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The Watchman.

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

VOL. I.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1850.

No. 15.

Poetry.

EBENEZER ELLIOTT.

BY J. G. WHITFUR.

On these pale lips the smothered thought,
Which England's millions feel,
A fierce and fearful splendor caught,
As from his forge, the steel.
Strong armed as Thor! a shower of fire
H' smitten anvil flung:
God's curse, Earth's wrong, dumb Hunger's ire—
He gave them all a tongue!

Then let the poor man's horny hands
Bear up the mighty dead,
And Labor's swart and stalwart band
Behind, as mourners, tread.
Leave cant and craft their churchyard bounds,
Leave rank its minister floor;
Give England's green and daisied grounds
The Poet of her poor.

Lay down upon his Sheaf's green verge
That brave old heart of oak,
With fitting dirge from sounding forge,
And pall of furnace smoke!
Where whirled the stone its dizzy rounds,
And axe and sledge are swung,
And, timing to their stormy sounds,
His stormy lays are sung.
There let the peasant's step be heard.
The grinder chant his rhyme;
Nor patron's praise nor dainty word
Befit the man or time.
No soft lament nor dreamer's sigh
For him whose words were bread—
The Runic rhyme and spell whereby
The foodless poor were fed!

Pile up thy tombs of rank and pride,
Oh, England! as thou wilt;
With pomp to nameless worth denied,
Emblazon titled guilt!
No part nor lot in these we claim,
But o'er the sounding wave,
A common right to Elliott's name,
A freehold in his grave

Miscellany.

THE DEATH ON THE CROSS.

The Head, the Hope, the supporter of those who gave their bodies to be burnt, drank himself of a bitter cup. Of all the devices of cruel imagination, crucifixion is the master piece.—Other pains are shorter for a time, but none are at once so agonising and so long. One aggravation however, was wanting which, owing to the want of knowledge in painters, is still, we believe commonly supposed to have belonged to the punishment. The weight of the body was borne by a ledge, which projected from the middle of the upright beam and not by the hands and feet which were probably found unequal to the strain. The frailty of man's frame comes at last to be its own defence, but enough remained to preserve the pre-eminence of torture to the cross. The process of nailing was exquisite torment, and yet worse in what ensued than in the actual infliction. The spikes rankled, the wounds inflamed, the local injury produced a general fever, the fever a most intolerable thirst, but the misery of miseries to the sufferer was, while racked with agony, to be fastened in a position which did not permit him even to writhe. Every attempt to relieve the muscles, every instinctive movement of anguish, only served to drag the lacerated flesh, and wake up more and acuter pangs, and this torture, which must have been continually aggravated, until advancing death began to lay it to sleep, lasted on an average two or three days.—*Quarterly Review.*

THE IDLE EXPOSED TO TEMPTATION

Set a narrow mouthed glass near to a beehive and you soon shall perceive how busily the wasps resort to it, being drawn thither by the smell of that sweet liquor wherewith it is baited, and how eagerly they creep into the mouth of it, and fall down suddenly from that slippery steepness into that watery trap from which they can never rise, but, after some vain labor and weariness, they drown and die.

Now there are none of the bees that so much as look that way, they pass directly to their hive without any notice taken of such a pleasing bait. Thus idle and ill-disposed persons are easily drawn away with every temptation.—They have both leisure and will to entertain every sweet allurements to sin, and wantonly prosecute their own wicked lusts, till they fall into irrecoverable damnation, whereas the diligent and laborious Christian, that follows

hard and conscientiously the works of an honest calling, is free from the danger of those deadly enticements, and lays up honey of comfort against the winter of evil.—*Bishop Hall.*

FORGIVENESS.

She went up to her husband, and, as it seemed, spoke lovingly, saying, that she would defer to him in everything, and would consult his wishes and obey them; and they might be very happy if he would be gentle with her. He answered with an imprecation, and—with a blow! Yes; stern truth against the base-souled villain—with a blow! No angry cry, no loud reproaches. Even her weeping and her sobs were stifled by her clinging around him. She only said, repeating it in an agony of heart, "How could he—how could he?" and lost utterance in an agony of tears. Oh, woman, God-beloved in old Jerusalem! the best among us need deal lightly with thy faults, if only for the punishment thy nature will endure in bearing heavy evidence against us on the day of judgment!—*Dickens.*

PARSIMONY NOT ECONOMY.

Sir Walter Scott tells of a kinsman of his, says the *North British Review*, who, on being told that a family vault in the parish churchyard was decaying and like to fall in, and that £10 would make the repairs, proffered only £5. It would not do. Two years after he proffered the full sum. A report was then made that breaches were now so much increased that £20 would scarce serve. He hesitated, hemmed and hawed for three years more, then offered £20. The wind and rain had not awaited his decision, and no less than £50 would now serve. A year afterwards he sent a check for £50, which was returned by post, with the intelligence that the aisle had fallen the preceding week.

THREE FAULTS IN NURSES.

1. To lisp in a baby style, when the same words, in an endearing tone, would please as well; the reverse should be—the voice clear, emphatic, and each syllable distinctly articulated for imitation.
2. To tell witches, ghosts, and goblins; such superstition, impressed upon young minds, are rarely got rid of.
3. To direct a child to act like a man; whereas it is not often becoming, for a little boy to ape the man, but only to conform demeanour to his age every age has its own peculiar decorousness.

WONDERS OF ART.

There is a man in London, who has a glass eye and spectacles, a wig, one arm, and both legs of wood, a nose which is fastened to the skin of the forehead, a lower jaw of silver an artificial set of teeth, a part of the skull of caoutchouc, and a plate and both ears of the abdomen. We learn that he was formerly employed in supplying a steam engine with coal, and, in an explosion of the boiler, was almost by a miracle, in saving his life, and made him what he now is—almost an artificial, yet breathing man.

THE SEVEN SACRAMENTS.

When Christ feasted that great multitude with five loaves and two fishes, it is observed that the five loaves were of the baker's making, and the two fishes of God's making. The papists stiffly maintain seven sacraments in their church—viz, Baptism, the Eucharist, Matrimony, Orders, Penance, Confirmation, and Extreme Unction. But most sure it is, that the two first only are of God's making; in the other five appears the knavery of the baker. They are of the Pope's making, and not of God's.—*John Boys.*

HOW TO TAKE PLEASURE SAFELY.

He that handles a hedgehog, takes him by the heel and not by the head otherwise he may chance to beshrew his fingers, for though it seem to be but a poor, silly creature, not likely to do any great harm, yet it is full of bristles or prickles, whereby it may annoy a man very much. Thus must we take pleasures not by the head, but by the heel; considering not the beginning, but the ending of them, for they may seem to be little or nothing dangerous at the first, yet afterwards, as with bristles or prickles, they will pierce through the very conscience with pains intolerable.—*Claudius Vermontius.*

CHRIST FULLY REVEALED IN THE NEW TESTAMENT.

"The bunch of grapes," says Luther, "that the spies of the children of Israel carried from the land of promise, was borne by two strong

men upon a pole or staff. He that went before could not see the grapes, but he that was behind might both see and eat them." So the fathers, prophets, and profits of the Old Testament did not, in like manner, see the bunch of grapes—that was the Son of God made man—as they that came behind; the Evangelists, apostles, and disciples under the New Testament, both saw and tasted of it after John had showed this grape: Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world."—*John Boys.*

A WONDER.

That ever the spirit of man—a responsible, intelligent being; God's own offspring; and whereto he is not only a maker, but a parent styled the Father of spirits—should be degenerated into so horrid, so unnatural a monster! What! to be a hater of God—the most excellent and all comprehending good! and thine own Father! "Hear, O heavens and earth, saith the Lord, I have nourished and brought up children, and they have rebelled against me." Be astonished, O ye heavens, at this, and be horribly afraid!—be ye very desolate: as if all the blessed inhabitants of that upper world should rather forsake their glorious mansions, leave heaven empty, and run back into their original nothing, than endure such a sight. An intelligent spirit hating God, is the most frightful prodigy in universal nature! If all men's limbs were distorted, and their whole outer man transformed into the most hideous shapes, it were a trifle in comparison with this deformity of thy soul.—*Howe.*

ORIGIN OF CHURCH MUSIC.

On the general wreck of literature that followed the irruption of the Northern barbarians upon the Western empire, music found an asylum in the Church. Flavinus, Bishop of Antioch, in the middle of the fourth century, first established a regular choir. He divided it into two parts, and made each to sing the Psalms of David alternately. This practice, which began in Antioch, spread far and near, and was styled *anti-phonial* singing, and out of it grew harmony in fugue. Pope Gregory was the first who applied the same Roman letters to every octave, so he reduced the number of letters to seven, the same as we have at the present day. These letters, however, were not the names of notes, the same as in modern music, but the letters were the notes themselves. To denote the different octaves the forms of the letters were changed. They were written over the syllables to which they were sung, and also placed higher and lower in the page obviously to assist the imagination in reading. Next there were seven lines drawn, very likely in imitation of the strings of the lyre, and *points* put upon them.—Afterwards Guido, in the eleventh century, placed the points upon both lines and spaces, and reduced the lines to four, which is still the staff used in the chants of the Roman Church. Then a letter was placed at the beginning of the staff, determining the notes—the names of them on the lines and the spaces. This was the origin of clefs, which we are told are nothing but Gothic letters disfigured. The same Guido was the inventor of singing with syllables, such as *sol la*, &c. He was a monk of St. Benedict, at Arezzo in Italy, and flourished in the beginning of the eleventh century. In consequence of Guido's improvements, a revolution in music took place, and the learning of it became accessible to all classes. It is somewhat striking that although music, as a practical science, was making astonishing advances in the age we are writing of, it is looked upon as one of the darkest ages since the Christian era. Guido has generally been said to have been the inventor of *counterpoint*. The word "counterpoint" is indeed derived from Guido's notation, which sounds to be sung simultaneously were signified by points or notes placed opposite one another in the same staff. The organ was introduced into the Church in the year 600, and was pretty general throughout Europe in the ninth century. Many have given their verdict against instrumental music in the Church without discussing the matter; but it does seem a very strange thing indeed, when we consider that the redeemed saints who surround the throne of the Eternal in Heaven, have every one of them *harp's* in their hands when they are singing their glorious song, that it would be unsuitable or improper for the saints on earth to have hearts soothed and cheered with the mellow and subduing sound of the organ. That instrument was first used as a unison accompaniment to the human voice, but the facility with which it sounds two notes would soon lead to the observation of the agreeable effect of certain sounds being used together. And

so we find from an old manuscript written about the time of Guido, by John Cotton, that singing with two voices and different notes, was called *organum*; because the human voice was sounding double notes. The harmony of this period which has been preserved, is very meagre, consisting principally of fourths and fifths. The idea, however, was suggested of sustaining one note while another sung away at pleasure. This is what is vulgarly called amongst violin players, a "bum bass."—*Thomas Cockburn, jun., Dunse.*

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TONGUE.

Socrates, the ecclesiastical historian, relates, that one Pambo, a plain ignorant man came to a learned man, and desired to be taught a psalm. He began to read to him the 39th Psalm: "I said I will take heed to my ways that I offend not with my tongue." Having passed this first verse, Pambo shut the book and took his leave, saying, that he would go learn that point first. When he absented himself for the space of some months, he was demanded by his reader when he would go forward. He answered that he had not yet learned his old lesson; and he gave the very same answer to one that asked the like question forty-nine years after. Such a hard thing it is to rule this unruly member, the tongue, that it must be kept in with a bit and bridle, bolts and bars. It was David's "glory," and it is our, shame. It is now held to be a piece of religion to be offensive with the tongue; to slander, revile, and backbite their neighbors. Nay, such a sinful liberty have men taken to themselves, as to speak evil of authority, to throw dirt in the face of supreme authority, forgetting that of St. James: "He that seemeth to be religious, and refraineth not his tongue, that man's religion is vain."

THE LIGHT OF THE SUN.

Dr. Wollaston computes the light of the sun to be nearly a million of times greater than the light of the moon. He reckons the solar light to equal that of 5,563 candles placed at the distance of twelve inches; and the light of one of these, at this distance, to correspond with that of 144 moons. He therefore inferred the sun to exceed the moon in brilliancy 801,072 times.

A LITTLE THING.

"O, mother, I'm so glad you've come home—I've been a good boy all the while you've been away, and now please to tell me a story" said Henry.

"I will my son," said the mother; "for I have seen something which grieved me exceedingly, and led me to think how sadly I should feel if that lad were my child!"

"What was it, mother—was the boy sick?"

"No, he was not sick, he had a full, bright eye, an animated countenance, and was very active and sprightly in his appearance. At first sight I was pleased with him, and thought 'The mother of that son must be happy in being blessed with one so interesting in his figure.' Very soon, however, my feelings were changed. As he passed a fruit stand, I saw him slyly put forth his hand, and take a nut or two. The keeper of the fruit did not see him, and he went on as gaily as before. He probably thought it was but a 'little thing,' and therefore of no consequence. He never supposed it was just as much stealing, and he was as much a thief, as though he had taken a bag of gold. But my dear child, never forget, it is the intention, and not the amount, which constitutes a breach of the command, 'Thou shalt not steal.' That boy, in the sight of a holy God, is a thief, because he took the nut with the design of concealing the fact from the owner, and if he continues the practice of thus pilfering 'little things' in his youth, he will probably end his days, either the wretched inmate of a state prison, or the degraded criminal upon the gallows.—One whose career had been a series of theft, robbery and crime, was recently thus executed in Paris. In this confession, previous to the awful scene which closed his life, he said, 'All the crimes which have so deeply stained my past life, were in consequence of my stealing an apple in my childhood, in which I was not detected.' This 'little thing' emboldened him to do another, and another, and still more, until 'little things' gave place to greater, and the hand of justice finding him, closed his career. Beware, then, dear child, of these 'little things' which are wrong. They are the entrance to a pathway which will surely terminate not only in the wretchedness and sorrow here, but and misery indescribable hereafter."—*Well Spring.*

Family Circle.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF JOSEPH HUME, M.P.
THE FISHERMAN'S BOY

On the south bank of the River Esk, at its confluence with the German Ocean, and immediately opposite to the picturesque and thriving town of Montrose, stands the fishing village of Ferrydon. Some seventy years ago there dwelt in one of its little huts a young fisherman and his wife, remarkable alike for their sober and industrious habits and indomitable spirit of perseverance. They began the world with no capital, and roughed its thorny path with few friends; but as their cares multiplied, new fields were open up for the employment of their industrial skill, and new sources were successfully cultivated under circumstances of the most remarkable and encouraging kind.

In those days, few of the fishermen on the east coast of Scotland would venture beyond what was technically called "the rock fit"—in other words the seashore—for fishing, but on the hero of the oar, in the present case, was ill at ease under such limitation. He had frequently met with a number of Dutch fishermen, who used to take shelter with their "busses," or fishing craft, in the harbour of Stouhaven, and from these he learned that, about ten or fifteen miles off, lay the "Dutch" as well as the "Dogger Bank"—a mountain in the deep, stretching from the Orkney Islands to the harbour, where there was an abundant supply of all kinds of fish, from the tiny sprat to the bottle-nosed whale. Animated by a strong desire to explore this mine, and having now saved a few pounds, the reward of industry and economy, a half-decked boat was purchased, rigged out after the smack fashion, and fitted with all the appointments of the deep sea fishery. In this enterprise he was joined by a few more daring spirits, and, taking with him one of his boys, set out on the evening of a fine summer day to try the adventure. The effort succeeded. Fish of a larger size, of greater variety, and finer quality, thenceforth landed in Ferrydon, and the market returns in money and provisions (fish being then sold by barter) were of the most profitable character. But he was not satisfied with the results of this experiment. The risks were great, and the returns, though good, not equivalent to the tear and wear of the service. By accident, the attention of the young fisherman was drawn to the cod and ling fisheries on the banks of Newfoundland and he felt a strong desire to draw something from the treasures of that wintry deep. This project necessarily involved considerable additional expense. But "where there's a will there's a way," and so it was in the present case for, in a few months, a fine sloop was got ready, an experienced crew of fishers engaged, and, in less than six months from the time the project was formed, the most sanguine expectations of its promoters were realized. By and by our fisherman became a sailor, and the sailor became an owner, until he both owned and commanded, in the coasting trade, one of the smartest and tidiest little crafts that sailed from the port of Montrose.

In all these adventures the boy Joseph was engaged. He toiled with his father at the oar of the fishing boat and the helm of his sailing vessel. He was a willing boy, and inherited all the spirit of perseverance of his parents—but it was not the wish of his parents, that Joseph should continue at the sea, and having now removed from Ferrydon to Montrose, he was sent to school, to learn at least the elements of a common education. While at school Joseph discovered a remarkable genius for the mathematics, and aptitude for languages, and was always characterized by an indomitable spirit of perseverance and self-will. Near to the residence of his parents, who lived in a plain but substantial and comfortably-furnished, old-fashioned house in Mary-street, a worthy bourgeois carried on business under the sign of "The Pestle and Mortar," to whom Joseph was apprenticed as a druggist, somewhat we understand, against his will. While engaged in the faithful discharge of the duties and the drudgery of this apprenticeship, he conceived the idea of becoming one day or other, a great man; and then it was that he gave himself up to study, choosing for his sanctum the attic room of his father's house, and for his motto "perseverance." Early and late he toiled at his books, and, in a few years, was one of the best informed and most devoted disciples of Esculapius of which the north of Scotland could boast.

Availing himself of the advantages which the medical school of Edinburgh afforded, he spent some time in that city qualifying for the degree of "surgeon," and having at length obtained his diploma, the patronage of a gentleman in the country, of great influence in high quarters, was promised in his behalf. Time passed on, and Joseph had to realise the truth that "hope deferred that maketh the heart sick," but at last, throwing himself entirely on his own resources, he pushed his way forward, and got an appointment, or rather footing, in the medical staff of the East India Company. When in India, Joseph's talents as a linguist soon attracted observation, and, in the course of a few years, he found the office of interpreter more safe and comfortable, than that of administering medicine or splicing broken bones. From one thing to another, in his intercourse with the merchant-princes of the East, he plodded up-

wards and onwards, now making a trading visit to England and anon returning to Bombay, until he gained a handsome competency, on which at the close of the war, he retired from the active commerce of disatory life.

But Joseph could not live in the quiet seclusion of his family. His temperament would not let him rest, and, having an earnest desire to benefit society, he sought a field wherein he could bring his talents and experience to bear in furtherance of the common good. Sincerely deploring the corruption which he saw prevalent in the administration of public affairs, he seized a favorable opportunity of presenting himself to a Scotch constituency, and was returned as their representative in Parliament. For twenty-nine years has the fisherman's boy enjoyed this honorable position, and he now sits in St. Stephen's, as he did at first and for many years, the representative of Montrose, his native town.

Such is a brief outline of the rise, progress and present position of Joseph Hume.—From the forthcoming number of Hogg's Weekly Instructor.

AN INSTRUCTIVE SKETCH.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

It is the duty of mothers to sustain the reverses of fortune. Frequent and sudden as they have been in our own country. It is important that young females should possess some employment by which they might obtain a livelihood in case they should be reduced to the necessity of supporting themselves. When families are unexpectedly reduced from affluence to poverty, how pitifully contemptible it is to see the mother desponding or helpless, and permitting her daughters to embarrass those whom it is their duty to assist and cheer.

"I have lost my whole fortune," said a merchant as he returned one evening to his home. "We can no longer keep our carriage. We must leave this house. The children can no longer go to expensive schools. Yesterday I was a rich man, to-day there is nothing I can call my own."

"Dear husband," said the wife, "we are still rich in each other and our children. Money may pass away, but God has given us a better treasure in those active hands and loving hearts."

"Dear father," said the children, "do not look so sober. We will help you to get a living."

"What can you do, poor things?" said he. "You shall see, you shall see," answered several voices. "It is a pity if we have been to school for nothing. How can the father of eight children be poor. We shall work and make you rich again."

"I shall help," said the youngest girl, hardly four years old. "I will not have any new things bought, and I shall sell my great doll."

The heart of the husband and father, which had sunk within his bosom like a stone was lifted up. The sweet enthusiasm of the scene cheered him, and the nightly prayer was like a song of praise.

They left their stately house. The servants were dismissed. Picture and plate, rich carpets and furniture were sold, and she who had been mistress of the mansion, shed no tears.

"Pay every debt," said she, "let no one suffer through us, and we may be happy."

He rented a neat cottage and a small piece of ground, a few miles from the city. With the aid of his sons he cultivated vegetables for the market. He viewed with delight and astonishment the economy of his wife, nurtured as she had been in wealth, and the efficiency which his daughters soon acquired under her training.

The eldest one instructed the household, and also assisted the younger children—besides they executed various works, which they had learned as accomplishments, but which they found could be disposed of to advantage. They embroidered with taste some of the ornamental parts of female apparel, which were readily sold to a merchant in this city.

They cultivated flowers, sent bouquets to market in the cart that conveyed the vegetables, they plaited straw, they painted maps, they executed plain needle-work. Every one was at her post busy and cheerful. The cottage was like a beehive.

"I never enjoyed such health before," said the father.

"And I was never so happy before," said the mother.

"We never knew how many things we could do, when we lived in the great house," said the children "and we love each other a great deal better here. You call us your little bees."

"Yes," replied the father, and you make just such honey as the heart-likes to feed on."

Economy as well as industry was strictly observed; nothing was wasted. Nothing unnecessary was purchased. The eldest daughter became an assistant teacher in a distinguished female seminary, and the second took her place as instructress to the family.

The dwelling which had always been kept neat they were soon able to beautify. Its construction was improved, and the vines of the flowering trees were re-planted around it. The merchant was happier under his woodbine covered porch in a summer's evening, than he had been in his showy drawing room.

"We are now thriving and prosperous," said he, "shall we return to the city?"

"Oh, no," was the unanimous reply.

"Let us remain," said the wife, "where we have found health and contentment."

"Father," said the youngest, "all we children hope you are not going to be rich again; for then she added, "we little ones were shut up in the nursery, and did not see much of you or mother. Now we all live together, and sister, who loves us, teaches us, and we learn to be industrious and useful. We were none of us happy when we were rich and did not work. So father please not be a rich man any more."

Geographic and Historic.

THE SACRED MOUNTAINS.

MOUNT HOREB.—BY J. T. HEADLEY.

Jehovah was about to reveal himself, and Elijah evidently expected some exhibition of divine goodness or power, though he was not prepared for the scene which was about to transpire. Before he reached the entrance of his cave he heard a roar louder than the sea, that arrested his footsteps and sent the blood back to his heart. The next moment there came a blast of wind as if the last chain that bound it had suddenly been thrown off, and it had burst forth in all its unrestrained and limitless energy. In the twinkling of an eye the sun was blotted out by the cloud of dust, and the fragments that filled the air as it whirled them in fierce eddies onward. It shrieked and howled around the mouth of the cave, while the fierce hissing sound of its steady pressure against the heart of the mountain was more terrible than its ocean-like roar. Before its fury and strength rocks were loosened from their beds and hurled through the gloom—the earth rent where it passed, and so boundless seemed its strength that the steady mountain threatened to hit from its base and be carried away. Amid this deafening uproar and confusion and darkness and terror, the stunned and awe-struck Elijah expected to see the form of Jehovah moving; but that resistless blast, stroving the sides of Horeb with wreck and chaos was not God in motion.

"Twas but the whirlwind of his breath,
Announcing danger, wreck, and death."

The hurricane passed by, and that wild strife of the elements ceased; but before the darkened heavens could clear themselves the prophet heard a rumbling sound in the bowels of the mountain, and the next moment an earthquake was on the march. Stern Horeb rocked to and fro like a vessel in a storm, and its bosom parted with the sound of thunder before the convulsive throbs that seemed rending the heart of nature. Fathomless abysses opened on every side, and huge precipices, toppling over the chasms at their base, went thundering through the darkness. The fallen prophet lay on the floor of his cavern and listened to the grinding, crushing sound around and beneath him, and the steady shocks more terrible than all, that ever and anon shook the heights, thinking that Jehovah at last stood before him. Surely it was his mighty hand that laid on that trembling, tottering mountain, and his strong arm that rocked it so wildly on its base. No "God was not in the earthquake."

"Twas but the thundering of his ear,
The trampling of his steeds from far."

The commotion ceased, and Nature stood "and calmed her ruffled frame;" but in the deep ominous silence that followed, there seemed a foreshadowing of some new terror, and lo, the heavens were suddenly on fire, and a sheet of flame fell like falling lightning from the sky—its lurid light pierced to the depths of Elijah's cavern till it glowed like an oven, and from the base to the summit of Mount Horeb there went up a vast cloud of smoke, fast and furious, while the entire sides flowed with torrents of fire. The mountain glowed with a red heat, and stood like a huge burning heaven, and groaned on its ancient seat as if in torture. But God was not in the fiery storm,

"Twas but the lightning of his eye"

that had kindled that mountain into a blaze and filled the air with flame.

But this too passed by and what new scene of terror could rise worthy to herald the footsteps of God—what greater outward grandeur could surround his presence? The astonished prophet still lay upon his face, wrapped in wonder and filled with fear at these exhibitions of Almighty power, waiting for the next scene in this great drama, when suddenly through the deep quiet and breathless hush that had succeeded the earthquake and the storm, there arose "a still small voice," the like of which had never met his ear before. It was small and still," but it thrilled the prophet's frame with electric power and rose so sweet and clear.

"That all in heaven and earth might hear;
It spoke of peace—it spoke of love;
It spoke as angels speak above."

and God was in the voice. The prophet knew that He was nigh, and, rising up, wrapped his mantle about his face, and went to the mouth of the cave, and reverently stood and listened. Oh, who can tell the depth and sweetness of the tones of that voice which the Lord of love deemed worthy to announce his coming! A ransomed spirit's harp—an angel's lute—a seraph's song, could not have moved the prophet so. But while his whole being, soul and body, trembled to its music, a sterner voice met his ear, saying, "What doest thou hear, Elijah?" The prophet again poured the tale of his woes and of Israel's sin into the Infinite bosom. His

wrongs were promised redress, and Israel deliverance and the hunted exile went boldly back to his people, and Horeb again stood silent and alone in the desert.

THE ESCURIAL.

The Escorial is, perhaps, the most celebrated palace on the continent of Europe. It is situated among the wild and sombre scenery of the Old Castilian mountains, about twenty-two miles from Madrid. This enormous palace, seven hundred and forty feet in length by five hundred and eighty feet in breadth, was reared by Philip II. in the middle of the sixteenth century, at an expense of about fifty millions of dollars. Philip, austere, gloomy, fanatical, selected this wild and gloomy mountain fastness as the site of his palace, and reared the regal mansion in the form of a gridiron in commemoration of the instrument of the martyrdom of St. Lawrence. The embellishments of modern kings, and the luxuriant foliage of trees and shrubbery, have now invested even this uncouth order of architecture, with a kind of venerable beauty. Four towers at the angles, represent the legs of the gridiron. The apartments of the enormous pile especially devoted to the residence of the reigning monarch, constitute the handle of the gridiron. The Spanish description of this structure runs a large quarto volume. It is stated that there are eleven thousand doors. This may be an exaggeration, and yet the enormous edifice, with its cupola, its domes, its towers, its chapel, library, painting-gallery and college, mausoleum, cloisters, regal saloons, apartments for domestics and artisans, its parks, gardens walks, and fountains, constitute almost a city by itself. A statue of St. Lawrence is over the grand entrance, with a gilt gridiron in his hand. Spacious reservoirs, constructed upon the neighboring mountains, collect the water, conveyed by aqueducts, to supply ninety-two fountains. A very beautiful road, about one mile in length, fringed with lofty elms and lindens, is the avenue to this magnificent palace; and a subterranean corridor of equal length, arched with stone, connects the edifice with the neighboring village. Underneath the building is the subterranean chamber called the Pantheon, the burying place of the royal family. It is a very magnificent apartment, circular in its form, thirty-six feet in diameter, its walls incrustured with the most beautiful and highly polished marble. Here repose the mouldering remains of the Spanish monarchs. Their bodies lie in marble tombs, one above another. A long, arched stairway lined with polished marble, beautifully vened, conducts to this mausoleum, far below the surface of the earth. A magnificent chandelier, suspended from the ceiling, is lighted upon extraordinary occasions, and sheds noonday brilliance upon this grand, yet gloomy mansion of the dead. The labor of many years was devoted to the construction of this sepulchre. For nearly three hundred years the domes and towers of this monument of Spanish grandeur and superstition have withstood the storms which have swept the summer, and wrecked the winter's sky. Many generations of kings, with their accumulated throng of courtiers, have like ocean tides, ebbcd and flowed through these halls. But now the Escorial is but a memorial of the past, neglected and forgotten. Two hundred monks, like the spirits of dead ages, creep noiselessly through its cloisters, and the pensive melody of their matins and vespers, floats mournfully through the deserted halls.—Abbot.

EGYPT.

This country is celebrated both in sacred and profane history; for a full description of it, see Calmet. The whole region was known to the Hebrews by the name Mizraim; and the princes who governed it were styled in virtue of their office Pharaohs, i. e. kings, until the time of Solomon; after which they are designated in the Scriptures by their proper names. After the captivity, Egypt became a place of resort to great numbers of the Jews, who settled there either of their own accord, or from the invitations, and encouragements held out by Alexander the Great and the Ptolemies, so that in the reign of Ptolemy Philopater, they were able to erect a temple at Leontopolis similar to the one at Jerusalem, and to establish in it all the rites of their paternal worship; see Jos. Ant. 13. 3, 1, 2, 3.—Matt. 2: 13, 14, 15. Acts 2: 10. al. In Rev. 11. 8, Egypt is put as the symbolical name of the Jews, thus likening the obstinacy and stubbornness of this nation to that of the Egyptians of old.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—Two columns of the Pesth Zeitung are filled with the sentences passed by courts martial upon the persons who have been compromised in the late Hungarian revolution. All the sentences of death have been commuted to terms of imprisonment in irons in the fortifications, for periods of twelve to sixteen years. The Austrian government has repealed Baron Haynau's tax on the Hungarian Jews, and even promised to indemnify those who have already paid the assessment. An inundation of the Danube has caused immense injury in Hungary, especially at Comorn, Raab, and the Kasper district. Fifteen thousand persons have taken refuge at Raab in the greatest destitution.

The Press and General Review.

GORHAM vs BISHOP OF EXETER.

The decision of the Privy Council upon the appeal of Mr. Gorham against the Bishop of Exeter has at length been delivered, and the substance of this judgment is embodied in the Report of the Judicial Committee to the Queen in Council, with the almost undivided sanction of the Prelates and the Judges who heard the case. Contrary to the opinion of a large portion of the churchmen of this kingdom, and to the expectations generally entertained at the commencement of the arguments in this cause, the judgment of the Court of Arches is reversed, and Mr. Gorham is to be inducted to the vicarage of Bramford Speke. Upon a careful review of this elaborate discussion, and a close consideration of the calm and careful judgment which was yesterday delivered in the Council Chamber, we are satisfied that no other decision could be arrived at consistently with the strict rules of legal construction and with those high considerations of public policy which are indissolubly united to the peace and stability of the Church. It is not necessary, in order to justify and maintain this view of the case, that we should enter any more than the Lords of the Council have entered, into a theological discussion, which is beyond our province and above our powers; and we do not intend to imply any participation in the peculiar opinions of Mr. Gorham, or any doubt that the doctrine of regeneration by and in baptism is the doctrine of the church of England. We apprehend that nothing has been said or decided in the course of these proceedings which can impugn the faith of the church in this doctrine: and that however Mr. Gorham's opinions may be grafted on the peculiar interpretation of an article, those of the Bishop of Exeter rest upon the broad ground of orthodoxy. But the real question, and the sole question which the Privy Council had to decide, is, whether the meaning attached by Mr. Gorham to the articles and formularies of the church of England is so "directly contrary and repugnant" to her established doctrine (to use the words of the statute of Elizabeth) as to disqualify him for the discharge of his duty as one of her priests. Mr. Gorham professes, it must be remembered, his readiness to subscribe without mental reservation the XXXIX. Articles, and to employ into their full sense and meaning the formularies of the church. He finds in those articles certain words which connect the efficacy of the sacraments with the right reception of the same; upon these he lays particular stress, and from them he constructs that peculiar system of opinions on infant baptism which have been assailed, and in the lower court condemned. We do not concur in those opinions; but are we prepared to say that opinions expressly based on a certain form of expression in the XXVth and XXVIIth Articles are so heretical that they amount to a deprivation of the Book of Common Prayer, and must expose the holder of such opinions to the penalties of heresy? The Lords of the Council have not thought so, and adhering to the close legal interpretation of those words of the article, they have held that a clergyman of the church of England may construe those expressions as Mr. Gorham does, without being guilty of an heretical deviation from the established doctrine of the church. That is the whole effect of their report to the Queen, on which Her Majesty, as Supreme Head of the church, will review this sentence.

As a matter of history, it is remarkable that the very words on which Mr. Gorham's qualification rests did not occur in the Articles of 1536, but were inserted and have been retained in those of 1552, 1562, and 1604, thereby denoting some distinct modification in the opinions of the latter Anglican reformers, which are still in force, as more strongly opposed to the baptismal doctrine of the church of Rome; and, moreover, it is incontestable that opinions very closely allied to those of Mr. Gorham, if not absolutely identical in form of expression with his own, have been held from Bishop Jewel to the present day by a considerable series of divines, who have ranked amongst the most eminent members of the church.

The church of England has from the dawn of the Reformation, and still more under the great Protestant reign of Elizabeth, combined the spiritual element of Catholic tradition with some of the great principles of the continental reformers. Seeking rather to include the several shades of opinion which might arise from the exercise of the right of private judgment, than to exclude all variation from the standard of rigorous orthodoxy, she laid no claims to universal despotic power over conscience, because she laid no claim to infallibility. This decision of the Privy Council has altered nothing in the policy of the church or in her teaching. It is an undoubted fact that for the last three centuries one portion of the clergy and the laity has inclined more to the views of the Calvinistic school, and another to the secular traditions of Catholic theology. Even the church of Rome, in the great Jansenist controversies of the 17th century, was not free from similar divergencies. But such differences having an acknowledged existence, it remained to be decided in our time that a condemnation of one class of opinions by the authority of the other, so as to exclude the holder of such opinions from a benefice, and even to exercise a ve-

to upon the patronage of the Crown, on the express ground of a diversity of interpretation of the received formularies, would not be sanctioned by the law. Such a case may serve for a lesson in toleration and justice. We render homage to the principle, without any undue consideration for the individual, who perhaps sought to provoke this painful investigation by his own refractory and disputatious character. But the Lords of the Council have wisely shown no disposition to narrow the sacred precincts of the church of England, or to decide this important question upon a mere point of personal fitness or conduct.

This decision has in all probability saved the church and the country from a great calamity. As the matter stands, the orthodox doctrine of the Bishop of Exeter will be professed by the majority of English churchmen, without suffering any disparagement from the fact that a minority in the church continue, as they have done for centuries, to lay peculiar stress on a clause in the Articles, admitting the same efficacy in the sacrament of baptism but by different means of operation. A change and a novelty would have been introduced if such a variation had on a sudden been condemned as heresy, subjecting the holder of it to the penalty of forfeiture. Had Mr. Gorham been excluded from the vicarage of Bramford Speke, he ought, by parity of reasoning, to be ejected from his former living of St. Just in the same diocese, and it can hardly be doubted from the temper of a portion of the clergy on this subject, and from the recent example in the church of Scotland, that a considerable schism and secession of conscientious or irritable men, not perhaps all of them sharing Mr. Gorham's own opinions would have ensued. That most fatal consequence of the Bishop of Exeter's proceedings against Mr. Gorham, and of Mr. Gorham's contentious conduct towards his diocesan, has now, we trust, been averted.

The final decision of this question will doubtless not be received without some irritation, although upon reflection it will be acknowledged that this judgment is no party triumph, being no more than a failure of proof in that degree of unsoundness alleged by the Bishop of Exeter to disqualify Mr. Gorham. It seems likely, however, that the remonstrances of those who have approved the conduct of the Bishop of Exeter in these proceedings will henceforth be directed not so much against these peculiar opinions of Mr. Gorham as against the constitution of the church of England, and that undoubted supremacy of the Queen as the Head and supreme Governor of the national church which is the fundamental principle of its legal existence. That is the unequivocal language of all the acts of Parliament on which the structure of the Church of England rests, and that is the proposition which the Canons of 1604 positively assert. The only change which has taken place in the last three centuries in this jurisdiction of the highest spiritual court of the realm is that the appeals, which were transferred by the 25th Henry VIII. from Rome to the King in Chancery, are now addressed to the Queen in Council, being in fact referred to the same class of judicial advisers in both instances. The Queen is emphatically in all causes ecclesiastical and civil supreme, and to impugn her incontestable rights is to attack the prerogative, and to evade the judicial administration of the church since the Reformation. Upon the whole, we do not believe that it would be easy to compose a tribunal of men in this country more learned, able and dispassionate than those high legal functionaries who sat, with the assistance of the two Archbishops and the Bishop of London, to hear this cause, and the powers of the Crown have not in any age since the reformation been exercised by men more anxious to uphold the peace of the church, the authority of the law, the dignity of the Sovereign. The Queen in the courts ecclesiastical does not legislate for the church, or pronounce dogmatically on points of doctrine, which would manifestly be to arrogate to such courts or to the Privy Council the powers of Convocation; but taking the law of the church as it is established by act of Parliament and by the Canons, the Crown, as head of the church, administers it under the advice of its judicial councillors. The church of England is not an independent absolute, and self-governing body, but, like every other institution of this country, its powers are divided and limited by the other institutions of the realm. We fully acknowledge and, if need were, would joyfully defend her just rights and prerogatives, but we are satisfied that she could pursue no policy so fatal to her own interests and to the welfare of this nation as to throw off her connexion with the State, and repudiate the conditions of her own existence.

THE WEATHER.—During the past two weeks the weather has been generally fair, but remarkably cold. The snow is gone excepting a small patch here and there, where shaded from the sun, and the roads are already dry and dusty. The ice is leaving the Ottawa by degrees, but a good deal remains yet. At Bytown, persons on foot can still cross the river. Some fifty miles from Bytown up the Gattineau the snow is still deep in the woods, and the ice in some places fit for crossing. Up the Ottawa there is still considerable snow in the woods.—*Bytown Packet.*

EPIDEMICS.

Continued from page 108.

The returns explain another of the difficulties of this writer, who says that "the disease was not more formidable in places known to be infected by putrid emanations than in other localities," forgetting the *Murais*, and alluding to the open reservoirs of night soil then existing (but since removed) at Montaucon, near Montmartre, the highest ground in Paris. It would not be there on the hill top that there would be any great concentration of malignant vapour; and we have to remember that, as gases follow the same law as fluids, the exhalation from Montaucon on cooling at night, would descend, not on the spot whence they rose, but mixing with other vapors would seek the lowest level, as naturally as a running stream.

This is suggestive of the reason of the frequency of night attacks during severe epidemics, as remarked in the epidemics of the middle ages, as also during the late visitation, and in ordinary cases of marsh fever. It was in one night that 4,000 perished in the plague of London of 1665. It was at night that the army of Sennacherib was destroyed. Both in England and on the continent a large proportion of the cholera cases, in its several forms, have been observed to have occurred between one and two o'clock in the morning. The "danger of exposure to night air" has been a theme of physicians from time immemorial; but it is remarkable that they have never yet called in the aid of chemistry to account for the fact.

It is at night that the stratum of air nearest the ground must always be the most charged with the particles of animalized matter given out from the skin, and deleterious gases, such as carbonic acid gas, the product of respiration and sulphuretted hydrogen, the product of the sewers. In the day, gases and vaporous substances of all kinds rise in the air by the rarefaction of heat; at night when this rarefaction leaves them, they fall by an increase of gravity, if imperfectly mixed with the atmosphere, while the gases evolved during the night instead of ascending, remain at nearly the same level. It is known that carbonic acid gas at a low temperature partakes so nearly of the nature of a fluid, that it may be poured out of one vessel into another: it rises at the temperature at which it is exhaled from the lungs, but its tendency is towards the floor, or the bed of the sleeper, in cold and unventilated rooms.

At Hamburg, the alarm of cholera at night in some parts of the city, was so great, that on some occasions many refused to go to bed, lest they should be attacked unawares in their sleep. Sitting up, they probably kept their stoves or open fires burning for the sake of warmth, and that warmth giving the expansion to any deleterious gases present, which would best promote their escape, and promote their dilution in the atmosphere, the means of safety were thus unconsciously assured. At Sierra Leone, the natives have a practice in the sickly season of keeping on fires constantly burning in their huts at night, assigning that the fires keep away the evil spirits, to which, in their ignorance, they attribute fever and ague. Later, Europeans have begun to adopt the same practice; and those who have tried it, assert that they have now entire immunity from the tropical fevers to which they were formerly subject.

In the epidemics of the middle ages, fires used to be lighted in the streets for the purification of the air; and in the plague of London of 1665, fires in the streets were at one time kept burning incessantly, till extinguished by a violent storm of rain. Latterly, staves of gunpowder have been fired, and cannon discharged, for the same of effect; but it is obvious that these measures, although sound in principle, must necessarily, *out of doors*, be on to small a scale, as measures, against an ocean of atmospheric air, to produce any sensible effect.—*Within doors*, however, the case is different. It is quite possible to heat a room sufficiently to produce a rarefaction and consequent dilution of any malignant gases it may contain, and it is of course the air of the room, and that alone at night, which comes into immediate contact with the lungs of a person sleeping.

The mortality occasioned by cholera in Paris in 1849, appears to have very nearly corresponded with that of 1832, but there was this remarkable difference. In 1832, two-thirds of the deaths, 12,733, of the whole number occurred in the month of April, while, in the recent instance, the deaths in April were but 694, and the greatest mortality was in June.* In England, the disease reached its greatest height in August and September, and has been much more violent than on its former visitation. In 1831, the deaths from cholera in the metropolis were 5,275. In 1849, 13,631, exclusive of

* The deaths in Paris from cholera, of persons who died at their own residences in 1849, were as follows:—

March	130
April	694
May	2,426
June	5,769
July	419
August	810
September	670
October	32

To this must be added the deaths in the hospitals. The greatest mortality was in the neighborhood of the Jardin des Plantes.

2,981 deaths by diarrhoea; † and the registrar-general's reports for the whole of England and Wales show an excess of 60,492 deaths for the last summer quarter over the summer quarter of 1845—an excess principally to be attributed to the epidemic, the mortality of the quarter exceeding the average by 53 per cent. The effects of the epidemic may also be traced in a falling off in the number of births, which had been 140,361 for the summer quarter of 1848, but only 135,200 in 1849, exceeding the number of deaths by only 164; so that, if their be truth in the common estimate, that nearly 300,000 persons have left the shores of the United Kingdom within the last twelvemonth, we have now a rapidly decreasing population. It may be noted also as probable, that population has remained stationary, or been turned back in its course throughout the world during the past year, for no part of the globe appears to have wholly escaped the ravages of the disease, and we hear of it as appearing at about one and the same time in Russia and Spain, in Paris and New York, on the shores of the Mediterranean and the banks of the Mississippi, the mortality in some places extending to the lower animals.

In all cases, however, we find the mortality has been greatest in *low lying Districts*. On high and naturally salubrious situation, comparatively few deaths by cholera have occurred, and the mortality has even been less than usual.—In London it was almost wholly confined to the banks of the river, the district between Waterloo Bridge and Battersea, which in the time of the Romans was an unreclaimed marsh; and the low, but slightly more elevated, levels of Whitechapel, Bethnal Green, and Shoreditch. In the large parishes of Marylebone and St. George's Hanover-square, the greater part of which lie between 50 and 100 feet above high water mark, deaths were scarcely above the average, and nowhere exceeded the births. Although most destructive on the Surrey side of the river, the cholera did not touch the Surrey Hills. The returns to the registrar-general from parts of the country where the towns are situated on elevated lands, as in central and North Devon, Leicestershire, and the West Riding of Yorkshire, state the population to have been unusually healthy, and the deaths below the average. The exceptions have everywhere been of the kind that prove the rule. Cholera was fatal at Huddersfield among some laborers' cottages, which although situated on a hill-side, were without drainage, surrounded by filth and refuse, and exposed to the malaria of an uncleaned fish-pond.

At Leeds, the deputy-registrar remarks, that although the ravages of cholera had been truly awful, it had been confined, in his districts, almost exclusively to that part of the population that dwell in cellars, although sometimes better drained than the unoccupied cellars of other streets,—a circumstance which makes the deputy-registrar undervalue the importance of drainage, he not perceiving that malignant vapors are not necessarily confined to the spot where they rise, but may flow from their own gravitation, or be drifted by the wind, into cellars a mile distant.

The following is the proportion of deaths to the population in some of the towns where the mortality was greatest:—

Deaths from Cholera during the summer quarter of 1849:—

	Males.	Females.
Hull	1 in 28	1 in 28
Plymouth	1 " 38	1 " 46
Murthyr Tydvil	1 " 39	1 " 39
Portsea Island	1 " 44	1 " 50
Liverpool	1 " 47	1 " 43
Tynemouth	1 " 61	1 " 64
Bristol	1 " 66	1 " 78

Of the numerous communications published by the Board of Health to throw light upon the causes of the epidemic, perhaps the following, addressed to Lord Carlisle by Mr. K. B. Martin, harbor-master of Ramsgate, is one of the most important.

"During the heats of the last days of August, having a considerable body of officers and men under my surveillance, I watched their state and habits with great care and anxiety. I knew they were exposed in no common degree to all the admitted predisposing causes. Some were occasionally at work in a sewer in progress; others in a coffer-dam, surrounded by a fetid blue mud, and offensive sullage. All were employed in a harbor partially dry at low-water, and with a hot sun, liable to exhalations from decomposed marine exuvia; yet, to my great consolation, all these poor men, thus employed, continued well. The exception is extraordinary. The crew of my steam towing vessel *Samson*, continually employed in the fresh sea-breeze, when at home living in well-ventilated comfortable houses, temperate in their habits, hale and young; and yet they were attacked, under the following curious and interesting circumstances. At midnight of the 31st

† Deaths in London from Cholera, 1849.		
Quarter ending March	31	516
" June	30	268
" September	30	12,847
		13,631
Deaths in London from Diarrhoea, 1849:—		
Quarter ending March	31	284
" June	30	240
" September	30	2,457
		2,981

of August, the *Samson* proceeded to the Goodwin Sands, where they were employed under the Trinity agent, assisting work carried on there by that corporation. When there, at 3, a. m. on the 1st of September, a hot humid haze, with a fog-like smell passed over them; and the greater number of the men there employed instantly lost a nausea. They were in two parties. One man at work in the sand was obliged to be carried to the boat, and before they reached the steam-vessel at anchor, the cramps and spasms, had supervened upon the vomitings; but here they found two of the party on board similarly affected, and after heaving up the anchor they returned with all the dispatch they could to Ramsgate. Hot baths were immediately put in requisition, and by proper medical treatment they were convalescent in a few days. Here, then, is a very marked case, without one known predisposing local cause; while our laborers escaped, surrounded by local and continual disadvantages. Doubtless it was atmospheric, and in the hot blast of pestilence which passed over them.

My men were carried home, where every comfort awaited them, and not a member of their families was infected."

TO BE CONTINUED.

Ecclesiastical.

CANADIAN WESLEYAN METHODIST NEW CONNEXION CHURCH. HENRYSBURG CIRCUIT.

DEAR BRO. HOWARD:—When I came to Henrysbury, I found the cause of God in a low state; and I am sorry to say that the cause of God in this circuit is still far from being as prosperous as I could wish. However, soon after my arrival, we held a few special services, re-commenced the class meetings, and instituted two prayer meetings each side of the settlement at Henrysbury. For some months we have, generally speaking, had two prayer meetings a week, on both the north and south side of the School-house. Till within the last two or three Sabbaths, I have had the charge of the class myself, but I am happy to state that Br. Summers has just taken the important charge out of my hands; and I hope that through the Divine blessing upon Br. Summers' labors, the class and the cause of God will again flourish in this neighborhood. In October, if I mistake not, we held a meeting for several nights at Union Street School-house; and though there were none that professed to experience conversion, yet, we were favored with refreshing seasons coming from the presence of the Lord. At the close of the meeting we made arrangements for a weekly prayer meeting at Union Street, and also for the meeting of the class at Union Street and the Ridge alternately. In the month of February we commenced a protracted service at Br. Anthony's S. House, Covey Hill. At this place we had no class meeting for some time, unless the preacher met the class after the Sabbath evening service. We commenced it with a Quarterly meeting at Stevenson's S. House. In the evening I attended at Anthony's S. House, but the weather was so very severe that very few attended. On Monday we had a good congregation, considering the bad weather. Afterwards, till Friday evening, which was the last night we held the meeting in this place, we had a better meeting every evening. During the meeting we were greatly blessed by the Mighty God of Jacob, and several backsliders were reclaimed. After having attended on the Sabbath my appointments at Bogtown, Henrysbury, and the Ridge; I returned on Tuesday to Covey Hill, and we held a meeting for four nights at Stevenson's S. House. But notwithstanding three nights out of the four were unfavorable, we were not destitute of God's blessing: two backsliders in this place were reclaimed. Since the protracted services at Covey Hill, I have attended at Anthony's S. House twice; our class meeting on the Sabbath was certainly peculiarly refreshing. I also found that one (if not two) had experienced the pardoning mercy of God since the special services. We have now a class of ten persons in this place. Three weeks ago I held a few protracted services at Sherrington East Bush. During this meeting also, we were favored with the refreshing influences of the Holy Ghost; and on the last night of the meeting, several stood up as desirous of obtaining an interest in the prayers of God's people, and evidencing a concern for the salvation of their souls. I earnestly pray that we may be furthermore abundantly blessed; and that the set time to favor the whole circuit may soon arrive.

I remain, Dear Bro.
Yours affectionately,
J. HIRSTON.
Henrysbury, March 27th, 1850.

BOLTON CIRCUIT.

DEAR BRO. HOWARD:—It is with pleasure that I now sit down to address you a few lines, as I find by the *Watchman* that there has been but little correspondence between the Eastern and Western sections of our Connexion. I suppose the reason why my Brethren in the ministry have not corresponded with you more frequently, is the low state of religion in these parts, for several years, and which has brought the preachers and all identified with them in these parts to experience many peculiar trials and embarrassments of mind. Such has been the position not only of our preachers, but of the preachers of every other, who have labored in

these parts, with few exceptions. But I am happy to inform you that some of the dense clouds which for a long space intercepted our sky have at length begun to break; and a bright spot doth here and there appear. Dear Brother were it not that the preachers in this region were stimulated by hope we might all have retired from the field of labor in the Eastern District; but thank God we have continued sowing seed in the field until we have been permitted to see omens of good. Brother Adams informed me that he had had some very interesting meetings on the Steadfast Mission: at Maggob's point he said they had a good work; near 20 backsliders were reclaimed at that place, and also in Boston we have omens of good. At Thompson's mills a prayer meeting was commenced by a very small number which kept gradually increasing in number and interest during the winter season; and much good has been the result of the meeting; a considerable number has experienced religion and many backsliders have been reclaimed in this neighborhood—two of these meetings have been regularly kept up, and I will assure you they have been meetings of the deepest interest; people came to attend them who live at several miles distance. Truly the spirit of the Lord is present and very precious in these meetings, attracting the people's minds to attend, and the same spirit which will attract will also find and unite them in heart. We have no discord but all work in harmony together; our aged father Smith, has been very steady at his post during these meetings: at times he has almost forgotten his age, and infirmity of body, when sinners have been converted to God. We have likewise had some omens of good at the Court's School House, and also at Ward's School House; during the winter we have had some powerful meetings at these two School Houses, and several sinners have been converted to God, and several backsliders reclaimed. Yet, at these two last named places, I think it doubtful whether we shall receive any of them into church fellowship; for in this settlement the people are very much tainted with *com-unionism*; but whether or not, we have cause to rejoice that such are converted to God, and to Him we will ascribe all the praise. Dear Brother I hope that these are but the drops before a more copious shower. May God still toll on his good work which is the prayer of yours.

Very affectionately,

HENRY BURSEL.

Bolton, April 4th, 1850.

THE HON. AND REV. BAPTIST W. NOEL.

Yesterday being the day appointed for the public recognition of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel as pastor of John Street Chapel, Bedford-row, the chapel was crowded by a highly fashionable audience. The Hon. and Rev. gentleman entered into the pastoral duties of this chapel some six months back, but owing to the illness of the late Rev. J. H. Evans, who had been minister of John Street Chapel thirty years, the Ordination Service of the Baptist Church could not be performed. Prayer having been offered up a statement regarding the affairs of the Church was then read by one of the deacons. It stated that since the Hon. and Rev. gentleman had been acting as pastor, they had been obliged to increase the chapel to accommodate 200 additional sittings, making it now capable of holding nearly 2,000 persons. The cost of purchase from Mr. Drummond was 6,500L., with certain conditions in the event of the decease of Mr. Noel. Within the last six months the reverend pastor had baptized nearly 100 persons, nearly all of whom were members with him when in Bedford-row. Addresses "on the duty of a pastor to the Church," and "on the connexion between the pastoral office and prosperity of the Church," were then delivered, after which the Hon. and Rev. gentleman addressed the congregation at considerable length. *British Ban.*

CONVERT TO ROMANISM.—Bishop De Lancy, of New York, has recently announced that R. Lord R. Tillotson, a candidate for holy orders in that diocese, has joined himself in communion with the Roman Catholic Church, while sojourning in Europe for the benefit of his health. Mr. T. is the fifth ecclesiastic who has seceded from the Episcopal Church in New York, within the same number of months.

TRACTARIANISM IN DEVONPORT.—The Tractarian predilections of the Bishop of Exeter have lately manifested themselves in a marked manner. An excellent evangelical clergyman there found that the preaching and practices of his curate during his absence had been so strongly tinged with Romish doctrines and doings, that he felt it to be a solemn duty on his part to discontinue his services. The Tractarian told him he was not his curate, but the curate of the Church, and therefore, the incumbent could not depose him. The Bishop has taken part with the insolent curate, and not only insulted the incumbent by telling that unless he continued Mr. H. he shall not have any other curate, but upbraided him for dismissing a priest, and refused to accept his resignation. Thus, in the diocese of Exeter, Tractarian heresy entitles to Episcopal confidence and esteem, and true Christian doctrine entails insult and contempt. *English Paper.*

RELIGIOUS REVIVALS IN NEW-JERSEY.—The *Philadelphia Sun* says:—The Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian churches at Wantage, Deckertown, and Mt. Salem, in Sussex County have had large accessions within a few weeks—not less than four hundred persons have made a profession of religion within four months. The College and churches of Princeton continued more than usually interested in the subject, and many converts are reported.

ARRIVAL OF MISSIONARIES.—Rev. John D. Paris, Rev. C. B. Andrews, and Mrs. William Richards, with several young persons, children of missionaries, arrived at New-Bedford on the 3rd inst. in the ship Montreal. Capt. John Chadwick, 135 days from Honolulu, all in good health.

The Watchman.

Monday Evening, April 29, 1850.

SABBATH DESECRATION.

In contemplating this subject, like the oasis in the desert to the toil-worn traveller, the pious mind discovers a relief from the monotonous and oppressive anxiety of life. It is, as if the author of our existence had said to Adam's ruined race, "Thus far shall the pressure of the curse be suspended; and even beyond the gates of primeval paradise, a day of rest, allied at once to a foretaste of a purer, yet an attainable inheritance, shall be vouchsafed." Under each dispensation this merciful arrangement was introduced; and in each successive aspect, a more interesting and instructive association is unfolded. At its first institution, the completion of the stupendous work of creation was indicated. Duty, incapable of weariness needed not repose; nor did the duties of the happy pair in their primeval state produce those pains or that exhaustion, which, in their respective spheres, the children of the fall inherit. In man's fallen condition even inactivity produces weariness, thus rendering not only nocturnal slumbers, but occasional relaxation indispensable to our well-being. The provisions of redeeming mercy met the case; and amid the wreck of ruined greatness, arose with heavenly aid, the emblem of God's care for his fallen creatures—*one day in seven, a day of hallowed rest.* But in the Christian Sabbath, fresh, nay infinite loveliness, before unknown by human intelligences in connection with the day of rest, arose into being. What previously shadowed forth in dim outline the glory of a coming dispensation, having assumed the character of a CHRISTIAN SABBATH, became to all succeeding generations the assurance of the Saviour's victory over death and man's release and exaltation, through faith in the Royal Victor's sacrifice. And not a Sabbath knell which resounds in christendom, and not an example of sanctifying the FIRST day of the week, but which attests in unmistakable terms, the existence, the divine character, the life, the death and resurrection of the Saviour. Precious memento of our Redeemer's love! May avowedly christian men and nations never fail to regard its sanctity!

With all the endearing charms, which cluster round the Christian's DAY OF REST, who is prepared to witness its desecration in a manner both systematic and determined, and that pre-eminently in those lands where christianity is avowedly recognized? A reflection on the extent to which the Christian Sabbath is desecrated in Britain, the British Colonies and the United States, cannot fail to produce "burning" in the countenance of the lovers of christianity in those lands. We shall endeavor to point out a few of those very prominent points of view in which, in our own country this fearful evil prevails.

There are a few in this country who regard not the first day of the week as the Sabbath, and a handful more who discard the idea of Sabbaths altogether. With Jews, Sceptics or Infidels, however, we do intend to engage in a controversy at present. We assume at once that the mass of the community assent to the actual existence of a Sabbath, and that the first day of the week; and it is with these, for the most part, we intend to reason. Among this large class of the community, it cannot be questioned that with proper strictness, the sanctification of this holy day is not regarded. Duties of a purely secular character and which neither necessity nor mercy demand, are too frequently performed. Nor can it be denied that even among the professed witnesses of the Saviour, that spirituality of mind and conversation and engagement, which characterized the Church in her palmy days, is seldom to be found. Jehovah has given us Sabbaths as a sacred boon; and yet by neglecting to devote these Sabbaths to his glory, the promotion of the welfare of others, and our own personal improvement in knowledge and virtue,—how many who profess a saving interest in the Saviour, suffer whole years of Sabbaths to pass with but little as an equivalent. They have not redeemed this precious portion of time.

Turning, however, from those violations of God's holy day, which characterize the most private walks and acts of life, our attention is arrested by the system so fearfully popular, of travelling on the Sabbath day. In almost every department of Society this wrong is perpetrated, by the employment of both public and private conveyances. The evils associated with this system are numerous and appalling. The man who travels for pleasure or on business on the Lord's day, deprives himself of the retirement and the sanctuary privileges, to the enjoyment of which the Sabbath is so eminently adapted. Nor is he the only sufferer; the pleasure seeker and Sabbath-travelling business man furnish a plea to those who keep conveyances for hire, to employ their servants—for the toll-gatherers to stand at their posts, and an opportunity for grog-sellers to deal out destruction to human beings, to the detriment of soul and body. When, however, we contemplate Sabbath-travelling—Steamers or rail cars, the evil appears far more flagrant, though we question whether it can be shewn a whit more criminal. Protestants may lift up their voices against the conduct of Roman Catholic Priests in withholding the Word of God from the laity; but with what color of consistency we leave the reader to judge, so long as Protestant communities tolerate, nay defend and uphold in their midst, an evil which deprives hundreds weekly of A DAY OF REST!

Gross, however, as the outrage against God and man, which the violation of the sanctity of the Sabbath in the above particular forms may appear, we do not reach the root of the evil until we turn our attention to the POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. Here by the sanction of the law

of the land, hundreds are driven to the alternative either to exhaust their physical energies and expiate the convictions of their consciences, or to lose their situations. And indeed it is manifest that the sanction given by Christian nations to this impious system has to a fearful extent blighted the perceptions of the public mind relative to the sanctity of this week, and of the Lord's day. In Britain the conflict is prosecuted with increasing zeal and determination; and already some decisive steps toward the removal of this foul blot from the escutcheon of our fair Province, have been taken. We cannot question the readiness of the conductors of the Press to come forward "as the heat of one man," to extirpate this remnant of barbarism from our Colonial code. The removal of the evil in this department would be the first step towards abolishing the extensive system of Sabbath travelling, which at present prevails throughout the land. Other movements should follow; but we think that to this point primarily the attention of a christian public should be directed. The point which most demands attention, is the abandonment of the collection of Tolls. Whether our present laws relative to the observance of the Sabbath day are sufficiently stringent or otherwise, we cannot tell. In our opinion the law should exclude all travelling which cannot be considered indispensably necessary; and then although a toll keeper might be required, his duty would be, not to increase mammon's stores, but, as a minister of righteousness, to determine according to law who had and who had not, a right to travel on the Sabbath day.

The Sabbath labor involved in the Post Office Department and the collection of Tolls, is a subject which at the present juncture should secure prompt attention. In a few months extensive changes in the former, connected with the introduction of a cheap and uniform rate of Postage, will be effected.

It appears also that the government propose selling the public roads and bridges whereon tolls are collected, to companies or municipal corporations. Meanwhile, however, the arrangements for our Post Offices and our public roads, being immediately under the control of the Provincial Government, the abolition of the present system of Sabbath desecration by the preparation and carriage of mails, the delivery of letters, and the collection of tolls, should be sought by the community at large. Can we boast of our elevated position as Citizens of an enlightened, a Christian land, and yet indifferently suffer this violation of the sanctity of the Christian Sabbath? Our contemporaries of the Press in general, take a lively interest in the financial part of the pending arrangements, and some have nobly lifted a voice of entreaty and persuasion to induce our legislators to abolish all Sabbath labor in these departments. But certainly the importance of securing this end should call forth the united efforts alike of the Press and the Christian public. It is well for City, Town and County Councils, to take up this question, and the public should memorialize the Legislature, and demand from their representatives the abolition of this monstrous form of iniquity. There is, however, another class of associations in which this subject should be taken up with determined zeal—we mean RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS. In the course of a few months the Conferences of the Wesleyan, Episcopal, and New Connexion Methodist Churches, as also the District Meeting of the Primitive Methodist Church, will be convened. We do not know when the Synods of the Presbyterian, nor the associations of the Baptist and Congregational Churches meet; but we imagine they assemble during the summer. Besides, the Episcopalian Church and perhaps some other denominations would probably aid the movement. Now we would ask, what subject more fitting for the deliberate consideration of these ecclesiastical assemblies, than the sanctity of the Holy Sabbath? Our opinion is that each of these Conferences and Synods should memorialize the Legislature for the full and final abolition of this mammoth evil.

It is unnecessary to enter lengthily into the arguments which call for the suppression of the public (shall we say the *lawful*!) profanation of the Lord's day. Viewed in its influence on man in a physical and a moral point of view, benevolence and humanity, apart from the mandates of inspiration demand the erasure from our statute Book of the law which tolerates such gross impiety. But never till we investigate the subject as an outrage against the authority of heaven and the institutions of christianity, does the full extent of the moral pollution involved in the desecration of the Sabbath, become manifest. If then a spark of that genial flame which renders humanity superior to the beast which perishes, or that love of heaven which distinguishes christianity, be found in the breast of the reader, let him employ his influence to correct these national evils.

TEMPERANCE!!!

It is now fully arranged for Mr. J. B. GOUGH the celebrated lecturer on Temperance to visit Toronto in MAY. He is evidently one of nature's most eloquent children, and has a great advantage in speaking not as a professional advocate, or as a mere politician, but as a deeply experienced friend of a universal interest, namely, Temperance. We hope the Committee of the Society will provide for the influx of visitors from the country who are sure to come in to Mr. G.'s lectures, and will give public notice of the time so soon as it shall be fixed.—*Communicated.*

The friends of Temperance in this City have long and nobly exerted themselves to suppress the traffic in ardent spirits, to save the sober and reclaim the inebriate, from the influence of intemperate habits. And viewing the coming of J. B. Gough as the opening of a new era in the Total abstinence cause in this City,—we congratulate the Committee on their success in securing his services. We have already had lectures and Lecturers of a high order amongst us; but common consent wherever Mr. Gough has been, declares that his lectures are destruction on a large scale, to the traffic in ardent spirits! In a recent trip to Buffalo we were astonished to find that in almost every little group, GOUGH and GOUGH'S lectures were the great topics of conversation. It appears his powerful eloquence nearly approaches the irresistible—Surely a spot could not be found where eloquent appeals to a grog-selling, or drinking population are more needed than in Toronto. We hope the public will appreciate Mr. G.'s efforts.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The Annual Festival of this Association is to come off on Friday evening, May 3rd, in the Temperance Hall, Alfred Street. We shall not deliver an homily to our readers on the propriety of patronizing a Society that confers such large benefits on the Community by its Lectures &c. &c., but we would inform our readers that in order to obtain tickets, an early application is indispensable. Tickets may be obtained at the stores of Messrs. W. Atkinson, A. Christie, T. Wheeler, F. Thomas, J. E. Fell, and J. Beatty, King Street, or at the Institute.

A communication from the Albion P. M. reached us last week, but too late to be noticed in our last issue. Since that time we have had an interview with Mr. Walker; and it appears that any cause of complaint which existed in the delivery of papers, arose not from negligence on his part, but from the non-receipt of the packages at the proper time. This explains the matter to us and we hope will be deemed a sufficient reason by other parties concerned; indeed, it affords us pleasure to give the true state of the case, as we are informed Mr. W. is exceedingly particular in his office.

The Ontario Division of the Sons of Temperance will hold a public Meeting in George Street Chapel on Tuesday Evening, April 30th, when several addresses will be delivered and the proceedings enlivened by Temperance melodies.

The Annual Meeting of the Upper Canada Bible Society will be held (D. V.) in the Temperance Hall, on Wednesday evening commencing at half past seven.

We are requested to state that a Social Tea Meeting will be held in the Canadian Wesleyan Methodist New Connexion Chapel at Bloomfield's on the Fratagar Circuit, on the evening of May 16th, 1850; at which the Rev. W. McClure and other Ministers are expected to deliver addresses. For particulars apply to the Circuit Preacher or the Managing Committee.

REVIEW OF NEWS.

The Steamer CAMBRIA was not reported up to the time of our going to press. This is unusually late.

The inflexible resistance by the Bishop of Exeter, of the decision of the Council in the case of GORHAM vs. HIS LORDSHIP, is attracting a good deal of attention. It seems that many who sympathize with HENRY of Exeter have consulted the puseyite doctors relative to their duty at the present crisis; and defections from the Episcopalian ranks are anticipated; we do not say dreaded, for the Church will be in a better position without those Rev. Gentlemen than she can possibly occupy while they retain the Doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration and continue within her Pale.

Although the late continuance of ice in the Beauharnois Canal has to the present seriously checked the shipping business on the Lake; yet the Toronto harbor has during the past week presented a somewhat brisk and interesting appearance. The PRINCESS ROYAL undergoing a thorough refitting up. The ADMIRAL in course of repair, PROPELLES entering the basin and receiving their cargo &c. &c. On Saturday afternoon the splendid American Steamer NIAGARA with her stars and stripes entered our port: she is to make her trips tri-weekly between Toronto and Oswego, leaving Toronto on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at seven o'clock P. M. Two lines of Boats are ready for the Lake travel from Hamilton to Kingston.

The water was let into the Beauharnois Canal on last Saturday.

We learn from the Christian Guardian that the Summer Session of the Normal School will not be held; and that there is no certainty of its being resumed. Query. What does this mean? Is this house "set in order?"

NOTICES.

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

Cavan, April 26th, 1850.

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

N. B.—Preachers and Representatives for the Annual Conference will [D.V.] proceed from Brockville by Steam Packet, June 4th, to Toronto. T. R. North Augusta, April 13th, 1850.

General Intelligence.

LATEST FROM THE UNITED STATES. The New Providence Gazette of the 30th gives accounts of a destructive Tornado at that place which destroyed a large amount of property. The rain had previously fallen in torrents, accompanied with the most terrific thunder, which was almost incessant towards the South. About mid-day darkness reigned supreme, and about one o'clock the tornado came sweeping past, destroying over 100 buildings, and sad to relate, 8 lives were lost, 3 men, 2 women and 3 children. Had it happened in the night the loss of life would have been fearful. A meeting had been called to adopt measures for the relief of the sufferers.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Although it is very evident that the French Government would be supported in carrying out of their gagging measures concerning the Press by a majority in the Assembly, yet the unanimous opposition of the Press itself, Conservative and Red Republican, Parisian and provincial, was, it is thought, sufficient to withdraw the project. The House has by a very small majority, the useful and salutary treatment of the State doctors. Ten members out of the fifteen, who have been appointed as a Commission to consider the measure, are reported as favourable.

Count Mole has been appointed President, and M. de Lamoignon Secretary. The discussion in the standing Committee was full of interest. M. Lamaitine, M. Napoleon (Jerome) Bonaparte, M. Gustave de Beaumont, M. Victor Hugo, spoke decidedly against the project, and it was supported by several Ministers, and by MM. Mole and Thiers. The latter said he did not believe that the proposed law would prevent journalists saying all they wished.

A Deputation of provincial journalists has arrived in Paris to petition against the Press Bill. In their memorial they say that a stamp of even one centime will ruin the greater portion of the provincial journals.

The trial of the Legitimists who were arrested some time since in the Rue de Rouillon, on a charge of conspiring to overthrow the Republic, was concluded before the Assize Court on Thursday. They were found guilty of having formed a Secret Society, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, varying from one month to six days!! The Editor of the Bon Homme a Socialist journal of Le Mans, M. Manceau, has been found guilty by the jury, and sentenced to a month's imprisonment, and a fine of 2,000fr., for calumny against the Commissary of Police!!

The late editor of the Reforme was tried before the Court of Assize of the Seine on Wednesday, for having published an address from the refugees in London to the Democrats in England. He was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment, and to a fine of 2,000 francs.

M. Fanoes, ex-editor of the Peuple Souverain of Lyons, who was in custody on a charge of publishing seditious articles, escaped on Monday from the gendarmes. As he was being conveyed from a Court-martial, where his presence had been required, to prison, he was met by some friends, who begged of him to accept an invitation to breakfast. They pressed him so strongly that the gendarmes allowed him to go, and went with him. After breakfast the friends insisted on giving the officers wine, and Fanoes, on pretence of calling the waiter, got up and slipped away by the back door. The escape is supposed to have been planned.

The President of the Republic rode on horseback in the Champs Elysees on Sunday. He was accompanied by a friend, and was merely attended by two servants in livery. He was loudly cheered by all classes of the population, who crowded the avenue.

SPAIN.

An immense crowd of people filled the church of Saint Louis, the other day, to witness the baptism of two beautiful Moors and a young Protestant man-servant. The ceremony was performed with great pomp. A company of the household troops was under arms in church, the Queen being god-mother by proxy.

Private letters from Madrid mention that the Spanish Government has at this moment, notwithstanding the denial of the Ministerial papers, some serious subjects for alarm, whether they are well founded or not. The result of the elections in France, the uncertainty respecting the intentions of the British Government with reference to the quarrel with Spain, the blockade of the Greek ports, and the arrival—as mentioned in the same letters—of the Bishop's squadron at Gibraltar, as also the rumours about Naples and Leghorn, afford sufficient cause for uneasiness. The accounts said to be received from the Island of Cuba of an increasing desire there for separation from Spain, and of annexation to the United States, are, it is stated, not less discouraging. A Spanish paper stated, some time since, that part of the instructions of Count Mirasol were to the effect that if, after thorough examination of the state of Cuba, he found that there was no probability of Spain being able to hold that Island for any time, he should offer it for sale to the Government of Washington. The opinion of some of the wealthiest Cuba merchants is, that Spain cannot hold the island more than five years longer; some of them seemed convinced their incomes would be more than tripled if Cuba became American.

The corporation of Madrid have resolved to celebrate the Queen's accession with ball fights, public dances, and a grand illumination; the ball fights not to take place in the Plaza Mayor, as they did at the epoch of the Royal marriages, in consequence of the great expense of fitting it up for the occasion, and the low state of the corporation coffers. The spectacle will come off at the Plaza de Toros.

Twelve men of the Montreal Police force have been despatched to Three Rivers to protect property against the school rioters in that neighborhood. The Pilot says:—"We are sorry to see the military and the police engaged in such an affair. Their interposition, we presume is considered necessary, in order to vindicate and uphold the law; but there must be something better done. The people must be enlightened on the subject. More than this—they must be satisfied that what they pay for is worth the money. We fear there is good ground for complaint on this score. The amount of real instruction furnished in a large number of the Common Schools of Lower Canada is, we are informed very small. The Journal des Trois Rivieres suggests the desirableness of a strict inquiry into the matter. We are inclined to think that such a measure, preparatory to a revision of the law, would be acceptable in many quarters, and productive of good results.

An inquest was held on the 18th instant, upon the body Emily Laroche, an infant of 8 months old, when the jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to her death by "falling into the fire," in consequence of the "dead drunkenness of the mother."—British Whig.

FATAL ACCIDENT. On Friday evening last a melancholy and fatal accident occurred in our own immediate vicinity, to a well known and respectable former late of Dumfries, but more recently of Waterloo, viz. Mr. Andrew Goodfellow, a man of about 60 years of age. It appears that Mr. G. with his own team, and assisted with several others as well as by Mr. Lamb of Carlisle, had that day been moving his (Mr. G's) nephew from Dumfries on to a farm in Beverly, and on returning home by way of Galt in the evening about the darkening, and when in the neighborhood of Hunter's tavern, Mr. Goodfellow slipped from a newly painted box, on which he was sitting in the act of driving, and fell headlong into the road, fracturing his skull and sustaining other severe injuries, causing concussion of the brain. He was immediately lifted into the wagon by his companions and conveyed toward Preston, and although he for some time continued to breathe he was quite insensible, and no doubt, expired long before the party reached that village. A drink of water was ordered him at Galt's creek on the road, but the poor man was beyond recovery, and unable to swallow it, if not actually dead at the time. An Inquest was held in Preston, and the Jury by their foreman Mr. W. Chapman, of Galt, returned a verdict that he "died by an accidental fall from a wagon." We are sorry to state that evidence was given to show that the deceased was under the influence of liquor at the time and the party were driving rather rapidly, although it was also alleged he was capable of taking care of himself. He has left a widow and family to mourn his sudden and deplorable end. Dumfries Reformer.

At Hamilton on the evening of the 18th inst., a man named Ranson, who had been, during the afternoon, indulging freely in the use of intoxicating drink, fell down suddenly, while on his way home, and was borne thither in a state of insensibility; and notwithstanding that medical aid was immediately procured, he expired in a very few hours. Next morning an inquest was held before H. B. Bull, Esq., Coroner, and a verdict returned to the effect that deceased came to his death by congestion of the brain caused by intemperance." Deceased has left a wife and three children. Brantford Herald.

AFFRAY. We witnessed, on Wednesday evening, a disgraceful occurrence, which took place opposite the Bonsecours Church. A civilian, and a soldier of the 19th Regiment, were drinking in the same tavern with some soldiers of another Regiment. The two former, most unwarrantably, set up the toast, "to hell with Popery," which the latter were unwilling to drink. In consequence of the dispute, a fight commenced, and as there were a dozen engaged in the "affair," it in a short time assumed a very serious aspect. No life has been lost, but the excitement on both sides was so great as to alarm even the Police who flocked to the spot. We understand that the language and conduct of the soldier and comrade who proposed the "toast," amounted to a challenge. It cannot, therefore, be a matter of surprise that it was received as such. We may remark, too, that the place selected was, of all others, the least adapted for such language and opinions. These two individuals have been severely beaten, but the contest on both sides was maintained with equal ferocity. Montreal Courier.

ACCIDENT. On the 1st inst., as a fine little boy about 5 years of age, the son of Mr. W. Elridge, of St. Remi, was playing along with his two brothers on the ice, near his father's house, he fell through and was immediately carried away by the current. Every exertion was made to save the little fellow, but without success. On the following day, by the exertions of the neighbours, the body was recovered. Montreal Gazette.

The city of Detroit has presented to the city of Kingston a neat volume containing the revised Charter and Ordinances of that city, published by order of the Common Council. When will the city of Kingston be enabled to return the compliment? Argus.

The Ship "Great Britain," Wade, from London, arrived at Quebec, on Friday April 19, with a general cargo for Montreal. Capt. Wade reports having encountered a great deal of ice.

NEW MARKET ON THE CORNER OF YONGE AND QUEEN STREETS. A scheme has recently been set on foot to establish a new market at the junction of Yonge and Queen streets. It is proposed to lease or buy all the land on Queen Street, from Yonge to James Street, and on these two Streets as far north as Montgomery's tavern, or if possible to Albert Street. A meeting was held last night at Elgie's Hotel, and a petition to the City Council adopted, praying them to establish the market as a public work, or to authorize a joint stock company to erect it. Globe.

Oakville has been declared a Warehousing Port, under the Act 10 & 11 Victoria, chap. 31.

The first vessel of the new American line of Liverpool steamers made her trial trip on Monday last, and the result is said, as usual, to have been very satisfactory.

There will be henceforward a daily mail (Sundays excepted), between this city and Weston, and Pine Grove.

OBSEVANCE OF THE SABBATH.—A Public Meeting is called for to-morrow evening at the City Hall, to take into consideration the expediency of memorializing Parliament for the abolition of Sunday labor in the Post Office Department, and for the organization of a Sabbath Reformation Society.—Chronicle & News.

FIRE AT PORT HOPE. The Watchman gives an account of a destructive fire which took place in that town on Thursday, the 18th inst. A block of buildings on John and Walton-streets, west of Reynolds's Hotel, was destroyed. The names of the sufferers are as follows:—Messrs James Grant, John Reynolds, William Lee, W. Hovey, Wm. Burnham, P. Robinson, F. Murphy, H. Hales, F. Stinson, Robert Crawford, Mrs. Grierson, Messrs H. O. Baker, John Porter and Wm. Sisson. Total loss from £2,000 to £2,500. Ib.—

It is said that the cholera has made its appearance again in Cincinnati and Philadelphia.

The accounts from California are of such a contradictory character that no estimate of the truth can be arrived at. Private letters, on the average speak in many respects unfavorably, the writers wish themselves home again, and advise their friends not to come to them, describing the accounts of wealth as much exaggerated, and the climate as unhealthy in the extreme, while the hardships to be endured are almost unparalelled, again, some few letters speak hopefully and encouragingly, and we have now an United States paper before us which contains various items of news relating to California, and the gold diggers, which almost surpass belief in their romantic statements of good fortune, and untold wealth.

Probably to arrive at the truth one must go there to see, and yet to go such a distance, and perhaps discover that one has been in search of a "mare's nest," is not the most pleasant anticipation in the world.—Transcript.

BUENOS AYRES.—The long pending difficulties between the President and the British Government have been satisfactorily adjusted, and Mr. Southern has been publicly received as the accredited resident Minister of her Britannic Majesty. This event is reported in the journals with expression of great satisfaction.—Ib.

SAVANNAH, 25TH APRIL.—The largest fire for many years, occurred this morning, consuming a whole block of buildings, principally wood, used as retail stores and also dwellings. Loss from £70,000, to \$100,000.

BOSTON, APRIL 26TH.—At eleven, last evening, as the New Haven train from New York was about six miles from Boston the engine struck a piece of rock weighing about a ton and was badly broken, the baggage car was thrown perpendicular up the bank, while the passenger cars remained on the track. The rails were torn up for several rods, but fortunately no one was injured, though the Engineer and Firemen had a very narrow escape.

We observe it is stated that chloroform has been employed in Edinburgh, in from 80,000 to 100,000 cases without a single accident or effect of any kind traceable to its use. Mr. Carniciale, a surgeon of that city, commenting on the fact says—"Would 80,000 or 100,000 full doses of opium, or antimony, or opson salts, or any other potent medicine, have been followed with as great impunity?" Chloroform is now habitually used in Edinburgh in all kinds of surgical operations, down to tooth-drawing. It saves many lives which otherwise would sink under the nervous shock which is experienced from a severe operation undergone in a state of unconsciousness.—Chambers' Journal.

One hundred and forty-nine deaths by Asiatic Cholera are reported at New Orleans, for the week ending March 23rd.

St. George's day, the 23rd instant, was not publicly celebrated in this city, as the society have resolved to defer the celebration to the 21th May, the Queen's Birthday.

The Cleveland Herald mentions the death of Dr. Samuel Strong, of Elyria, after a short illness, the exciting cause of which arose from a brutal attack upon his character, in the Courier newspaper published there.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Thomas O'Rourke, a native of Ireland who came to Glengary some months ago, from St. Johns, New Brunswick, was, on Thursday last, 18th instant, so severely injured by the fall of a tree, whilst chopping (with his master, Mr. Malcolm Dingwall, front of Charlotterburgh,) that he died within an hour after.—Cornwall Freeholder.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, April 23, at the residence of the bride's brother, by the Rev. Dr. Lett, Wm. Croighton, Esq., of this City, to Margaret, third daughter of the late John Dobbs Mountjoy, Esq.

Township of Oxford, February 13th, by the Rev. T. Rump, at the Bride's residence, Mr. Moses Hubbert to Miss Rebecca Calvin McCrea.

Same place April 10th, by the same, at the Bride's residence, Mr. Jehiel Welsh to Miss Ruth Bigford.

Letters and Remittances deferred.

Toronto Market Prices, April 29.

Corrected weekly for the Watchman.

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

PROF. WEBSTER AND RELIGIOUS COUNSEL.

The Boston Transcript gives the following information respecting the feelings and movements of Professor Webster with reference to religious counsel:—Professor Webster sent, through his friend, Professor Horsford, for the Rev Dr. Allen to visit him. The latter thereupon called, and was refused admittance by the jailor. He then applied to Sheriff Eveleth, who said that no person could be admitted to converse with the prisoner except the one spiritual counsellor selected by him. Dr. Albro was nevertheless permitted, on Wednesday last, to see Professor Webster alone at the window of his cell; a three feet wall and three sets of iron gratings being between them Professor Webster was, we understand, much concerned because he was privileged to commune on spiritual affairs with only one individual, as it was his wish to see several on the subject of religious preparation for another life. He had no fixed religious views, and had never made personal religion a duty. He was not a materialist.—He had faith in the Bible, and had read it through during his imprisonment. He was anxious on the question of atonement, and wanted much instruction. He asked Dr. A. to visit his family; a request which has been complied with. Whether he will select Dr. A. for his spiritual adviser is as yet undecided. Dr. A. went to the prison at his request, but will not repeat his visit unless summoned. The office would not be an enviable one; but he would not shrink from it, and few men more competent to fulfil it faithfully could be named. The Bee says:—Professor W. has selected the Rev. Dr. Putman, the distinguished Unitarian clergyman of Roxbury as his spiritual adviser.—Dr. P. is now the only divine who visits Professor Webster. We learn that Professor W. selected Dr. Putman because he did not wish those whom he had been associated with to visit him. Our own information, says the Transcript, accords with this statement.

ROBBERY.—On Friday night last a man in Ogdonsburgh robbed a traveller of a package of money consisting of some four or five hundred dollars. On Saturday morning the robber came to Prescott, and engaged a team of Mr. Gilman to take him to Kingston: but he had not been gone long on the journey when parties from Ogdonsburgh came over in search of him. Mr. Gilman promptly furnished horses, and two started in pursuit. They over-hauled the gentleman in Brockville, where he had stopped to take breakfast.—Prescott Telegraph.

The Pacific News, California, has this advice to correspondents:—"Wafers instead of wax should be used in all cases, as in crossing the Isthmus and Gulf, the wax melts, and the letters are frequently mutilated in separating them for delivery."

CHOLERA.—The Cincinnati Enquirer of the 4th instant says that nine deaths from cholera occurred on board the steamer Cincinnati on her last trip from New Orleans—all cabin except two. There were also twelve or fifteen who were attacked with the Cholera but recovered.

ALE AND BEER LICENSES.—At the last Court of Quarter Sessions held in Woodstock, the Inspector of Licenses, for this County, came before the Grand Jury and entered a complaint against three individuals for selling Beer without License. True bills were found and the cases were about to proceed to trial, when the parties came forward, paid the expenses incurred by the prosecution and took out their licenses.—British American.

COMMUTATION OF INGRAM'S SENTENCE.—We learn that His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to commute the sentence of Ingram (who was recently found guilty of murder, in Lower Canada, under aggravated provocation) to two years imprisonment. We believe the extension of the Royal clemency in this case will be most acceptable to the Lower Canadians.—Globe.

The population of Montreal, according to the census recently taken, is 48,149. 1844, it was 44,093. Increase, 4,056.

On the 2nd inst., a young man named Thompson, while engaged in chopping in the Township of Eramosa, was struck on the head by a falling branch and his skull broken, from the effects of which he died next day. The deceased was a native of Perthshire, Scotland.

We have heard that the Gold Mines at St. Marie Nouvelle Beauce, will be worked this summer under skilful superintendance.—Quebec Mercury.

A man named William Armstrong, lately discharged from the Rifle Brigade, was killed on the 7th inst., in Quebec, by the fall of a wall of a house which he was assisting in pulling down.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—A motion was recently made by Mr. Barbarie, in the New Brunswick Assembly, to exempt newspapers from the payment of local postage, which was negatived by a majority of four. We hope before long, to see this drawback to newspaper circulation abolished entirely.

BOONTE.—This thriving village is situated on the Lake shore, seven miles from Wellington Square, on the 12 mile creek. There are about 200 inhabitants, and saw and grist mills. It is in the Township of Trafalgar, and carries on a considerable trade with the United States. In the last year, there were exported 70,000 bushels of Wheat, 2,200 barrels of flour, 67 do. Ashes, and 2,000,000 feet of Lumber.—Journal and Express.

A NEW SEAL FOR THE UNITED COUNTIES.—In our report of the proceedings of the County Municipal Council, we made reference to the new seal. The following is a description of it. It is made of brass, 1 1/2 inches in diameter, the device being, in the foreground a Turtle raising a Globe from the water, on the left side a Steamer in progress; and on the right a light house, over which is a Royal Crown, with the initial of HER MAJESTY, the whole being encircled by the words "United Counties of Wentworth & Halton.—lb.

NOVA SCOTIA.—An Act of Incorporation for the city of Halifax, passed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia, makes the Mayor elective by the people instead of by the Council. Democratic opinions are evidently spreading there.—lb.

NEW POSTMASTER AT BRANTFORD.—We are happy to learn that J. D. Clement, Esq., has been appointed postmaster here. In this instance the government have acted most judiciously, as Mr. Clement's appointment is calculated to give every satisfaction.—Herald.

The weather is excessively cold for the season, and Sunday last was about as wintry a day as can well be imagined. Snow fell to the depth of several inches on Saturday night, and the wind has been high and piercingly cold since. Yesterday, though cold, was bright and smashing. The high wind has had the effect of completely clearing the ice in front of the city; how it is at Laprairie we are unable to say: but from appearances, there seems nothing to prevent the Laprairie boats from commencing their summer campaign forthwith.

Snow still lies deep in the streets, and street travel is not at all improved by the late bad weather.—Transcript 16th inst.

ST. LAWRENCE ROUT.—We are glad to see by advertisements in the London newspapers that the advantage of the St. Lawrence rout for emigrants is being pressed on the attention of the British public, and we trust with good results—looking at the influences which are now stimulating the public mind in England, we may expect to see emigration increasing every year, and though a large number of the most enterprising and wealthy will go to Australia and the Cape, thousands upon thousands will prefer a home nearer England in Canada and the States. The next six months will do much towards testing the value of our Canals, and arousing a more hopeful spirit in the community.—Transcript.

THE POST OFFICE.—What we stated last week respecting the probability of the Post Office not being transferred to the Colonial authorities until the 5th Oct. next, has been confirmed by the "Organ." The country must feel disappointed at the long delay in altering the system. But we, poor colonists, have learned the virtue of patience and have become so accustomed to moving at a snail space, that we suppose we couldn't be whipped out of our tracks. But the longest and darkest night will have an end; with the exercise of a little more patience, we shall probably have cheap postage. In the mean time we hope the press will send petitions to the Legislature for the free postage of exchanges.—Prescott Telegraph.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Sunday morning, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, a boy nine years of age, son of John Cothral, while walking on Helliwell's wharf, fell into the water, and sank: he again rose to the surface, however, and called to a boy, two years of age, to go and "tell that he was in the lake." The child obeyed, but having some distance to go, a considerable time elapsed before assistance was obtained, and the boy got out.—His face was swollen and livid, and every sign of life gone. Dr. G. Russell, however, who happened to be at hand, had him, immediately carried to his home, and by energetic measures, assisted by Mr. Hay, (of the firm of Jacques & Hay,) continued for about two hours, life was restored, and the boy is doing well. Those who were present maintain that the boy was 15 minutes in the water; Dr. Russell thinks this an exaggeration, but from all the circumstances, it cannot be much over the truth; it affords a useful lesson to those who may have to deal with such cases in future.—Globe.

It is said that the Massachusetts authorities have decided, that the sentence of the law on Professor Webster shall be carried into execution.

A fine young man (says the Galt Reformer) named William Hartleb, was instantly killed, at Preston, on the 17th instant, by the bursting of a gun with which he was shooting pigeons.

It is rumored that Mr. Webster will become Secretary of State in a new Cabinet to be formed at Washington.

It is said a donation of \$20,000 has been made to the family of Dr. Webster, by the citizens of Boston, of which sum Mrs. Dr. Parkman gave \$500.

Fresh disturbances are apprehended, we learn, in the neighborhood of Three Rivers, on account of the School Act. A detachment of 50 men of the 19th Regiment will leave immediately for that neighborhood, to replace a smaller detachment of the 79th.—Pilot.

On Wednesday, Captain Patterson launched his schooner Dundee from the Marine Railway Ship-yard. The Dundee was built in this yard a year or two ago as a first-class barge for the river trade, and has now been fitted into a very neat fore-and-aft schooner for lake and river, carrying about 1500 barrels.—Kingston Chronicle.

We are glad to learn that the important subject of Roads is beginning to attract the attention of the people of these Counties. A meeting was lately held at Brattle's in West Williamsburg, for the purpose of forming a Company to construct a road from that place to North Williams-

burg, a distance of six miles. In conformity with the provisions of the Act of last Session, a company was formed and stock to the amount of £1500 taken on the spot. We have not heard what description of Road is intended to be built.—Cornwall Freeholder.

On and after 20th inst., the mail from the East will arrive at Hamilton at 12 o'clock, noon, and the mail for G. I. and westward to Owen's Sound and Goderich, will be made up and dispatched from Hamilton at about 1 o'clock each day, arriving in Galt between 5 and 6 o'clock the same afternoon, instead of at midnight as at present. If the mail is dispatched from Preston, on to Stratford and Goderich, as soon as it arrives, a whole day will be saved to the inhabitants of the Huron District in the transmission of their letters.—Galt Reporter.

A French Canadian, whose name we have not learned, returned last week to the neighborhood of Laprairie, which he left for the West about fourteen years ago. After many adventures, he settled in California, and has come home with 300,000 dollars. He has in his possession a lump of gold, weighing 11 lbs. Certain building lots, which he owned in the City of Sacramento being fixed on as the site for Government building, he has let the ground on lease for a term of years, for that purpose, at a rent of \$10,000 per annum.—Pilot.

It is said that during the approaching Session the Administration intend to introduce a Bill for the establishment of a general Provincial Police Force, the formalities necessarily attending the movements of the troops, rendering them inefficient in the suppression of tumult or disturbances occurring in the Country Districts.

CLOSING OF THE HALIFAX SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.—His Excellency the Lieut. Governor put a period to the Parliamentary Session of 1850, on Thursday, the 28th ultimo; on which occasion His Excellency complimented the members of both houses upon their loyalty, and the zeal and unwearied assiduity with which they had discharged their legislative duties. We believe the compliment to have been well bestowed.

THE LARGEST LUMP OF GOLD YET.—By the last accounts from California, we learn that a lump of quartz and gold was found in the diggings, weighing ninety-three pounds, of which sixty were gold. This must, doubtless, be the handsomest specimen of "rock" that can yet be boasted of. The miners are evidently approaching the great deposits, and when they reach them, we suppose they will dig out gold by the ton, as coals are dug in Pennsylvania. What may we not expect next?—N. Y. Herald.

The following persons were sentenced at the Niagara Court of Quarter Sessions:—Brown, arson, six months in jail; Elizabeth Richards, receiving stolen goods, three months in jail; Thomas Rowan, larceny, six months in jail; John S. Jones, stealing from a shop, three years Provincial Penitentiary; Hardless Livers, larceny, six months in jail.—Globe.

THE AMERICAN STEAMERS.—The Niagara is at present running upon her old route, and is the only one of the Lake line by which we have as yet been visited; but we understand that this favorite vessel will in a short time be withdrawn, to run, in connection with the Lady of the Lake, between Oswego and Toronto. The regular line, coasting between Lewiston and Ogdonsburgh, will consist of the Cataract, Ontario, Bay State, and Northern, the latter a vessel which has not yet visited this port. All of these are new steamers, the oldest and first named having seen, in Indian phraseology, but "two summers." Kingston Chronicle & News.

COMMERCIAL CRISIS IN THE UNITED STATES.—"The reports about California—or the facts, now well understood, about that remote region—are producing their fruits. The West is being depopulated and drained of its resources; property is falling in value; the merchants are unable to pay for past purchases, and unwilling to enter into new engagements. The stores of our importers and jobbers are daily filling up with the immense importations of the spring—importations stimulated by the successful sales of last year: and the prospects for an active spring business are dark and gloomy in the extreme. The speculative feeling of the New Yorkers appears to be on the decline. Real estate presented for sale at the Merchant's Exchange, finds no bona fide bidders; good productive property is almost unsaleable; stocks are at a stand-still, and will, ere long, take the back track, with strides not at all agreeable. People are very little disposed to see truths which conflict plainly with their interests; and it is manifest that but few discover, in the signs of the times enough to induce them to get under easy sail."—N. Y. Herald.

PROSPECTUS OF "THE WATCHMAN."

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

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

maintain a position equally distant from the any region of romance and the spiritless monotony of an uninteresting compilation. The following plan of Departments has, after much consideration, been adopted.

- 1. THE MISCELLANEA—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 evangelized Christianity in the world.
6. THE WATCHMAN of principal editorial department—containing a faithful testimony for the truth, a solemn protest against the prevailing errors in the doctrines, practice, polity, &c., of professedly Christian Churches; also a review of news.
7. GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—containing Provincial, American, British and Foreign news. Special attention will be paid to the proceedings of the Canadian parliament.

8. THE AGRICULTURAL department will contain general selections, notices of the latest improvements, &c., in this most important branch of Canadian industry. By engaging in this enterprise, the undersigned places himself under heavy responsibilities—moral, literary and financial; and he is fully aware that without divine assistance and the hearty co-operation of brethren in Christ and personal friends, those responsibilities will be extremely burdensome.

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

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

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

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO BECOME SUBSCRIBERS TO THE WATCHMAN.

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

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

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April 1st, 1850.

THE FARMER'S PAPER

THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST:

The best and cheapest Farmer's paper published in Canada, and the only one now published in Upper Canada.

THE second volume of the Agriculturist, in its present form, commences January 1850. It is issued monthly, and contains 24 pages, double columns, imperial octavo. During the present year, the advertising sheet will be dispensed with. It will contain numerous illustrations of Machines and Farm Implements, Farm Houses and Cottages, &c., Plans for School Houses, and Diagrams in explanation of questions in mechanical science, and natural philosophy.

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

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Agricultural Societies, and those persons who obtain paper through the society, are excluded from the above. As we have no travelling agents, the offers are open, and accessible to all, with the exception just mentioned. No papers will be sent unless the subscription accompanies the order, until the smallest number [60] is realized; after that one-half the price may be retained by the competitor, until the completion of the list which he intends to forward. Who will try? Where is the township of Canada West, in which no young man can be found willing to spend two or three weeks this winter to win at least the \$25 prize?

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

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D. McDONALD,

Proprietor of the Montreal Transcript.

THE CANADIAN WESLEYAN METHODIST NEW CONNEXION CHURCH.

For the Watchman.

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

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

I am, Dear brethren,

Yours affectionately,

H. O. CROFTS,

General-Superintendent.

London, C. W., March 27th, 1850.

THE WATER CURE JOURNAL,

AND HERALD OF REFORMS:

VOLUME EIGHTH, COMMENCING JULY, 1849.

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in all our modes of life will be pointed out, and made so plain that "he that runs may read." We believe fully that man may prolong his life much beyond the number of years usually attained. We propose in this Journal to show how.

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.

TO THOSE IN HEALTH.

Without health even life is not desirable, unless a remedy can be found. To preserve health no other mode of living can compare with this system. In fact, were its rules observed and carried out, many of our ills would be forever banished from the earth, and the succeeding generations grow up in all the vigor of true manhood.—It will be a part of our duty to teach the world how to preserve health, as well as to cure disease.

TO WOMEN AND MOTHERS

it is universally conceded, by all intelligent practitioners, as well by the old school as the new, that the Water-Cure is not equalled by any other mode of treatment in those peculiar troubles common only to woman. This Journal will contain such advice and instruction as may be considered most important, in all these critical yet unavoidable cases.

TO HYDROPATHIC PRACTITIONERS.

We wish to have it distinctly understood, that this Journal will be devoted to the interests of no party, but will represent the entire Hydropathic profession. Our pages will be open to all who may favor us with such communications as may be of general interest to all classes. Reports of important cases, and all other matters pertaining to health, will be thankfully received, and laid before our readers.

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Agricultural.

GARDENING FOR LADIES.

Mr. Downing, in the February number of the Horticulturist, when urging the ladies to decorate their homes with climbers and creepers--the drapery of nature more beautiful far than festoons of satin and gold--says: "All that is most graceful and charming in this way owes its existence to female hands. . . . They are naturally mistresses of the art of embellishment. Men are so stupid in the main about these matters, that if the majority of them had their own way there would neither be a ringlet nor a ruffle, a wreath nor a nosogay left in the world."

Without entirely assenting to the truth of the above, we would say that the ladies have ever been considered, the world over, the almost exclusive patrons of flowers. And we know of no employment--no exercise or recreation--so conducive to health and happiness--none that will bring so effectually the glow of health to the cheek, and of joy to the heart as Gardening. It not only furnishes exercise, but exercise in the open air, and that regularly. While riding and other modes of exercise are attended with expense, and inconvenience, and loss of time, and are seldom attended to regularly, even by those most favored; yet she who cultivates a flower garden, and loves flowers, will seldom neglect her daily task. The ever encroaching weeds, the necessities of her plants, call daily for her attentions--and seldom call in vain.

The healthy appearance of English ladies is noticed by all American travellers. And for this they are in a great measure indebted to their passion for gardening. All English ladies work in the gardens, from the proudest princess to the poorest cottager.

When the hoe and the spade were almost the only garden implements in use, ladies had some excuse for neglecting to cultivate their gardens with their own hands; but now, implements are made so light and convenient, especially for ladies' use, that there would seem to be no excuse. The Ladies' Garden Fork is one of the most useful of these, either in the garden, or among plants in pots. The Transplanting Trowel is a light and convenient implement for removing them to the desired place, without disturbing their roots or checking their growth. We see advertised in the eastern papers Ladies' Gardening Gloves; but we would not advise our fair readers to be particular about the mittens.

The architect may design, and the builder erect, the stately mansion or the simple cottage; it may be faultless both in design and execution, yet it stands stiff, unmeaning and lonesome;--but let some fair hand surround it with the drapery of nature--leaf and blossom--and it is changed as if by magic; its deformities, if any, are hid, its beauties heightened, and it becomes at once the abode of grace and beauty.---Genesee Farmer.

OTTO OF ROSES.--The best otto of roses is made at Ghazepore, in Bengal, and the variety cultivated there for its production is the musk rose. One acre contains 2000 rose trees, which yield 20,000 roses during the flowering season in March and April; the flowers are sold for 40 to 70 rubees the 10,000. Each 10,000 roses yield 180 grains of otto; and every 168 grains, or a tolah of otto, sells for 80 or 90 rubees. The roses at Ghazepore, fetch from 15,000 to 20,000 rubees a-year; and the profit deprived from the manufacture, which the growers never undertake, is estimated at a 40,000 rubees.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

University of Toronto.

An Open Meeting of Convocation will be holden in the Public Hall of Upper Canada College, on Wednesday, 1st. of May next, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Chancellor.

LARRATT W. SMITH, Pro Vice Chancellor.

University of Toronto. 19th April, 1850.

THE following Works received at the BOSTON BOOK STORE, No. 6, Wellington Buildings, King Street, THE LIFE OF JOHN CALVIN, Compiled from authentic sources, and particularly from his Correspondence, by Thomas H. Dyer, Esq., Price 5s. REFLECTIONS ON BUTLER'S ANALOGY, PALEY'S EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY, AND HILL'S LECTURES ON DIVINITY, WITH TWO INTRODUCTORY LECTURES AND FOUR ADDRESSES, DELIVERED IN THE NEW COLLEGE EDINBURGH, by the late Thomas Chalmers, D.D., L.L.D., Price 5s. NOTES, EXPLANATORY AND PRACTICAL, ON THE GOSPELS, designed for Sunday School Teachers, and Bible Classes, by Albert Barnes, Esq., in two vols. Price 3s 9d.

MORNINGS AMONG THE JESUITS AT ROME, being Notes of Conversations held with certain Jesuits, on the subject of Religion, in the City of Rome, by the Rev. M. Hobart Seymour, M. A., 1 vol 3s 6d.

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

They are the very best remedy, and can be taken at any time, without any danger from wet and cold, requiring no restraint from business or pleasure; they act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, giving strength to the stomach, and promoting a healthy action of the liver, by which they prevent and cure Jaundice and Dropsy, clear the skin, remove 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. URQUIHART, 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

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

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DR. URQUIHART: Dear Sir,--I hereby certify, that I have been afflicted with Rheumatism for fifteen years; for a considerable time I was confined to bed, and the greater part of that time I could not move myself; some of my joints were completely dislocated, my knees were stiff, and all my joints very much swelled: for the last three years, I was scarcely able to do three 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,

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Toronto, Jan. 21, 1850.

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PUBLISHED ON

Monday Evening

BY T. T. HOWARD.

OFFICE, Post Office Lane, Toronto, Canada

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