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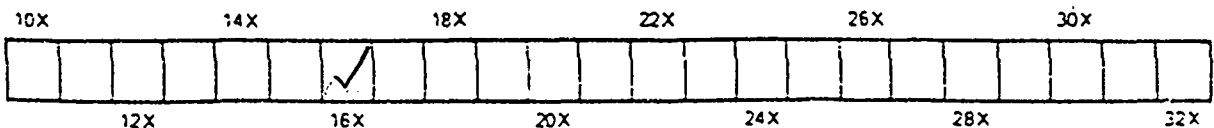
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The Watchman.

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

VOL. I.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1850.

No. 12.

Poetry.

METRICAL VERSION OF THE SEVENTY-SECOND PSALM.

BY J. MONTGOMERY ESQ..

Hail to the Lord's Anointed,
Great David's greater Son!
Hail, in the time appointed,
His reign on earth begun!
He comes to break oppression,
To let the captive free,
To take away transgression,
And reign in equity.

He comes with succor speedy,
To those who suffer wrong;
To help the poor and needy,
And bid the weak be strong;
To give them songs for sighing,
Their darkness turn to light,
Whose souls in misery dying
Were precious in his sight.

By such shall he be feared,
While sun and moon endure,
Beloved, adored, revered,
For he shall judge the poor,
Through changing generations,
With justice, mercy, truth,
While stars maintain their stations,
And moons renew their youth.

He shall come down like showers
Upon the fruitful earth,
And joy and hope, like flowers,
Spring in his path to birth:
Before Him, on the mountains,
Shall peace, the herald, go,
And righteousness, in fountains,
From hill to valley flow.

Arabia's desert—ranger
To him shall bow the knee
The Ethiopian stranger
His glory come to see:
With offerings of devotion,
Ships from the isles shall meet
To pour the wealth of ocean
In tribute at his feet.

Kings shall fall down before Him,
And gold and incense bring;
All nations shall adore Him
His praise all people sing:
For He shall have dominion
O'er river, sea, and shore,
Far as the eagle's pinion,
Or dove's light wing can soar.

For Him shall prayer unceasing,
And daily vows ascend;
His kingdom still increasing,
A kingdom without end:
The mountain dews shall nourish
A seed in weakness sown,
Whose fruit shall spread and flourish,
And shake like Lebanon.

O'er every foe victorious
He on His throne shall rest,
From age to age more glorious,
All-blessing, and all-blest:
The tide of time shall never,
His covenant remove;
His name shall stand for ever,
His name—what is it?—Love.

Miscellany.

THE VALUE OF THE SABBATH.

Continued from Page 81.

A day of rest, of cessation from active and toilsome exertion, is, doubtless, as ministering to the health and vigour of the animal system, as of immense value to working men. I have no hesitation, however, in affirming, that amongst those who view it in no other light than as a day of rest and recreation, as a season set apart to no higher purpose than that of refreshing and invigorating the body, it generally fails of accomplishing even this: they almost invariably devote the day to the service of their divers lusts and pleasures, while the neglected appearance of their families, and the jaded and abused state of their bodies, wofully testify to the degrading effects of mis-using its allowed hours; and clearly demonstrate, that it is "the sabbath of the Lord," the Lord's day alone, as appointed by himself, which is really calculated to benefit mankind, and not a day of man's devising.—And why? Because the sabbath-day is appointed by our all-wise Creator, by him who knoweth what is in man; and what is needful for man.

One important advantage which is connected with the observance of the Lord's day among the labouring population, is the influence which it has in elevating the mind, character, and condition of the female portion of the community. Where Christianity and its weekly rest are unknown, the condition of woman is abject in the extreme; but the religion of Jesus raises her from her degraded situation, by calling her forward to engage in the exercises, share the instructions, and receive the influences of the sabbath. The Lord's day calls her thinking powers into action, gives her a mind and conscience of her own, cultivates her intellectual and moral nature, and gives her to man an helpmate indeed, fitted to become, not merely his slave or his toy, but the companion of his labours and his studies, his devoted friend, and his faithful and judicious adviser; not merely the mother and nurse of his children, but their intelligent instructor and guide: his most efficient assistant in their intellectual and moral training. And if we consider the influence which the training that man receives in his early years has upon his character in after-life; that, for the most part, in the families of working men, infancy and childhood are spent in the society of the mother, the impressions by which the character is in a great measure formed are made by her, we shall feel convinced, that the cultivation of the female mind and character must have an incalculable influence upon the condition of the labouring population.

Let no one be startled when I affirm that it is the sabbath which has bestowed upon the labouring population the civil privileges they enjoy, and raised them to the position they occupy; that it is the Lord's day which is the great, the everlasting bulwark of human freedom. It is that moral force which intelligence and virtue bestow upon a people, which unlooses effectually the iron grasp of the oppressor; which makes their voice heard clearly and distinctly in the legislation of their country, and blots pernicious, partial, and unjust laws out of the statute-book; and it is the knowledge of God obtained from revelation, which awakens man's dormant powers of mind, which leads him onward and upward in virtue and intelligence.

Let those who long for that blissful period when men shall be united in one universal brotherhood: when peace shall make her dwelling among them, and good-will fill every heart; when the reward of the husbandman's toil, the yellow fields of waving grain, shall no more be trampled beneath the hoof of the war-horse, nor his hard-worn earnings wrung from his hand, to keep in repair the machinery of war; when men shall no more study the art of destroying each other, but shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks: let those who long for, and labour to introduce this happy era, see in the sabbath the oil which is to still the waves of human strife—in its memorials, its influences, its exercises, the links of that chain of love, which is yet to bind heart to heart, from one end of the earth to the other, and encircle the whole with an unbroken and everlasting bond of union.

Let all, then, of every class and station examine this subject; the more it is viewed in the light of truth, the more its importance will appear. He who is desirous of the well-being of his fellow-men, ought not, and cannot consistently pass it lightly by; and even he, whose contracted mind looks only at his personal interest, may not safely slight it.—From "The Pearl of Days."

OUR EARTHLY PILGRIMAGE.

A stranger is simply an alien, a subject of another government. He may reside in a strange land for purposes of trade, or other interests. A pilgrim is a stranger; but he is more—he is one who is travelling through a country for religious purposes. Connecting the two characters in the Christian, and viewing him as a stranger and pilgrim, we say to him—

1. *He is one who is the subject of another government.* His efforts, affections, his feelings and hopes, concentrate in another government—it is the government of God his Maker. To it he looks for his protection and reward.

2. *His home and treasures are far away.* Pilgrims do not carry their goods with them.—They only take so much as will answer the expenses of their journey. They do not always do this—they often deposit it with their banker, and draw from it as they have need. So with the Christian; he has his house in heaven. He draws on the bank of heaven for what he needs to meet his expenses through the world.

3. *He conforms not to the customs of the people through whose country he travels.* So with the Christian; he is commanded not to be conformed to this world, but to be transformed by the renewing of his mind.

4. *His stay is short, and his course is progressive.* The Christian is rapidly passing through the world, and will soon be gone. Life is very short as a whole. Is often cut short.

5. *He contemplates the end of his pilgrimage with joyful hope.* He looks upon it as the consummation of all that is desirable in the history of his being.

(1) It will be the end of his welfare, and all his dangers.

(2) It will be the termination of all his toils and weary wanderings, and, and the commencement of an endless rest.

(3) It will be the end of every evil. Hunger, thirst, and nakedness will be known no more, and sickness and death will never more invade.

(4) It will be restoration to his home and kindred. We shall greet our friends there.—We shall see the patriarchs and apostles there.

THE LAW OF LOVE.

"Brethren, if a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual restore such an one in the spirit of meekness; considering thyself, lest thou also be tempted."

"Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ."

Again it is said:

"Be ye followers of God as dear children; and walk in love, as Christ also hath loved us. Let the same mind be in you that was in Christ Jesus; for if we have not the spirit of Christ we are none of his."

Was not Christ forgiving, and meek, and condescending, and tender, and patient, and compassionate?—so should his disciples be.—We are not perfect ourselves, nor should we expect perfection in our bretheren. They are not men, nor angels, nor yet spirits of wise men: made perfect. The day of small things is not to be despised. The broken reed is not to be crushed. If we are strong, we must bear the infirmities of our weaker bretheren.

Our Lord taught his disciples as they were able to bear it. The way to conquer is love.—To be loved we must love. It is the law of kindness that recalls the erring. The feeble-minded must be comforted; the weary must be refreshed; and straight paths made for the feet of the lame, lest they be turned out of the way. Our mission in the world is not to consume, but heal and save. Vengeance belongeth only to the Lord.

Oh! that Christians would follow Christ in truth. Then beholding as in a glass His glory they should be changed in to the same image from glory to glory, as by the Spirit of the Lord.

LIKE WAGES, LIKE WORK.

The ill-paid man has usually been an inferior workman. Of this the following homely illustration, mentioned at a late farmer's club, is an instance:—"Whilst inspecting a farm in one of those pauperized districts of England, an able agriculturist could not help noticing the slow, drawing motions of one of the labourers there, and said, 'My man, you do not sweat at your work.' 'Why, no, master,' was the reply; 'seven shillings a week is not sweating wages!'"

TRUTH.

Truth courts investigation; but error shrinks from scrutiny. Truth fears no evils from the most rigid examination, but error always fears the consequence. Truth is immutable, and will stand criticism. Truth, like its Author, is eternal, and will exist amidst the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds, while error will be swept away with the refuge of lies. The more you examine truth, like gold, the brighter it shines. Truth is never tarnished by inspection, but discovers the more splendour. Any system which shrinks from scrutiny, discovered corruption in its premises, and is unworthy the attention of an intelligent mind. A certain writer has said, with the utmost propriety:

"He that will not reason is a bigot; he that cannot reason is a fool; and he that dares not reason is a slave."

EXAMPLE—LOOK TO IT.

Let every parent look well to his daily and hourly example; for children, says an able writer, make more use of the eye than the ear; and the expressions are clearer and stronger from the one than the other—they will not be influenced so much by what you say as by what you do. In vain do you exhort them to be spiritual while you are worldly; in vain do you point them to the narrow path which leads to heaven, while you decline to walk in it; in vain do you warn them from carnal indulgences in which you seek your gratification. You must live

what you teach; you must be what you desire them to become. This is the necessary price of a happy state of religion in the family; and it is, alas! a price many parents decline to pay.

WAR.

The following advice was given by Dr. Benjamin Rush, an eminent American physician and philanthropist, who died about thirty years ago:

"In order to impress more deeply the minds of the citizens of the United States with the blessings of peace, by contrasting them with the evils of war, let the following inscription be painted on the sign which is placed over the door of the War-office at Washington, namely:

"An office for butchering the human species.
"A widow and orphan-making office.
"A broken-bone-making office.
"An office for creating public and private vices.

"An office for creating public debt.
"An office for creating famine.
"An office for creating pestilential diseases.
"An office for creating poverty, and for the destruction of liberty and national happiness.

"In the lobby let there be painted representations of the common instruments of death; also human skulls, broken bones, hospitals crowded with sick and wounded soldiers, villages on fire, ships sinking in the ocean, rivers dyed with blood, and extensive plains without a tree or fence, or any other object but the ruins of deserted farm-houses."

GRAVITY OF BREAKFAST.

Whether breakfast is the most serious and silent meal, because it is first, or because it is the soberest, it is difficult to say; but does generally pass without much talk, or, at all events, without much talk that is worth recording.—Punsters very seldom pun at breakfast; and the narrators of long-winded stories are at that time more sparing of their tales. There is then seldom any argumentative discussion or any play of wit. Breakfast is altogether a matter of business, an affair of life and death; because, if people did not break their fast, they could not live.

Dinner is quite another thing; that is, more a matter of pleasure than business; and they who speak of the pleasures of a table, are supposed to allude to dinner, and not to breakfast. A man may dine with Duke Humphrey five days in the week; but it is a much more serious matter to breakfast with Duke Humphrey.

"LOVE ONE ANOTHER."

There are times when my interest in Divine things seems to be very small. There are times when my prayers for the progress of the Redeemer's cause seem little else than a mere form. There are times when I can perceive scarcely a spark of devotion in my heart. But, when one who loves the Lord Jesus Christ, and who bears his image, comes where I am, my heart warms towards him. I think I cannot be mistaken in this matter. It must be that I love the bretheren. I know that there is an approbation of excellence which is not confined to the converted soul; but my feelings towards Christians are stronger than those of mere approbation. I am led to bless God that there are Christians, and desire to become more worthy of their goodly fellowship; I am led to think more of watchfulness and prayer; perhaps to watch and pray more.

Oh, what a dreary place this world would be, if there were none to who are like Christ in it!—If there were none to call forth the affections, and to encourage and assist us in our pilgrimage!

"This is my commandment, that ye love one another as I loved you." What a blessed commandment! What a source of spiritual improvement and happiness doth it furnish.

DID HE DIE FOR ME?

A little child sat quietly upon its mother's lap. Its soft blue eyes were looking earnestly into the face which was beaming with love and tenderness for the cherished darling. The maternal lips were busy with a story. The tones of the voice were low and serious, for the tale was of mingled sadness and joy. Sometimes they scarcely rose above a whisper; but the listening babe caught every sound—the crimson deepened on its little cheek as the story went on, increasing in interest. Tears gathered in its earnest eyes, and a low sob broke the stillness as its mother concluded. A moment and the ruby lips parted, and in tones made tremulous by eagerness, the child inquired,

"Did He die for me, mamma?"
"Yes my child, for you—for all!"

Family Circle.

TIMES FOR THE RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF OUR CHILDREN.

From the American Mother's Magazine.

The Scriptures point out to us some of the most seasonable opportunities for instructing our children in religious truth. "When thou sittest in thy house." Instruct them by the fire-side, when the family are together. Nor is it a sufficient excuse for the neglect of the mother, that she is so busily employed in domestic matters, that she has no time to attend to their religious instruction. If something must be neglected for want of time, let it be anything else rather than this. If she chooses, she can impart much useful religious instruction, while thus employed. She might as well talk upon profitable religious subjects then, as upon any other. And it is no good excuse for the father, that his business keeps him from his family. Every father is bound to spend some time with them for their comfort and benefit. There is no business so urgent as this. That of the farm, or shop, or store, is second in importance.

Some fathers spend all their evenings away from home, either in their business, or sitting in the shops and stores, when they should be at home, giving to their family their company and their instruction. If the fragments of time thus wasted were devoted to the family, it would cheer, and encourage and aid the companion, and promote the happiness and welfare of the children. Sad is the nightly spectacle in many a village, of the father spending his evenings in taverns and shops, and the mother left alone with those too young to go out, and older children wandering about the streets, and schooling for jerdon. In the family is a choice opportunity for religious instruction. The family circle was formed for this. Let it be connected with all its dearest associations. It makes home happy. And when the wanderer from his father's house, in after times, thinks of home and of childhood, he thinks too of its instructions, of the religion which made it happy, and of the solitude of that now aged or departed parent.—From the billows of the ocean, the wanderer, like Newton, thinks of his early home, and the mother who prayed and wept for him. From the new settlements, the thoughts are turned back to the native place, and the impressions of religion are revived. And when a parent, whose instructions and prayers evinced a regard for the soul of a child, has gone home to rest, that which is most fresh in the memory is her pious instructions.

"And when thou walkest by the way." Abroad, as well as at home. In the walks and travels, instruct thy child. Associate with the various objects of his vision, the remembrances of the Great Creator. When he sees the opening flower, let him be reminded that its beauties are the pencilings of the finger of God. When he looks upon the hills, that they were piled up by his powerful arm. When he views the green carpet of nature, that it is the clothing which the hand of Benevolence has spread over her desolations; and when the eye is turned to the starry heavens or the orb of day, that they are reflections of Jehovah's glory. Oh, there is power in such associations to raise us from what is grovelling to the contemplation of God and immortality. And when the youthful mind is thus taught, often "the world thenceforth becomes a temple, and life itself one continued act of adoration."

"When thou liest down." At night, at the close of the day, when the evening shades are spread over the face of nature, and the happiness and brightness that had reigned without, seem to be shut into the precincts of home. Then refresh the mind of thy child with that goodness which has spared him through the day. Then remind him of the obligation to gratitude.—Then tell him that he needs the protection of Him who never slumbers nor sleeps, while himself is locked in slumber. Then impart your evening counsel, whispering in his ear with his evening prayer such instruction as you would have him remember when the night of death shall overtake you.

"And when thou risest up." In the morning, when the sun is rising into the heavens, and the bright beams of a new day shine cheerfully around your habitation. Then remind thy child of the beneficence of that Being who hath preserved him during the night watches, and hath lifted upon him the smiles of the morning. Call his thoughts to his Saviour, when now his spirits are refreshed with rest, and buoyant.—I instruct him when now his mind is clear to perceive, and the memory strong to retain.—Now teach him the truth, the Bible story, the verse, or the answer in the catechism; and let what is solid, and beautiful, and hopeful in religion, be associated with the morning. The precept is, "to begin and end the day in instructing your children. Give them at least a morning and an evening lesson. Make it pleasant and interesting. Neglect not at your peril, the religious instruction of your children. Would you have them rise up to call you blessed, and make you so? Would you find in them a colic when you shall be bowed down in years, or be afflicted with sickness and sorrow? Would you feel comforted when you shall lay you down on your dying bed, and turn your dying eyes upon those whom you watched over in infancy and cared for in childhood?" Oh, then, neglect not

their religious instruction! And as for your children, would you have them intelligent on religious subjects, preserved from the paths of the destroyer converted young, become stable members of the Christian Church and useful in the world? Would you have them cherish in life and death the Christian's hope, and in heaven would you wait for them with confident expectation, until they shall be restored to your society, where tears and separations are unknown? Oh, then be faithful in imparting to them religious instruction!

GIVE YOUR BOYS A TRADE.

Franklin says, "He who has a trade has an estate," and never was a more true or a more useful maxim uttered by that great man.—Many were the rules of conduct laid down by him, and practiced too, through his long life, which if followed by men in all times and ages, would greatly improve the condition and circumstances of the multitude. The above saying is easily to be understood by all, and applicable to all professions or pursuits. A great day will it be for our country when the youth shall be induced or compelled to adopt some calling whether merchantile or what is really mechanical. And a greater day will it be when more of them shall choose the latter—to become respectable mechanics, rather than second-rate lawyers, or doctors, or divines.

The above remarks were suggested by a little anecdote we heard related lately. A young man born heir of a large estate, was, at the age of fifteen, regularly apprenticed to a respectable and scientific mechanic, for the purpose of learning what is sometimes sneeringly called a trade. "There was no necessity of such a step, but the father chooses so to dispose of the education of his son, often repeating it to him, "He who has a trade has an estate." The young man became a master of his trade, and had the supreme happiness—and earth can offer none more perfect—of supporting his aged father by his skill and industry; for the great fortune to which he had been born heir, was, by misfortunes all lost. Moreover, while performing this sacred duty, his talents, industry, and integrity, finally won for him both fame and fortune.

INDUSTRY IN FEMALES.

Industry in a female is always an important trait. There is, indeed, so much uncertainty in the voyage of life that no young man can be deemed otherwise than very imprudent, who joins his fate to that of a person whose domestic education and habits of life have been adverse to the practice of this essential virtue. In a career where the utmost prudence is often incompetent to secure success, and where, in nine cases out of ten, the fairest prospects are permanently blighted, and the brightest expectations nipped in their freshest bloom, to enter the domestic relation, and to assume the several responsibilities of husband, father, citizen, with one who is wholly inadequate to sustain shocks of adversity, or to alleviate the burden of misfortune by mutual assistance and support, is not only an evil, but a crime! And yet there are thousands who do so—thousands who annually lead to the altar beings with minds as vacant, as though they had existed from childhood in a mental and moral vacuum—wholly ignorant of ordinary wants, and of the means by which they are hourly supplied.

CHANCES OF SUCCESS.

Every young man in this metropolis if he will only attend to his business, whatever it is, and keep out of scrapes, is a rising man, and has all the prizes and honors of the nation before him, if not for himself or his children, at least for his children's children. There is no reason to complain when this is the case. We have no exclusions of race. Take any dozen men in good circumstances, either at the east or the west end of London; take them in a club in Pall-mall, or in the Exchange, and inquire into their origin. One is an Irishman, another a Scotchman, another is a Welshman. Perhaps half of them can show a Celt in his pedigree. The same number can produce an ancestor driven to this country by the revocation of the edict of Nantes, or a foreigner of still more recent date. So much for race.

As for condition, the great-grandfather of one was a labourer; of another a gentleman's butler, of another a weaver, of another a journeyman blacksmith, of another a hairdresser, and so forth. So far from the trade and commerce of London being at all a monopoly, it is notorious that nearly all the tradesmen of London, or their immediate ancestors, came from the country.—There are persons now at the very head of their trade or profession, who, forty years ago, were country lads, knowing no more of the metropolis than what they had learned from the story of Whittington and his Cat. In the manufacturing districts these examples of successful industry are still more numerous. Manchester, for example, is made out of nothing. The whole city is raised from the dunghill and set among princes.—Times.

How often has the excessive fondness of an imprudent parent prepared the juvenile idol for a career and an end, too horrible to be described! Parents take heed, Titovau, hates idols!

Geographic and Historic.

JACOB'S WELL AND THE SAMARITANS.

Continued from Page 82.

Such was always my view of the matter; and such being my view, it was with indescribable interest that I looked this day upon Mount Gerizim, and remembered that somewhere in the city we were approaching, was treasured that sacred copy of the Samaritan Pentateuch, (Books of Moses,) which the possessors believe to be the true one, and to be 3500 years old. The most learned men among the Christians do not believe it to be near so old as that; but they have a high opinion of its value, and would follow it sooner than any other, I believe, excepting instances where the disputed texts about Ebal and Gerizim are concerned.

The present inhabitants of the city hate the Christians as heartily as the old inhabitants used to hate the Jews. The present inhabitants are Mohammedans of the most bigoted character; and they would admit neither Jews nor Christians within their gates, till within a few years, when the government of the country (then Egyptian) compelled them to better manners. They dared not refuse us admission, but they behaved with great insolence. We had to ride from end to end of the city, our tents being pitched on a green on the other side. Our horses had to go slowly as possible through the narrow street, which would not hold two abreast, and was paved with large slippery stones. As we rode along, one behind another, at this funeral pace, all the people came out to stare, and many to mock.

Three times things were thrown into my face; men and women laughed and sneered, and children thrust out their tongues. I felt what a lesson this was to intolerance about matters of opinion. These people hold a faith which is very noble and beautiful. Few of us know how noble and beautiful is the Mohammedan faith.—And there is no need to say what their visitors thought of the Christian faith as they hold it, and yet, what a scene of hatred and misunderstanding was here! And thus it is, but too often, in the streets of other cities, where men ought to know better than despise each other for worshipping the same God in a different manner.—In the streets of other cities, men take upon themselves to pity and despise one another, with no better knowledge in reality of one another's views and feelings, than these Mohammedans had of ours or we of theirs.

At last we were through! and glad I was to issue from the gate at the farther end. But a sad sight awaited us there. A company of lepers were under the trees, crying out to us for charity, and stretching out their maimed hands. It is a terrible sight, which we see too often in that country. It saddened us at Jerusalem almost every day.

Our tents were pitched on a woody plot of ground, among gardens, orchards, and rippling streams and looking up to Ebal on the one side and Gerizim on the other. Ebal is still the sterner looking mountain of the two; but Gerizim has lost much of its fertility. Both have tombs and votive buildings on them, which show them to have been places of pilgrimage.

After dinner, we ascended a height, past the Mohammedan cemetery, whence we had a fine view, in the last sunlight, of this most beautiful city. It was once the capital of Samaria; and it is still, and must ever be, from its situation, a very striking place. It completely fills the valley, from side to side, and ascends a little way up the skirts of Gerizim. Its houses, with their flat white roofs, are hedged in by the groves which surrounded the town; vines spread from roof to roof and from court to court; two or three palms spring up in the midst, and higher aloft still, a graceful minaret here and there.

Then, to my delight, we descended to seek the Samaritan synagogue. We were guided to it, and I saw nearly all the Samaritans of the place; good-looking people, the men wearing the high helmet-like turban, which we see in the portraits of Josephus, and other old Jews. They said their number were sixty in this place, and about forty more elsewhere; only a hundred in the whole world. They declared their chief priest and the rest of their sect to be at Genoa. They keep three great feasts in the year, going up to Gerizim as the Jews used to go up to the Temple.

The synagogue was a small ordinary-looking chapel, within a curtained recess of which is kept the old copy of the Pentateuch. It was shown to us, after some entreaty on our part; but I found it was impossible that I could be allowed to touch them.

I felt it a great event to have seen it. It is written on a sort of vellum, in the Samaritan text clear, small and even. The vellum is tattered, but it is well mounted on parchment.—The priest himself dare not touch the MS. without careful purification; and he holds it by the ends of the rollers, on which it is fixed as a scroll, like the copies of the Jewish law in synagogues.

We were lighted through the archways of the street on our way home, and down the hill, by a single candle, which burned steadily in the still air.

Our employment this evening was reading aloud the history of the Jewish and Samaritan controversy, and the fourth chapter of the gospel of John. While we were thus reading, in our

tent, the jackal was in full cry on the slopes of Gerizim.

VISITING IN INDIA

I must not give an account of a Mofussil society. We will suppose a married couple going to a new station—as, for instance, my wife and myself coming to Cuttack. Well, we arrived wretched enough about eight o'clock in the morning, after a long dark journey. All that day we were engaged in setting things to rights. The next morning I order my carriage, and go out to make my calls. For in India, unlike England, the stranger calls first. The hours for calling are from half past ten to one, after which time you would not be admitted any where, as it is supposed that the lady of the house is just going tiffin (lunch,) which she takes at two and then goes to sleep for two or three hours. Of course the first person I call on is the commanding officer. I drive in at the gate of the compound and under some trees, up to the house-door, and so under the portico; for every house had a large carriage-portico to protect the horses from the sun. My carriage is phaeton—the britsake, phaeton, and buggy being almost all the vehicles used in India. The britsake does very well for a judge, and the buggy, a sort of carriage for a single man. Mine is a phaeton with two ponies, on the box sits the coachman—dark brown face, large black moustaches, white calico tunic and trousers, white turban turned up with pale blue as livery, and blue and white cummer-band round the waist; except only when it is wet, and then he wears a crimson skull-cap, and a scarlet full cloak with sleeves. A syce or groom runs by the side of the ponies. Arrived at the door, I call out, "Sahib hy?" (Gentleman in?) meaning, Is your master at home? If not I leave a card; if he is I enter the house, and follow the servant who has answered me. I should have told you there are no such things as bells or knockers here. Every door is open, unless in the very hot weather; and here are always six or eight servants lounging about in the verandah. As I step out of the carriage each one of these stoops down touches the ground with the back of his hand, and then pats his forehead three or four times, signifying I suppose, that if I were to order him, he would even throw dirt upon his own head. In reply to the question, "Sahib hy?" one of the men answers, "Hy, kh. Jauram (He is, in representative of God,) at the same time holding his hands together as if he were saying his prayers. He proceeds into the house, still in the same attitude. He sets me a chair, while another man comes in, unfastens the rope of the punkah, and, taking the end of it and very soon falls asleep, still, however, continuing his occupation. Presently in comes the master of the house, dressed in white jacket, black neckerchief, (if any,) white shirt, white trousers, white stockings, and shoes made of some white skin. I should have told you that the servant who shows me in takes my card to his master, with which card his master plays the whole time I am there. In a few minutes in comes the lady, in clothes hanging loosely about her; she probably does not wear stays in the morning; her dress is white muslin, and her face as well as those of her children, if she have any, is of a ghastly pale color. This is universal in India. There is not much conversation at a first visit, so I rise and go to some person to whom I have a letter of introduction, when he at once volunteers to accompany me on the rest of my calls. These first visits are made by the gentlemen only; his wife does not accompany him. In the course of a few days the gentlemen return the call, bringing their wives with them. Daughters were out of the question; beyond the age of six they are a genus unknown in India. They go to England at that age, come out again to India at eighteen, and probably marry in Calcutta, and settle at some four or five months journey from their parents, who have been anxiously looking forward to see them.—Acland's Manners and Customs of India.

MIDDLE-AGED ENGLAND

I observed in England one thing, that people talk less of liberty than we do on the continent but practice it more. This is natural,—when we possess a thing, we mention it less frequently than when we are in search of it. The young men who play so important a part in Germany, and even in France and other countries, be not so in England. It is not for want of spirit in the English youth,—they have even too much; but it is confined in the preparatory sphere of schools and colleges, and does not display itself in public business. Influential institutions satisfy this people. The young men know that their turn will come, and they wait quietly. Among a people deprived of public institutions, vigor is often misplaced; it is forced forward in youth and exhausted in riper years. In England on the contrary, it is discipline in youth and exerted in manhood. On the continent, parental authority is much shaken; in Britain, the parents generally speaking, know how to keep their children at a respectable distance—and this is a great element of strength for a parent. When the bible would pronounce a threat against a people, it says, "babes shall rule over them." This curse has been but too well fulfilled among many nations.—D'Aubigne's Germany England and Scotland.

The Press and General Review.

METHODISM EXTRAORDINARY.

INCIDENTS OF THE PRESIDENT AND PARTY.
From the British Banner.

Bristol, Feb. 20

Yesterday and to-day have been fatal to the Conference cause in Bristol. Whether the President tracked the Rev. S. Dunn, or the Rev. S. Dunn tracked the President, I cannot say; but placards were posted at the close of last week, stating that the President would preach at Langton-street Chapel, on Sunday morning, and at King-street (Ebenezer) Chapel, in the evening; at the same time other bills announced the Rev. S. Dunn (the expelled) to preach at Zion Chapel (Independent), on Sunday morning, and Castle-green Chapel (Independent), in the evening. Every effort, as I am informed, was made to muster a bumper for the President, but the attendance was by no means overflowing on either occasion, whilst Mr. Dunn had an auditory as closely packed as possible, and hundreds, we may almost say thousands, could not gain admittance.

The bill announcing the sermons of the President also announced that he would meet the Members of the Society of the South Circuit at Langton-street Chapel, on Monday, and those of the North Circuit on Tuesday evening, at King-street Chapel. The meeting of to-night has settled the subject for Bristol: at the appointed hour of opening the door such a throng presented themselves, that, in a few minutes, it was crammed—literally crammed—the portion who entered the gallery obtained entrance without the exhibition of tickets—this was ultimately used as a ruse to turn the character of the meeting. The time of the meeting had passed when the President, Mr. Rattenbury and a number of other parties took their stations in the pulpit and on the platform. The President, accompanied by Mr. Button and Mr. Carr, occupied the pulpit. Mr. Button is the Superintendent of the Circuit, and was proceeding to say, "None but Members of the Society were invited to attend the meeting," when he was met by loud cries of "Mr. Dunn." "He is a Member of the Society." Mr. Button made another attempt to say that the character of the meeting would be changed, as there were others than Members of Society present, and it would be made a religious meeting, and the President would preach to them; but the Meeting would not hear. Mr. Button then tried another tack, and began to shake the law at the meeting, and to say that "the place in which they were assembled was a licensed place of worship; but every effort to make himself heard was drowned by cries of "Mr. Dunn." Mr. Carr then stood up, but with no better success. Mr. Cusworth then begged a hearing for the President, and was answered by loud cries of "Yes, if you will let Mr. Dunn hear him too." The President then rose, and stood till he was tired, in vain looking for quietness. Here Mr. Button again rose, and asked a hearing for the President; but the audience stood firm, "Let Dunn in to hear him too." Mr. Button then announced a hymn, but what it was, it was impossible to hear; the gentlemen on the platform, however, heard, at any rate they sang, and the shouts for Mr. Dunn, and other expressions rose above the tune (the Old Hundredth), and during the first verse there seemed a kind of rivalry which should be the loudest—the singing or the shouting. In the second verse the singers gained ground a little, and the third verse was sung in comparative quiet; but no sooner had the strain ceased, than the shouting began again. Mr. Wood then gained a hearing, while he spoke something to the following effect;—"Christian friends, you have known me for many years, some of you, and you have never known me to give you selfish advice. I implore you to allow the President to speak, and hear what he has to say with calmness, and if you do not like what he says it will be competent for you to retire. (Cries of "Oh, oh!" Hisses; and "No, no!" "That's enough.") I implore you to hear the President. ("Let Dunn in to hear him too.")

Mr. Button; it's no good.

A popular man then ascended the platform, a Mr. Copp; when he was met with cheers, and cries of "Hear Copp;" but, from some cause, Mr. Copp did not speak, though loudly, and for a long time, called for. We suppose he was not allowed by the President.

A cry was then raised, that Mr. Griffiths was at the door; should he be let in?—answered by cries from other voices, "Yes, bring him in." A brother of Mr. Griffiths then stood on a form near the door, and was heard, whilst he put the question to the President to allow his brother to come into the meeting, and hear what the President had to say. (Loud cries of "Bring him in.") The gentleman waited in vain for a reply, for, no sooner had the question been put, than the President left the pulpit and the meeting.

Mr. Button then stated, that the meeting was adjourned *sine die*.

Mr. Wood then asked them to hear him, whilst he made an announcement, which was, "We do not intend to make another attempt to-morrow evening." This announcement was received with cheers.

A person from Midsomer Norton then, from the gallery, made some remarks, which, in a

man, could not be correctly stated; and a person who called himself a working man, also was heard to some length on the side of the reformers, making some quaint but telling statements. The Ministers still held the platform, and Mr. Button and another in the pulpit. About thirty policemen also made their appearance. Mr. Button gave out a hymn, but the audience would neither join nor hear, and the platform sang alone, amidst the greatest confusion, through six or eight verses, when, finding it utterly useless to proceed, the singing was abruptly stopped. Mr. Toole then stood up and asked Mr. Wood to explain the meeting why Messrs. Dunn, Everett, and Griffiths were expelled, but Mr. Wood declined to answer. Mr. Russom then asked the assembly if they would leave the meeting quietly if the gentlemen on the platform would retire, which was agreed to, and this having been done, the assembly separated, singing in a lively strain—

Shout, shout, the victory;
We're on our journey home.

So ended a demonstration, we should say without a parallel in the annals of Wesleyanism or any other *ism*. It was announced, that, at the earliest opportunity, the Expelled Ministers would have another hearing in Bristol.

ON THE SUITABLENESS OF THE CHURCH OF ROME TO CONTROL EDUCATION.

From Victor Hugo's Celebrated Speech in the French Legislative Assembly.

We know the clerical party! It is an old one which has had many conditions of service. It is that which keeps guard at the gate of orthodoxy, it is that which has discovered for truth the two marvellous conditions of ignorance and error; it is that which has forbidden science and genius to go beyond the mass-book, and which would cloister thought in dogma. Every step which the mind of Europe has taken, has been taken in spite of you! The history of Jesuitism is written in the history of human progress, but it is written on the back. It is opposed to everything. It is that which caused Prineili to be beaten with rods for having said that the stars would not fall. It is that which persecuted Harvey for having proved that the blood circulates. In the name of Jesus it shuts up Galilee, and in the name of St. Paul it imprisons Columbus. To discover the laws of nature is impiety with the Jesuits. To find a world is heresy. It is Jesuitism which anathematized Pascal in the name of religion; Montaigne in the name of mortality, and Moliere in the name of both. Oh! yes, certainly, whoever you may be, call yourselves Catholic, or what you please, we know you.—Do you not see that the human conscience revolts against you; and yet you have endeavored for a long time to put fetters upon the human spirit. You want to be master of instruction, whilst there is not a poet, or an author, or philosopher, or a thinker, whom you would accept. If the brain of universal humanity were before your eyes you would make erasures. You know it.

Finally, there is a book—a book which is, from one end to the other, of superior emanation—a book which is for the whole world what the Koran is for Islamism, what the Vedas are for India—a book which contains all human wisdom enlightened by divine wisdom—a book which the veneration of the people has called the book, the Bible. Ah, well! your censure has mounted up even to that. An unheard-of thing! The Popes have proscribed the Bible!—What astonishment for wise minds, what terror to simple hearts, to see the finger of Rome put upon the book of God!

You claim the liberty to instruct. For some centuries you have held in your hands, at your discretion, at your school, under your ferule, two great nations—Italy and Spain, illustrious among the illustrious; and what have you done with them? I am going to tell you. Thanks to you, Italy, of which no one can think nor even pronounce her name without inexpressible filial grief—Italy, that mother of genius and of nations, which has diffused over the whole world the most astonishing productions of poetry and art—Italy, which has taught our race to read, does not to-day know how to read herself!—Yes, Italy has, of the States of Europe, the smallest number of native inhabitants who are able to read! Spain, magnificently endowed; Spain, which received from the Romans her first civilization, from Providence, and in spite of you, a world, America; Spain has lost, thanks to you, thanks to your brutal yoke, which is a yoke of degradation, Spain has lost that secret of her power which she received from the Romans—that genius in the arts which she received from the Arabs—that world which God gave her. And in exchange for all you have made her lose, what has she received? She has received the *Inquisition*. The inquisition, which certain men of a certain party are endeavoring to-day to re-establish, with a modest timidity for which I honor them. The Inquisition, which has burnt upon the funeral pile five millions of men! Read history. The Inquisition, which exhumed the dead in order to burn them as heretics. Witness Urgel, and Arnault, Count of Forcalquier. The Inquisition, which declares children heretics even to the second generation! It is true, in order to console Spain for what you have taken from her, that you have surnamed what you have given her Cath-

olic! Ah! do you know? You have drawn from one of the greatest of men that dolorous cry which accuses you: "I would much rather that Spain should be great than that she should be Catholic." See what you have done with that focus of light which you call Italy! You have extinguished it. That Colossus which you call Spain, you have undermined. The one is in ruins, the other in ashes.

From the New York Herald.

THE LAST SCENE IN THE TRIAL OF PROFESSOR WEBSTER.

THE SENTENCE OF DEATH PRONOUNCED BY CHIEF JUSTICE SHAW.

Boston, Monday, April 1, 1850.

Dr. Webster was brought into court this morning, at eight minutes to nine o'clock, to receive the solemn sentence of the law. He looked gloomy in the extreme, but collected and calm. The court room was densely crowded as were all the avenues leading to it.

At ten minutes past nine the court came in, including the Hon. Richard Fletcher, who had not attended the trial.

After some minutes of silence Mr. Attorney General Clifford narrated the facts of the indictment, trial and verdict, and moved the court that the final sentence be now pronounced.

The prisoner rose, and was asked by the clerk what he had to show, why sentence of death should not be pronounced against him.

The prisoner bowed and took his seat in silence.

Chief Justice Shaw then addressed him in the following words:—

John W. Webster—In meeting you here for the last time, to pronounce that sentence which the law has affixed to the high and aggravating offense of which you stand convicted, it is impossible, by language, to give utterance to the deep consciousness of responsibility, to the keen sense of sadness and sympathy with which we approach this solemn duty. Circumstances which all who hear may duly appreciate, but which may seem hardly fit to allude to in more detail, render the performance of this duty, on the present occasion, most unspeakably painful. At all times and under all circumstances, the feeling of indelible solemnity is attached to the utterance of that stern voice of retributive justice, which consigns a fellow being to an untimely and ignominious death; but when we consider all the circumstances of your past life, your various relations in society, the claims upon you by others, the hopes and expectations you have cherished with your present condition, and the ignominious death which awaits you, we are oppressed with grief and anguish; and nothing but a sense of imperative duty, imposed on us by the law, whose officers and ministers we are, could sustain us in pronouncing such a judgment. To this verdict upon a careful revision of the whole proceeding, I am constrained to say, in behalf of the court, that they can perceive no just or legal grounds of exception—guilty. How much under all these thrilling circumstances which cluster around the case, and through our memories with the retrospect, does this single word import; but the wilful, violent, and malicious destruction of the life of a fellow man in the peace of God, and under the protection of the law. Yes! of one in the midst of life, with bright hopes, warm affections, mutual attachments—strong, extensive and numerous—making life a blessing to him and others. We allude thus to the injury you have inflicted, not for the purpose of awakening one unnecessary pang in a heart already incumbered; but to remind you of the irreparable wrong done to the victim of your cruelty—in sheer justice to him whose voice is now hushed in death, and whose wrongs can be only vindicated by the living action of the law. If, therefore, you may at any moment think your case a hard one, and your punishment too severe—if one repining thought arises in your mind, or murmuring word seeks utterance from your lips, think! oh! think of him, instantly deprived of life by your guilty hand. Then, if not lost to all sense of retributive justice—if you have any compunctious rising of conscience, you may be ready to exclaim, in the bitter anguish of truth—"I have sinned against Heaven and my own soul; my punishment is just; God be merciful to me a sinner." God grant your example may afford a solemn warning to all, especially to the young. May it impress deeply upon every mind the salutary lesson it is intended to teach, to guard against the indulgence of unhallowed and vindictive passion—to resist temptation to every selfish, sordid and wicked purpose; to listen to the warnings of conscience, and yield to the claims of duty; and whilst they instinctively shrink with abhorrence from the first thought of assailing the life of another, may they learn to reverence the laws of God and society, designed to secure protection to their own. We forbear, for obvious considerations, from adding such words of advice as may be sometimes thought appropriate on occasions like this; it has only been our province, on occasions like the present, to address the illiterate, the degraded, the outcast, whose early life has been cast amongst the vicious, the neglected, the abandoned—who have been blessed

with no means of moral and religious culture—who have never received the benefits of cultivated society, nor enjoyed the sweet and ennobling influences of home—to such an one, a word of advice, upon an occasion so impressive, may be a word fitly spoken, and tend to good; but in a case like this, where these circumstances are ill reversed, no word of ours could be more efficacious than the suggestions of your own better thoughts, to which we commend you.

Against the crime of wilful murder, of which you stand convicted—a crime at which humanity shudders—a crime everywhere, and under all forms of society, regarded with the deepest abhorrence—the law has denounced its severest penalties, in these few simple, but solemn and impressive words: "Every person who shall commit the crime of murder shall suffer the punishment of death for the same." The manifest object of the law is the protection and security of human life—the most important object of a just and paternal government. It is made the duty of this court to declare the penalty against any one who shall have been found guilty, in due course of the administration of justice, of having violated this law. It is one of the most solemn acts of judicial power which an earthly tribunal can be called upon to exercise; it is a high and exemplary manifestation of the sovereign authority of the law, as well in its stern and inflexible severity as in its protecting and paternal benignity. It punishes the guilty with severity, in order that the right to the enjoyment of life the most precious of all rights, may be more effectually secured. By the record before us, it appears that you have been indicted by the Grand Jury of this county for the crime of murder, alleging that on the twenty-third of November last, you made an assault on the person, of Dr. George Parkman, and, by acts of violence, you deprived him of life with malice aforethought. This is alleged to have been done within the apartment of a public institution, in this city—the medical College, of which you were a professor and an instructor, upon the person of a man of mature age, well known, and of extensive connections in this community, and a benefactor to that institution. The charge of an offense so aggravated, in the midst of a peaceful community creates an instantaneous outburst of surprise, alarm, and terror, and was followed by universal and intense anxiety to learn, by the results of a judicial proceeding, whether this charge was true. The day of trial came. A court was organized to consider it. A jury, almost of your own choosing, was selected, in the manner best calculated to ensure intelligence and impartiality. Counsel were appointed to assist you in conducting your defence, who have done all that learning, eloquence, and skill could accomplish in presenting your defence in its best aspects. A very large number of witnesses were carefully examined, and after a laborious trial, of unprecedented length, conducted as we hope, with patience and fidelity, that jury have pronounced you guilty. But, as we are opposed to this last sad duty of pronouncing sentence, which is indeed the voice of the law, and not our own; yet in giving utterance, we cannot do it with feelings of indifference, as a formal and official act. God forbid that we should be prevented from indulging and expressing those irrepressible feelings of interest, sympathy, and compassion which arise spontaneously in our hearts, and we do most sincerely and cordially deplore the distressing condition into which crime has brought you, and though we have no word of present consolation, or of earthly hope to offer you in this hour of your affliction; yet we devoutly commend you to the mercy of our Heavenly Father, with whom is abundance of mercy, and from whom we may all hope for pardon and peace. And now, nothing remains but the solemn duty of pronouncing the sentence which the law fixes for the crime of murder, of which you stand convicted which sentence is that

THE SENTENCE.

You, John W. Webster, be removed from this place, and detained in close custody, in the prison of this country, and thence taken, at such time as the Executive government of this Commonwealth may by their warrant appoint, to the place of execution, and there be hung by the neck until you are dead. And may God, of his infinite goodness, have mercy on your soul.

DELIBERATION OF THE JURY.

It is understood that the jury, after going out on Saturday night, at first deliberated in silence for ten minutes. They then voted on the question whether the remains were those of Dr. George Parkman? There was an unanimous "yea." On the second question, whether Dr. Webster murdered him? there were eleven yeas and one nay—the nay came from Mr. Benjamin H. Greene. He stated his point of doubt, and after some discussion, he declared it removed. The family of Dr. Webster was not informed of the verdict the night it was rendered. Friends, however, undertook the task of preparing their minds for it. The awful disclosures were made to them on Sunday morning by Mrs. Wm. H. Prescott. The scene was most heart-rending and the walls and shrieks could not be concealed from the passers by. Every effort has been made by their friends to assuage the grief of the afflicted wife and daughters, who, up to a late hour, confidently expected an acquittal. A letter of condolence

was presented them on Sunday afternoon, signed by the heads of nearly all the principal families of Cambridge including the Hon. Edward Everett, Jared Sparks, Professor Norton, Judge Fay, &c. The immense crowd retired from the court room and its vicinity in silence, and without the least disturbance.

Judge Fay gave it up that his friend, Dr. Webster, was a guilty man, after hearing his own speech on Saturday evening. Anecdotes of the cruelty of Dr. Webster in early life, are now told by persons who were then acquainted with him.

Ecclesiastical.

THE CANADIAN WESLEYAN METHODIST NEW CONNEXION CHURCH.

For the Watchman.

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

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

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

THE BRITISH ECCLESIASTICAL CONTROVERSY.

The decision of the Queen's Privy Council, in the case of Mr. Gorham against the Bishop of Exeter, is a vindication of the Low Church, or Evangelical section of the Church of England, and of the fundamental doctrine of Protestant orthodoxy, in which, we believe, all Protestant sects in this country concur, that the efficacy of the Church sacraments depends on the right reception of them. This is the doctrine maintained by Rev. George Cornelius Gorham, for holding which, the Bishop of Exeter refused to institute Mr. Gorham, to the vicarage of Bramford Speke. The Arches Court of Canterbury, having sanctioned the course of the Right Rev. Lord Bishop, Mr. Gorham appealed to her Majesty in Council. The trial of the appeal excited great interest. According to the London Times, the court room of the Privy Council never presented a more crowded and animated appearance, than at the announcement of the decision in this important case.

The printed judgment declares the doctrine of Mr. Gorham to be this [in which, if we mistake not, the remains of Popery, although essentially diluted, are still visible]:—"that baptism is a sacrament generally necessary to salvation, but that the grace of regeneration does not so necessarily accompany the act of baptism that regeneration invariably takes place in baptism; that the grace may be granted before, in, or after baptism, that baptism is an effectual sign of grace, by which God works invisibly in us, but only in such as worthily receive it,—in them alone it has a wholesome effect; and that, without reference to the qualification of the recipient, it is not in itself an effectual sign of grace. That infants baptised, and dying before actual sin, are certainly saved; but that in no case is regeneration in baptism unconditional."

The Court decided that these opinions are not contrary or repugnant to the doctrines which the church of England, by its articles, formularies, and rubrics, requires to be held by its ministers, so that upon the ground of entertaining them Mr. Gorham might lawfully be excluded from the benefice to which he had been presented. The Bishop will of course be required forthwith to admit him thereto.

A contrary decision would have been, in the highest degree, unfavorable to the prosperity of the Establishment, and might possibly have produced so considerable a schism and secession of conscientious men, as to endanger its stability.

CISTERCIAN MONKS.

The Chicago Herald state that a company of these monks from France are to be settled at Iowa—one thousand acres of land having been obtained by the aid of the Bishop of Dubuque. Their occupation is prayer and manual labor. The college or university at Sinsinwa Mound, on this side the Mississippi, we understand to have proved pretty much a failure. It made a great noise at one time. They will probably succeed with their house of monks better; but it will take a great many of them to effect much in making an impression upon a American mind. —P. Herald.

REMOVAL.

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. C. W. will please accept our thanks for the interesting items furnished. They will appear in due time
H. & E. L., Lawrenceville.—We exceedingly regret the irregularity complained; although we are confident it has not been in the Watchman office.

The Watchman.

Monday Evening, April 3, 1850.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO BECOME SUBSCRIBERS TO THE WATCHMAN.

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

Reduction in our terms:

Table with 3 columns: Category, Description, Price. Includes New Subscribers, Nos. in advance for Vol. 1., Do. (single copies) commencing No. 15, Do. to Clubs of ten or more, commencing No. 15, etc.

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.

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

EARLY TRIUMPHS OF CHRISTIANITY ACCOUNTED FOR:

MODE OF OPERATION DELINEATED; STRIKING DIS-SIMILARITY BETWEEN THE CHURCH IN ANCIENT AND MODERN TIMES.

In contemplating the secret of the amazing success which attended the promulgation of the gospel in primitive times, we have already presented the principal elements employed for the production of those amazing results. Character, which in point of excellence, is exceeded only by "the spirits of the just made perfect," or the "angels that excel in strength,"—employed its exalted attributes in this mission of mercy, this uncompromising, united, simultaneous warfare against all unrighteousness. No truce was ever held out to the workers of iniquity, only on condition of their abandoning their rebellious career against JEHOVAH. The ambassadors of Christ, in these days of simplicity, estimated their duty in all its length and breadth; and contented themselves with no less achievement than the moral renovation of the world. The comprehensive view of God's requirements entertained by these devoted followers of the Saviour, accords for the world-wide schemes of benevolence and the self-sacrificing efforts, which distinguished that age of the Church. They aimed at the accomplishment of much; and the obstacles to success which thwarted their movements, instead of overwhelming in discouragement, stimulated to greater effort and perseverance. Their Divine Master had commanded them to "teach all nations;" and as they believed He would perform what He had promised, so also they felt assured that nothing necessary for the accomplishment of their allotted task would be withheld. Theirs was emphatically a work of faith; they doubted not that the light of truth would enlighten all nations; and hence every successive onset bore distinct traces of their confidence of success.

Charity, prudence, forbearance, wisdom, were employed to produce and sustain the most unqualified unity of feeling and effort. And hence while we may observe the apostles and other ministers who devoted their energies especially to the preaching of the gospel, on most occasions taking the lead in these great movements; yet in

no instance do we find the humblest member of the church suffering an opportunity of doing good to pass unimproved. All felt the responsibility of the Church, and the onset against the powers of darkness was made simultaneously by the whole compact. Ministers and laymen, employed their talents in publishing the tidings of salvation to the benighted inhabitants of our world. The cruel persecutor's rage might disperse the followers of Jesus among the surrounding nations; but, as well might the puny arm of flesh shake the pillars of the universe, or the floating meteor retard the revolution of worlds, as the tyrant's power sever the common tie which made these primitive disciples one in spirit and action. The phalanx might be broken and the individuals of whom it was composed scattered throughout all nations; yet under the direction of the Captain of their Salvation, who, when about to depart from this world assured his disciples of his presence through all time,—their efforts, as well as "their hearts continued one." Little did the enemies of Christianity imagine that the influence of their malice, instead of retarding would be rendered accessory to the general spread of the gospel.

Had the Primitive disciples believed that heaven was attainable only by individual, human merit; or, had they relied solely on their own unaided energies for the evangelization of the world, greater energy could not have characterized their efforts; nor could greater caution be employed to prevent civil governments and worldly men in general, from sharing the glory of the final victory. This was not, however, the result of self-dependence; for never were men more intent than they, on disclaiming all merit and efficiency "of themselves." Their jealous zeal had another motive and another end in view. "Our sufficiency is of God," was their unswerving motto. They had received "the promise of the Father," and the subsequent baptism of the Holy Ghost; and to His Divine agency they attributed both their fitness for the work in which they were engaged and the success which attended their efforts. Two things, which conspired to promote their efficiency as laborers in the Lord's vineyard, should not be separated. While they recognized themselves as the divinely appointed agents to publish salvation to the enslaved sons of earth, they placed a reliance on the powers of the truth they proclaimed, and on God's promise to accompany that word by the Holy Ghost, which, we fear, is rarely, if at all found in the Church at the present day. Even those who possessed the advantages of education and superior oratorical powers, relied none the less on the omnipotence of truth, and attached no less importance to the accompanying energy of the Divine Spirit as the efficient cause of success, than did the humblest, or the most illiterate. Unlike many who profess to be their genuine successors, they neither labored to give effect to Divine truth nor to substitute worldly wisdom and specious displays, for the omnipotent energy of the Holy Ghost. They were well aware of the un fading youth, the overwhelming power of the gospel message; and hence believing it "the power of God unto Salvation," their principal object was to avoid personally and to remove from the minds of others, whatever might prevent that gospel from having "free course." They desired not to rob Jehovah of His glory; and therefore they sought continually, the out-pouring of the Holy Spirit as the only efficient means of success. And whether by the truths they propounded or the miracles they wrought: whether at the Beautiful Gate of the Temple, or in the Athenian Areopagus, they ascribed all the glory to God. What intelligent individual can indulge a moment's astonishment at the victories achieved by the preaching of the gospel in primitive days? The Church honored God; and "he that honors God, shall be honored."

Turning, however, from the animating scenes with which the history of the Church in her primitive glory, is interspersed,—a widely different spectacle opens to our view in the present state of the professed Church of Jesus Christ. To her general characteristics, it cannot be denied, there are honored exceptions; but in a passing glance like what we are attempting, honesty forbids the attempt to withdraw attention from her plague-spots by rendering unduly prominent the bright features of her character. Rather would we, however painfully the disclosure may reflect on Protestant Churches,—hold up the lamp of truth, and in the light of a more progressive age, expose the errors of the present day.

In comparing the Church of the first century with that of the nineteenth, so manifest and so extensive are the points of difference, that we hesitate whether to employ the term comparison or contrast. The standard of piety, preached and attained, and the faith and unity of the latter present a sad picture when compared with those of the former. And when we compare the ecclesiastical organizations of the present day with those of the Primitive Church, the points of resemblance are "few and far between." Simplicity has given place to complexity; equality to priestcraft, and intolerance and servility; independence of thought and action to the mandates of councils and the Shibboleths of parties; the indissoluble unity of spirits made "one in Christ Jesus" to those sectional barriers which unceasingly distract and sever in affection those who "had else been one," and the zeal which aimed at God's glory, to a zeal having for its objects the glory of a Luther, a Calvin, a Wesley, &c. &c. or the denominations who claim these men as their founders. The heart influenced by christian charity sickens at the sad spectacle presented by these comparisons; and anxiously hastens from the mass of corruption which retards the progress of truth and dishonors the Head of the Church.—In Primitive days the followers of the Redeemer aimed at conformity to the image of Jesus; but in our day, they seem willing to recede at least as far as is at all compatible with the character they profess to sustain, from the bright example of the world's Redeemer. Where now the faith, "which in the martyrs glow'd?" the humility, zeal, and fortitude which rendered the saints of God willing to be, do, or suffer any thing for the glory of God? The Author of our salvation though "God over all and blessed for ever," gloried in the fact that while he passed by the palaces of the princes of this world, and made his appearance among those of "low estate,"—"to the poor the gospel was preached." But so alarmingly have the

disciples of Jesus in the present day degenerated, that not content with being as their master, their exalted wishes can only be gratified by (we shall not say the conversion, for that were a laudable desire, but) the patronage of earthly Potentates. And while Jesus of Nazareth could exclaim "Foxes have holes and the birds of the air have nests, but the son of man hath not where to lay his head;" churches of a later day are not satisfied without large endowments, the gold of state and the dignity of earthly titles. The Primitive disciples preached JESUS CHRIST and him crucified as the sinner's only hope; in this they delighted, and for this they "counted all things but loss." But in these days of decline every thing which a corrupted imagination can devise, is substituted for the pure doctrines of the blessed gospel. The Church has learned to trust to some extent in other things for success, instead of the word of truth and the Holy Spirit. She has, in her several sections, more or less, departed from "the old paths," and in the devices of men, sought substitutes for heaven's immutable appointments. Education has been substituted for piety; the hands of the Bishop for the unction of the Holy One, and mere proselytism or external ordinances, for a translation "from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God." Individuals filling the highest offices in the several sections of the Christian Church, "bite and devour" and anathematize one another. What better than defeat can, under such circumstances, attend the efforts of the Churches!

Taking our stand on the walls of Zion, could we command a trumpet voice, we would cry aloud and spare not; we would entreat those who "make mention of the Lord to give him no rest, till he establish and till he make Jerusalem a praise in the whole earth." Let the piety, the unity, the faith of the Primitive Church be attained; let the Primitive model of ecclesiastical association, as far as the changed state of society will admit, be restored; let party bickerings and strife give place to harmony and brotherly love and united effort; let the whole church once more feel the full force of the great commission;—"then shall the earth yield her increase, and God even our own God shall bless: God shall bless us, and all the ends of the earth shall praise him."

THE POST OFFICES.

From a few quarters we have received complaints of irregularity in the delivery of the Watchman. Again and again have we been informed that papers cannot be obtained from the Boulton's Village Post Office until they have been read! Strange specimen of punctuality this!! We have also been informed that a package of the Watchman addressed Melville P. O. was recently seen by a friend in a post office in the Western District. It is not a pleasure to us to complain of Post Offices; but we assure the parties concerned that if such bungling be repeated we shall do more than complain through a newspaper. "A hint to the wise is sufficient," at least we hope so.

REVIEW OF NEWS.

The Steamer Europa arrived at Halifax on the 3rd inst. So far as can be gathered from the telegraphic report, she does not bring very important intelligence.

The death of the Hon. John C. Calhoun of the United States Senate, which event took place at Washington on the 31st ult., will prove, without doubt, a death-blow to the extension, if not to the very existence of slavery, in the Model Republic. It is not probable that Mr Calhoun has left in the land of the living, a man as capable as he was, to prop the barbarous and demoralizing institution of slavery.

Dr. Webster is under sentence of death for the murder of Dr. Parkman. Notwithstanding the means employed to prejudice public opinion against the prisoner, it appears that the conviction of Dr. W. has produced great astonishment in Boston. We have excluded other matter from our PRESS department to insert the address of Chief Justice Shaw, on passing sentence on Dr. Webster.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia offers access to the fisheries, as a bonus in part, for reciprocity with the United States.

A petition to the Canadian Legislature, praying for a separation from Great Britain, is, we find by a cotemporary Journal, in circulation in the Western part of C. W.

Since our last issue the icy bands, which prohibited the approach of our various lake crafts, to Hamilton and Kingston have been broken. On Thursday the Magnet made her exit from Burlington Bay and proceeded to Kingston calling at Toronto and other intermediate ports: the same day the Eclipse entered the port of Hamilton and is since performing her trips regularly between Toronto and Hamilton.

The recent floods attending the breaking up of Winter, have been almost unprecedented. The leading thoroughfares have been intercepted in almost every direction; and we imagine, that as a natural result, our market prices will be higher than usual for some time to come.

General Intelligence.

RACE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.—It will be recollected that the British steamship Europa and the American steamship Hermann left New York in company a few weeks since, the first for Liverpool, by way of Halifax, the other for Southampton. Advices by the Niagara inform us that the Europa arrived out on the 2d and the Hermann on the 8th—a difference of five days against the America!

GONE TO EARTH.—The cold is so severe in Kamtschatka that the governor has been compelled to quit his usual residence at St. Peter and St. Paul, to bury himself under the earth—that is to say, he has retired to his subterranean palace, which is 20 metres below ground, and is capable of accommodating 200 persons. This palace is perpetually lighted by lamps. Most wealthy private persons have dwellings of this kind; but seldom flee thither for refuge.—Hamburgh Borsenthal.

From the Patriot.



STEAMER EUROPA.

New York, April 4, 2, P. M.

The Steamer Europa arrived at Halifax yesterday. All is quiet in France. Coffee at London is down. Latest advices at Paris are less encouraging than expected.

The elections in France have passed over quietly. Favorable reports of the Cotton market—Much steadiness exists in the prices.

ENGLAND.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has presented his Budget for the ensuing year, and although he had the pleasure of announcing a surplus of nearly £2,500,000, still the manner in which it was disposed of is anything but satisfactory to the country.

New York, April 5, 3 P. M.

The Steamship Cherokee has just arrived from Chagres, after a very quick passage. She brings one month's later news from all parts of the Pacific. The news is highly interesting.

Among the passengers by the Cherokee, is Pastmidshipman E. P. Jones, with despatches from Commodore Jones to the Secretary of the Navy.

The Georgia had been expected for several days, and fears were entertained for her safety.

A Joint Stock Company had been formed at San Francisco, to which \$10,000 had been subscribed, and J. O. Larkins was appointed President.

The past winter had been more severe than usual. All the towns and villages were reported to be looking up. Active exertions were making to remove the Seat of Government.

letter states as follows.—The floating population is gradually draining off, and digging implements are taken up, all are preparing for the mines, whence great stores of marvelous luck are wafted with every breath from the gold regions.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD.

MILLS, DAMS, BRIDGES, AND HOUSES CARRIED AWAY.

The neighborhood of Toronto has just been visited by the most disastrous freshet that was ever known in the vicinity. On Wednesday forenoon last, rain began to fall very heavily, and continued without intermission through the night and during the greater part of Thursday.

On the River Don and its branches, the loss has been greatest. The North branch of this stream crosses Yonge street at Thornhill, and here 100 feet of the street which bridges the stream has been swept away; the dam for the mills of the estate of Thorne & Parsons which adjoins the road, and one side of the tannery belonging to the same estate, have been destroyed, and the mill is also injured.

Another tributary to the Don crosses Yonge Street at York Mills. This creek broke its bounds and dividing at the bridge, without injuring it rushed across Yonge street in two streams doing a great deal of damage to the road.

The Hamilton Gazette says that a new Episcopal Church is to be built in that city. It is to stand on John Street, near the beginning of the ascent to the mountain, and it will be a conspicuous object from the lake; to be of stone Gothic, and accommodate 600 persons; to be completed in March 1851.

On Monday, the 15th inst., the Spring Assizes will commence in Hamilton, Chief Justice Mcaulay presiding. The Calendar is unusually heavy, and we understand that the civil docket betokens plenty of business for the Lawyers.

We are glad to learn that the bridges at the Rouge and the Highland Creek have not been carried away, as was rumoured yesterday.

On the Humber the damage done has also been very great. The bridge over the river of the Albion Plank Road has been carried away, but the bridge in the village Weston still stood at the last account.

The city also has suffered somewhat. A small mill which crosses Yonge street, near the property of the late Alexander Wood, not finding a large enough outlet through the culvert, swept down one side of Yonge-street, opposite Judge Macaulay's and Elmsley House, crossed the street at Mr. Crawford's and pursued its course till it reached a drain.

The Rev. A. McNab, D. D. late Principle of Victoria College, and for many years a minister in the W. M. Church, was ordained Deacon a few days ago by the Bishop of Toronto.

Rape.—On Monday last, a young man was committed by John Hammersley, Esq., J. P. to take his trial at the next Guelph assizes; charged with having committed a Rape on Jean Stewart, of Puslinch.

Our harbour is now clear of ice and navigation uninterrupted. The steamer Niagara, we understand is expected here the first of this week.

The Secretary of the Treasurer, United States, estimates the expenses of the government for the year 1850 at over \$45,000,000; of this this sum \$9,575,678 is for the navy, and \$5,864,137 for the army—one-third of the whole national expenditure.

A Mr. Thomas Meagher, who resided for a number of years in the Township of Toronto, died lately in the Township of Sydenham. It is supposed that his death was caused by his wife and a man named McCabo.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On the 26th ult., the mail-stage horses ran away between Jordan and St. Catharines, by which the stage was upset. Two passengers escaped with but little or no injury; but Benjamin Dickson, the driver was so seriously hurt, that he died two days after.

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The following gentlemen are the associate Justices, included in the Commission of Oyer and Terminer for the U. C. of Wentworth and Halton, for the coming Assizes:—The Hon. Adam Ferguson; Hon. S. E. Mills; M. O'Reilly, Judge County Court; Daniel K. Serros, J. P. Richard Martin, J. P. David Thompson, J. P. Robert Land, J. P. and Alfred Digby; M. D. J. P.—Journal.

BURGLARY.—A daring attempt was made to break into the cottage occupied by widow Jones, near Mr. Sanderson's, between Thursday night and Friday morning last. It appears the servant girl, the only individual living with Mrs. Jones, had been the habit of rising at four o'clock for the purpose of making a fire.

which enabled him to draw the bolt. A man named Mills has been taken into custody on suspicion, and after a preliminary investigation yesterday, he was recommitted till to-day for further examination.—Brookville Recorder.

QUEENSTON SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—We understand two New York engineers were at Queenston on Monday last, in reference to this enterprise. It is intended to have a double carriage way, besides a foot-path, total width nineteen feet.

LATER STILL FROM THE SEA-SERPENT.

The Savannah Georgian learns from a passenger, that the venerable sea serpent has positively become a whale, or rather that there are four in number—two grown whales and two calves. On Saturday last an expedition was fitted out from Beaufort, with a brass four-pounder and harpoons.

List of Letters and Remittances deferred.

BIRTH. On Tuesday the 2nd inst., at No. 3, King Street, Toronto, Mrs. Thos. Atkinson, of a Son.

MARRIED.

In Windham, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. H. Wilkinson, Mr D. J. Lowrey to Mrs. E. K. Langhurst, of the same place. By the same, on the 28th ult., at the residence of the Bride's father, Mr T. B. Barrett, of Simcoe, Deputy Sheriff of the Talbot District, to Miss Emily, eldest daughter of J. Lange, Esq., of Windham.

DIED.

In the Lord, on the 21st ult., after a lingering illness of nearly two years, Mr Alfred Howey, of Windham, aged 31 years.

Toronto Market Prices, April 8.

Table with columns for commodity, price per unit, and date. Commodities include Flour, Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats, Oatmeal, Pease, Potatoes, Beef, Veal, Pork, Bacon, Hams, Lamb, Mutton, Fresh Butter, Firkin Butter, Cheese, Lard, Apples, Eggs, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Fowls, Straw, Hay, and Fire Wood.

TEXAS ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

Mr. P. French a Kentuckian who has had large experience in Texas and Mexico during and since the late war, proposes to lead an expedition to California by the following route: "From New York to Port Lavaca, in Texas, by steamship, thence by splendid and comfortable waggon coaches across Western Texas, with its magnificent upland prairies, clothed with eternal verdure, through El Paso, where United States troops are now stationed, up the wild valley of the Rio del Norte, thence westward through the great Gap of the Sierra Mimbres over the head waters of the far-famed Gila, where rumor says gold abounds in rich abundance, surpassing all California; thence in a north-west direction across the Colorado and grass-covered plains of California to San Francisco.

"A superior steamer will be in readiness to transport passengers and baggage from New York to Port Lavaca on the 25th April. Each passenger will be allowed a passage in the steamer, and one seat in the stage; each stage will be drawn by six good mules. Spare mules and horses, together with cattle, will accompany the expedition, for food and emergencies. The passengers will be divided into messes; each mess will be provided with a good tent, and necessary camp equipage, together with a cook. The food for the journey will consist of bread, bacon and coffee; this with the wild game of the route will be sufficient.

"The expedition will be provided with portable boats, water breaks, all and everything necessary for a trip across the continent. Sixty disbanded Texas rangers will be enlisted and organized as an escort, to hunt and scour the country by day, and to stand guard by night, they will be mounted, and accompanied by a light piece of ordnance, such as is used by the voltigeurs of the army. The whole to be under the command of an experienced officer, formerly of the U. S. A., one who is perfectly familiar with the Mexican language and character, and who has been intimately connected with Indian and frontier life.

"An experienced physician and surgeon will accompany us. It is also expected that an experienced U. S. Topographical Engineer will accompany us, to report on our route.

"Each passenger will be allowed fifty pounds of baggage. Passage Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

Mr. French brings us letters responsibly commending him as a man of reliable integrity, capacity and energy. We credit them, but advise every man to make thorough inquiry for himself. The Isthmus route is now so choked with gold-seekers that others must perforce be resorted to. Capt. F. intends to go through from New York to San Francisco in seventy days. For passage apply to T. Douglas, 41 Wall-street.

WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION IN 1851.

The following information relative to this exhibition has been communicated by the Secretary of the Committee of Management to the British consul at New York.

The articles exhibited will be divided into four sections:

- 1. Raw Materials and Produce, illustrative of the natural productions on which human industry is employed.
2. Machinery, for Agricultural, Manufacturing, Engineering and other purposes, and Mechanical Inventions, illustrative of the Agents which human ingenuity brings to bear upon the productions of nature.
3. Manufactures, illustrative of the results produced by the operation of human industry upon natural productions.
4. Sculpture, Models, and the plastic art generally, illustrative of the state and skill displayed in such application of human industry.

MINERAL WEALTH OF MICHIGAN.

We find in the Detroit Advertiser a notice of the Report of the Boston and Pittsburg Mining Company for 1849, which shows an actual yield of wealth that will compare favourably with the returns from the gold placers of California. The following is a synopsis of the report of the operations of the Company for the past year:

The amount of Mineral raised at the mine for the year is, 7,228,698 lbs. or 3,614,698 1000 t's. The ore shipped from the mine for the year 1849, is... 2,055,200.1000 tns. The value of the ore shipped after its reduction to ingot copper, is... \$244,227 54. The expenditures for the year, including the permanent improvements are... 106,908 77. Leaving net profits for 1849... 137,268 77. The capacity of the mine for yielding mineral, is greater than at any previous period, and in a short time will be very greatly enlarged. The amount of silver separated from the copper in small parcels, for the year 1849, is... \$2,365 30.

The report says that the amount of means on hand will justify the Directors in paying to the stockholders two semi annual dividends, the present year \$7 per share each. The first has been already paid, and the second will be in July. The report farther shows the following

as the aggregate expenditures and receipts of this mammoth mine: All expenditures to Dec. 1849 \$552,915 66 Receipts as follows: \$18 50 per share assessment on 600 shares stock from stockholders—making capital paid in by them... 116,000 00 Copper raised, smelted and sold from the mine... 442,945 66 Aggregate of receipts... 552,915 66 The dividends declared on the stock have been as follows:

Dividend paid 31st May, 1849, for the year 1848 \$10 per share on 6000 shares... \$60,000 Dividend paid 11th February, 1850, for the year 1849 \$7 per share... 42,000 Dividend declared and payable in July, 1850, \$7 per share... 42,000 Aggregate of dividends... 144,000—which aggregate has been paid in two years on capital of \$110,000 or an interest of 131 per cent. on the capital for two years, or 66 per cent per annum.

The benefits resulting to Michigan from the operations of this company are almost incalculable. In addition to paying a specific State tax of \$1,100 per annum, they are expending for labor, provisions, freight, &c., \$100,000 per annum. The products of this and the other mines on Lake Superior, cannot for the next year, fall short of 2,000 tons of ingot copper, worth \$360 per ton, making an addition to the productive wealth of that State, of \$720,000.

The most favorable accounts from the Minnesota, the North American, the Ontonagon, the North West and the North Western Companies, give assurance that, within five years Michigan will supply the Union with copper.

We have it rumored that, on the opening of the navigation, the two battalions of the Rifle Brigade—the one now at Quebec and the other at Toronto—will be formed into one regiment, and do duty in Kingston next Summer. The two battalions of the 20th—the one being now in London and the other in Kingston—will also be formed into one regiment, and brought to Montreal. The 19th Regt., now in Montreal, will be removed to Quebec; and the Reserve battalion of the 23rd Regiment, now also in Montreal, will go to London, C. W.—The 71st Regiment, now in St. John's, will be removed to Toronto and it is also said that St. John's, Isle-aux-voix, and the Frontier, villages are to be occupied by some companies of the Royal Canadian Rifle Regt.

It is certain that the corps of Canadian Cavalry and the Colored Company are to be disbanded at the end of next month.—Montreal Gazette.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held on the 10th ult. in the Township of King, before Dr. Bull, on the view of the body of Robert Parker. From the evidence adduced the following facts were elicited: Joseph Parker son of the deceased, was felling a tree, and as it was falling he called to some persons to leave the way; his father, who was near at hand, supposing himself to be in danger, ran inadvertently in the direction the tree was falling, which struck him upon the head, fracturing his skull in several places causing immediate death. Verdict accidental death.—Globe.

On Wednesday Evening last, Jamieson, who is charged with being implicated in the disturbances of last April, was arrested by the Police while driving about the city in a sleigh, ringing a bell, and distributing placards, calling on the people to meet at the Court House the next morning, when the political trials were expected to come on.—Pilot.

The body of Donald Mattheson, a young man, resident of Branford, was found dead on the West branch of the Holland river on Sunday afternoon by two Indians. Exposure while intoxicated, it is supposed, caused his death.

Said a merchant, "I have done business ten years and not spent five dollars in advertising." Said another, "I have done business five years, and spent one-tenth of all my profits in advertising, and have made more than you have in ten." Which was the most intelligent of the two?

The Directors of the Port Credit and Hurontario Plank Road Company have declared a dividend of 15 per cent, on the paid up capital subscribed previous to the 1st January, 1849; also on the stock subscribed in 1849 and paid up a dividend of 10 per cent, payable in Stock on application at the Secretary's office, Brampton.

COMMERCIAL NEWS ROOM.—We are requested to state, that in consequence of the removal of the Old City Hall, the Commercial News Room has been opened in the building at the south-west corner of Yonge and King Streets, over the store of Mr. W. H. Dow, (late Dow & Jamieson.)—Entrance on King Street West.

We have been requested to state that the Toronto Horticultural Society intend resuming their exhibitions of flowers, fruits and vegetables during the ensuing season. A general meeting of the Society will be held at the office of Messrs. Robinson & Allan, on Saturday next, the 30th inst.

at 4 o'clock, for the election of officers for the current year. The lists of prizes to be awarded for the different objects of competition, will be made up immediately afterwards, and left at Messrs. Scobie & Balfour's and Mr. Rowell's King Street; and Messrs. Gordon and Fleming's Seed-stores, Yonge Street.—Globe.

NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE.

The Attorney General, on Wednesday, introduced a string of Resolutions three, in number, on the subject of trade, the object of which is to authorize the Lieut. Governor, through the Governor General, to treat with the American Government for a reciprocity of trade in all its departments, and if need be, to negotiate with the American Government for a right of free fishery upon our shores. We give a copy of the resolutions; they are as follows:—

Whereas, in consequence of the recent changes in the Navigation Laws and the commercial Policy of the British Empire, it has become necessary to secure more extended markets for the natural Products of British North America by a reciprocal free exchange of such Products with the United States; and to have the Coasting Trades arranged between this and the adjoining Province and the United States, on fair and equitable terms; and to obtain from the Government of the United States such modification of their Laws as will admit Colonial built Vessels to the privileges of Registry.

1st. Resolved, That the Lieutenant Governor be respectfully requested and is hereby authorized, to take the necessary steps to obtain through the proper authorities, the accomplishment of these desirable objects.

2nd. Resolved, That if the United States remove existing Duties on the following articles the growth and production of British North America, that the like articles be allowed to be imported into this Province from the United States, Duty free, viz—

Grain and Bread Stuffs of all kinds, Vegetables Fruits, Seed, Hay and Straw. Animals, salted and fresh Meats, Butter, Cheese, Lard Tallow, Hides, Horus, Wool, undressed Skins, and Furs of all kinds.

Ores of all kinds, Iron in pigs and blooms, Copper Lead in pigs.

Grindstones and Stones of all kinds, Earth, Coals, Lime, Ochres, Gypsum ground or unground; Rock Salt.

Wood—Timber and Lumber, of all kinds; Firewood, Ashes, Bark.

Fish, Fish Oil, Train Oil, Spermaceti Oil, Head Matter and Blubber, Fins and Skins, the produce of fish or creatures and living in the water.

3rd. Resolved, That an address be prepared to Her Majesty, on the subject of the Coasting Trade of this Province, praying that the same may be opened to the people of the United States, under the province of the amended Navigation Act 12th and 13th Viet., Chap. 29, and the preceding Resolutions.

They have been debated at some length in the Assembly, and have met rather a favorable reception in that body. Mr. Freeman moved an amendment to reserve the Fisheries from the operation of any treaty to be entered into. Mr. Marshall opposed them altogether, although he was not apprehensive of any practical injury to be sustained by them passing, for he was quite sure the Americans would not reciprocate with so poor and so small a colony. Hon. Provincial Secretary, Attorney General Young, Johnston, Fraser and Killam, took active parts in the debate.

Yesterday, Mr. Freeman's amendment—that nothing in the Resolutions should extend to permit citizens of the United States to catch fish within the prescribed limits of the coasts of this Province—was negatived, 11 to 34. The original resolution then passed, 30 to 8. The second passed unanimously, but on the third being moved, Hon. Mr. Johnston moved an amendment to restrict the opening of our coasting trade, unless the Americans should open theirs to us. The House divided, and the amendment was rejected, 23 to 17. The third resolution then passed, 29 to 16.—Acadian Recorder.

THE POST OFFICE.—It appears that the mails are to be carried by steamboat between Bytown and Montreal during the coming season. It was about time to have such an arrangement, as the telegraph and express lines would have relieved the post of a share of the business. It would be a convenience to the public if a letter box were kept on the boats, as is done on the St. Lawrence river and other places.—Bytown Packet.

EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR.—A surgeon of Ixworth, in Suffolk, has applied to the Worship-street magistrates for advice under the following circumstances. About a month ago, as the surgeon and a friend were coming to London by rail; a lady, entered their carriage: she had an infant with her and a box: she appeared to wear a wedding-ring. Conversation arose, the lady stating that she was ill. On arrival at Shoreditch, she requested the gentlemen to mind the infant for a few minutes; they did so, and the lady never returned. Pinned to the infant's clothes was a letter containing two ten-pound notes; the box contained baby-linen of a superior quality but not quite new. The letter stated, that the child would be eventually reclaimed by its parents; and that, on inserting an advertisement in the papers, fresh supplies of money, for its maintenance, would be forthcoming. More money has been thus sent. A gentleman has since desired to adopt the child, proposing to deposit the money in a bank for its future use; but the surgeon had received a letter from a person in Devonshire claiming the child, as he pretended; by authority of the mother; but he gave no proofs of his authority. The surgeon asked the Magistrate, how he should act in such a case? The Magistrate advised him to take the child to the authorities of the parish in which it was abandoned, and they would take charge of it. The applicant seemed disinclined to follow this advice.

THE LOWER CLASSES.—The Morning Chronicle says of the revelations of its Metropolitan Correspondent: "It is as if a gaily-painted cart, had been withdrawn, and all horrors of Dante's Hell displayed, where a mocking scene of jovousness had cheated the beholder. Fam-

ine instead of plenty, hideous vice where we looked for smiling innocence and in place of "progress" the downward path of the human mind mapped out in broad, blurred lines."

DARTFORD SAVINGS BANK.—In consequence of the late exposure of the Rochdale and other Savings Banks, the managers of this bank adopted means of having the books and accounts examined. The first meeting of the Committee was held at the Ball Inn, on Saturday, the 2nd inst. when about 200 books were produced and as far as they were examined, no errors were detected. In the evening the Secretary, Mr. Pam, calling on Mr. Jardine, the Actuary, saw a depositor's book lying there, which he opened, and found it to differ nearly £100 from the ledger. He charged himself with the mistake when the Actuary confessed that he had committed fraud to the amount of about £1,000. This becoming known to some of the managers, Jardine was allowed till Monday, the 4th, to examine his own books, on which day he said he was a defaulter to the amount of £2,000. A meeting of the managers was held on Wednesday, at which the attendance of Mr. Tidd Pratt was secured, and it was ascertained that £17,559 1s. 5d. was safely invested in Government securities, and that Mr. Jardine had consigned all his property to the trustees, which will produce about £700 or £800, and, together with £1,000, the amount of his bond, will go towards the liabilities. Mr. Jardine, with his father, have been Actuaries of this Bank for upwards of forty years, and so has hitherto carried on the first drapery business in the town, and bore an irreproachable character.

PROSPECTUS OF "THE WATCHMAN."

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

This Journal will vindicate the great principles of Protestantism; but especially that form of Protestantism termed dissent or non-conformity. The equal civil rights of the several sections of the Christian Church, the support of the Gospel Ministry by voluntary contributions, the introduction of lay agency into all the Councils of the Church, are some of the positions which will be advocated in the Watchman. Error and sin, wherever existent, or however high the earthly authority by which they may be sanctioned, will be fearlessly exposed; but party politics will never be admitted in the columns of the above Journal.

The Watchman will not be the official organ of any religious community; yet the undersigned will feel great pleasure in inserting brief notices (if furnished) of the progress of evangelical denominations. Especially is it expected that in the absence of a connexional organ, the Canadian Wesleyan Methodist New Connexion Church, will consider this Journal their medium of acquainting the public with their operations and progress.

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

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

8. THE AGRICULTURAL department will contain general selections, notices of the latest improvements, &c., in this most important branch of Canadian industry.

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

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

TERMS:

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

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament. Under the Patronage of His Excellency the Gov.-General. ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Objects of Science, Art, Manufacture, &c. &c., will be held in SEPTEMBER next, commencing one week after the close of the Provincial Agricultural Fair, and will continue for three weeks. The following is a LIST of PRIZES which will be awarded: For the best specimen, combining Ingenuity and Mechanical Skill: A GOLD MEDAL, of the value of £12 10s., given by His Excellency the Governor General. For the second best do— A WORK OF ART, value £5, by the Institute. For the third best do— A DIPLOMA, by the Institute. For the best Specimen of Decorative Art, manufactured in the Province—combining taste and original design— A WORK OF ART, value £4, by the Institute. For the second best do— A DIPLOMA, by the Institute. For the best collection of Canadian Insects, Methodically arranged, and to contain at least, between 200 and 300 specimens, the names of the insects not required— A MICROSCOPE, value £2 10s., by Professor Croft, Professor of the Institute. For the second best do— A DIPLOMA, by the Institute. For the best original Oil Painting— A MEDAL, value £10 or upwards, by the Judges. For the second best do— 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 do— A DIPLOMA, by the Institute. For the best Original Water Color Drawing— A WORK OF ART, value £2 10s., by the Institute. For the second best do— A DIPLOMA, by the Institute. For the best specimen of Mechanical Dentistry— A SILVER MEDAL, value £2 10s., by a member of the Institute. For the second best do— A DIPLOMA, by the Institute. For the best specimen of Ladies' Needle Work— A WORK OF ART, value £2 10s., by the Institute. For the second best do— A DIPLOMA, by the Institute. For the best Water Color Drawing—by a Pupil— A BOX OF COLORS, &c., COMPLETE, value £1 15s., by a member of the Institute. For the best Chalk Drawing, by a Lady, a Pupil— AN ALBUM, value 16s. 3d., by a member of the Institute. For the best Chalk Drawing, by a Gentleman, a Pupil, A DRAWING BOOK, value 15s., by a member of the Institute. For the best Specimen of Modelling or Sculpture— A DIPLOMA, by the Institute. For the best specimen of Cabinet Ware, by an apprentice of not over 5 years standing— A BRACE AND BITS, of the best quality, by P. Patterson & Sons, Ironmongers. For the best specimen of Joiner's Work, by an apprentice of not over 5 years standing— A PLOUGH PLANE AND IRONS, by Ridout, Brothers & Co., Ironmongers. For the best specimen of Forged Iron Work, from the hammer, by an apprentice of not over 1 year's standing— A SET OF STOCKS AND DIES, value £2, by John Harrington, Esq., Ironmonger. The Committee will also award a few discretionary premiums, 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 International Exhibition 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. For further information may be had on application to the undersigned committee of management. J. E. PELL, V. PARKER, W. H. SHEPPARD, JOHN DRUMMOND, S. A. FLEMING AND W. EDWARDS, Secretary.

Toronto, March, 1850. James Foster, BOOT & SHOE ESTABLISHMENT, No. 4, City Buildings, King Street, TORONTO. January 21st, 1850.

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Toronto: Brewer, McPhail & Co., King Street. Orders will be received by the Editor of the Watchman; and all the Ministers of the Canadian Wesleyan Methodist New Connexion Church, are requested to act as Agents for the Work. London: C. W., March 15th, 1850.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, until the 16th APRIL next, for the performance of the following services, by a sea-going Steamer of sufficient dimensions, viz.: On the opening of the navigation, to tow the Light-ship to her station in the Traverse, and to lay down the several Buoys in the Rivers, including those at the Saguenay, twenty-nine in number. To go down in June, and again in September or October, to the several Light-houses, Provision Depots, and other posts under the superintendance of the Trinity House. To lift the Buoys, and tow the Light-ship up, at the close of the navigation; and Lastly, to perform such extra trips to any part of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, as may be required during the season. Tenders to specify the rate for each trip or for the four, and also the rate per diem for the extra trips. E. B. LINDSAY, C. T. H. Q. Trinity House, Quebec, 7th February, 1850. 8—6w.

THE WATER CURE JOURNAL, AND HERALD OF REFORMS.

VOLUME EIGHTH, COMMENCING JULY, 1849.

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

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Agricultural.

EARTH AND GASES.

Young, the author of "Letters of Agricola," remarks: "Earth is a powerful absorber of all the gases which arise from putrefaction. A strongly dunged field, ploughed, sown and harrowed, sends forth a healthful smell, a proof that all the putrid vapors, which otherwise would annoy us, are absorbed and retained for the nutrition of the crop. It is on this account that the poorest earth can be cultivated in a very high degree by the mere exposure to the gases of putrefaction. The composts, which of late have attracted such universal attention, originated in the discovery of this absorbent power of the earth. A prudent agriculturist would no more allow a violent fermentation to be going on in his dung-hill, without adding earth or other matter to fix and secure the gaseous elements, than the distiller would allow his apparatus to be set at work without surmounting his still with the worm, to cool and condense the rarefied spirit which ascends to evaporation. In both, the most precious matter is that which assumes the æriform state; and to behold it escaping with unconcerned indifference is a demonstration of the most profound ignorance."

DESTRUCTION OF RATS BY POWDERED SQUILL.

The fact that rats die instantaneously after eating of powdered squill is important inasmuch as the use of this bait may supersede that of arsenic, which is often procured for the purpose, and too often under this pretence, with criminal intentions. It appears from a letter to L'Union Medico by M. Clammesny, that during this gentleman's stay in Algeria, he heard of a man in great repute among natives who sold balls, from the eating of which the rats (which in Algeria are very large and numerous) died instantly. As the arsenical paste in common use did not act with sufficient rapidity, and allowed the animals to retire into their holes, where their death and putrefaction were attended with great inconvenience, he was induced to analyze the balls of the African alchemist, and he found them to contain squill well dried and finely powdered, with a fatty body, viz, strongly smelling cheese. M. Clammesny immediately imitated the compound, and says that in more than one hundred trials he has found that the rats were killed instantaneously. The formula runs as follows: Powder of scilla maritima, two ounces; strongly smelling Italian cheese, eight ounces.—Lancet.

MONSTER APPLE TREES.

There is an apple tree on the estate of Joseph Briggs, on Federal hill, in the town of Dedham, supposed to be a hundred years old, which measures thirteen feet and a half in circumference, one foot from the ground. Its branches cover an area of about sixty feet in diameter. This tree is second only to that in Duxbury, which is sixteen feet in circumference a foot or two above the surface of the ground, is over one hundred years old, and bore in one year, fruit which made ten barrels of cider, in addition to thirty barrels of apples put in the cellar.—Boston Traveller.

ECONOMY IN BREAD.

Boil 5 lbs of bran in water, strain it, and with the liquor knead 56 lbs of flour, adding the usual quantity of salt and yeast. The dough will weigh about 94 lb 13 oz, or 8 lbs. 10 oz. more than the same quantity of flour kneaded in the common way; the loss of baking will be about 10 lbs. 5 oz., the gain from the use of the bran being about 14 lbs., that is, a clear increase of one fifth of the usual quantity of bread from a given quantity of flour. The bran, after being used in this way, is equally fit for domestic purposes. Bread is greatly improved in flavor and color by the addition of half a pound of rice (having been boiled fifty minutes in two quarts of water,) to a peck of flour; and what is more, it increases the loaf very materially, and is the saving of one shilling in six.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

TERMS LIBERAL.

Kingston, March, 1850.



DR. JAMES HOPE'S VEGETABLE PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS.

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

All these diseases have each something in common, each some principle of CONTINUITY, which, amid all their apparent variety, establishes their unity of type, one remedy alleviates or cures them all, and that remedy is DR. HOPE'S PILLS.

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

From what I know of the above PILLS, I can unhesitatingly recommend them as a valuable Medicine, especially for the diseases mentioned above.

S. F. URQUHART, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, General Agent in British North America.

SIR HENRY HALFORD'S IMPERIAL BALSAM,

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

THIS extraordinary and potent compound is made according to a favorite prescription of the above eminent Physician. Sir Ashley Cooper, also, frequently referred his students to the compound as eminently calculated for the cure of Rheumatism, and other diseases of that class,—its ingredients are entirely from the Vegetable Kingdom, and if any medicine could legitimately be denominated a specific, this remedy is preeminently entitled to that appellation. But the Proprietor does not believe in INFALLIBLE SPECIFICS for the cure of any disease; yet his confidence in this medicine is such from personal knowledge, as to supply it, when taken under his own supervision, on the condition of "NO CURE NO PAY." Its success, in almost every case where it has had a fair and honest trial, fully confirms its general reputation, of being the very best medicine in the world, for the cure of RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, &c., TORONTO, 14th December, 1848.

Sir,—Having for a considerable time severely suffered from an attack of Rheumatism, in my right arm and side, I applied to one of our respectable Physicians; but his treatment was of no permanent benefit to me. I was, therefore, induced to procure a bottle of your IMPERIAL BALSAM, which has completely cured me having now been perfectly free from any kind of pain for twelve months. You may use this communication as you think proper, and refer enquirers to

Yours, very gratefully, GEORGE CLEZIE, Cabinet-Maker, No. 4, Adelaide Street, East. Price 2s. 6d., 3s. 9d. and 5s. per Bottle. The above Medicine is for Sale by S. F. URQUHART, General Agent, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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SEAT OF GOVERNMENT!

DO NOT MISTAKE

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

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J. SWAIN & CO.

Mammoth House, opposite the Market, Toronto, January 21, 1850

Wm. McDougall,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, CONVEYANCER, &c, &c, TORONTO, CANADA WEST,

Office, King Street, Two Doors West of Yonge Street.

Toronto, Jan. 21, 1850.

JOHN TYNER,

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER

NO. 83, YONGE STREET,

Sixth Door North of Adelaide Street.

Toronto, January 21, 1850.

N. R. LEONARD,

House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter; Gilder Glazier, and Paper, Hanger; Looking-Glass and Picture-Frame Maker,

DEGS respectfully to inform his friends and the Public that he continues in his old stand on Yonge Street, second door South of Queen Street; where he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Looking-Glasses and Picture-Frames, and a quantity of Paper Hangings.

N. R. L. embraces this opportunity of expressing his thanks to his Friends and the Public for the share of patronage he has hitherto received; and, by constant attention to the orders of those who may favor him, he hopes to secure as formerly, in the various parts of his business, public support.

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

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J. EASTWOOD, Jr. & Co., Toronto.

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

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