpaca and Orleans; Saxony; Plain, Checked, and Flowered Lama Cloth; Striped Cape Cloths; Plain and Shot Coubores; Caracian Stripes and Checks. Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery, Fringes, Flowers, Muslins, Veils, Collars, Velvets, Shawls, Handchiefs, Muffs, and Boas.

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Sixth Door North of Adelaide Street.  
Toronto, January 21, 1850.

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